ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, December 15, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their crests. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Paris, 5, Chaussée d'Antin. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERTON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Moresby House, Hindley, Lancs, to Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Anderton (Jean H. S. Nicholl)—a daughter.

ARMAN.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Cuckfield Vicarage, to Mary Susan (*nee* Wilson), wife of Gilbert N. Arman—a son.

BEAULAH.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Derby House, Parson-street, Hendon, N.W.4, to Dorothy (*nee* Wilson), wife of Squadron Leader E. A. Beaulah, R.A.F.—a daughter (Linden Mary).

BREWER.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 57, Cromwell-road, N.W.7, to Phyllis (*nee* Huntsman), wife of Leslie Maddock Brew—a son.

COGGAN.—On Dec. 12, 1930, to Beatrice, wife of F. W. Coggan, 40, Warwick-avenue, W.9—a daughter.

DAY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 29, Ambleside-avenue, S.W.16, to Kathleen (*nee* Mason), wife of R. J. Day—a daughter.

DUNLOP.—On Dec. 14, 1930, to Sybil Nina, wife of Major J. Bruchman Dunlop, of 80, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (professionally Nina Oldfield)—a daughter. (South African and Canadian papers, please copy.)

DODGE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, to Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John Bigelow Dodge—a son.

DUNLOP.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 31, Brunswick-road, Hove, to Catherine (*nee* Harrison), wife of Capt. D. Dunlop, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

HOWARD.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Castle Howard, Yorks, the wife of the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, of a daughter.

LEADER.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at "Rosnalee," Banteer, Co. Cork, to the wife of Capt. T. H. M. Leader—a son.

LYON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 32, Lacroix-street, Chatham, Ontario, Canada, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Thomas Balmain Lyon (Irene Burgess)—a son.

MACNEILL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Stirick, Woking, to Doris (Laird of Morrish), wife of Mr. Hugo F. Macneill, the Sherwood Foresters—a daughter. (Indian papers, please copy).

MYLES.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Dundee, to Dr. and Mrs. David Myles, Forfar—a daughter.

NEALE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Lindula, Thorpe Bay, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Neale—a daughter (still-born).

SANDYS-WINSCH.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Marsh Acre, Brundall, Norfolk, to Barbara, wife of Captain A. Sandys-Winsch—a son.

SUTTON.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 42, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, to Marjorie (*nee* Ormerod), wife of Desmond M. Sutton, M.C.—a son.

YOUNG.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Rawalpindi, India, to Nancye (*nee* Lack), wife of Captain V. A. Young, M.C., Royal Artillery—a son.

MARRIAGES

ELMAN : KELLY.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Hammersmith Synagogue, Benjamin Elman, of Chatsworth-road, Clapton, to Rhoda Stella Kelly, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kelly, of Burlington-avenue, Kew.

HICKLING : WEBSTER.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at All Saints', Cawthorne, Yorkshire, by the Rev. Tudor Phillips, Robert Valentine, youngest son of the late Valentine Hickling, of Quorn, to Margaret Grace, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Brady Webster, of Barnsley.

LEFORGEAIS : WARTER.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at the Embassy Church, Paris, Raymond Alfred Victor Lefforgeais to Fredericka Warter, younger daughter of the late Frederick Warter, of South Africa, and Mrs. Harry F. Bullen, of Victoria, B.C., and granddaughter of the late Frederick Warter, of 1, Bertie-terrace, Leamington Spa.

LEGG : GEORGE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Angmering Parish Church, by the Rev. T. Biddesdale Palmer, Reginald Legg, youngest son of Robert and Mary Legg, to Helen Frances, daughter of the late Herbert Walter and Clara George.

MASKELL : FORDE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at the Parish Church, Newbury, Gerald Nye Maskell, to Elisabeth Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yeatman Forde, of Bucklebury.

ROBERTS : FIELDING-HALL.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at the Cathedral, Nairobi, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the Rev. C. Maloney, Capt. Sir Thomas L. H. Roberts, Bt., King's Regt., attached K.A.R., son of the late Colonel Sir Howland Roberts, Bt., and of Lady Roberts, 10, South-street, W.1, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. H. Fielding-Hall, and of Mrs. Fielding-Hall, 7, Southwell-gardens, S.W.7.

WOOD : WEST.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at the Cathedral, Hong-Kong, Ronald Mackay, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Wood, Broom Corner, Alderley Edge, to Kathleen Mary Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. West, Springfield, Wilmslow.

DEATHS

BAKER.—On Dec. 12, 1930, Joseph Percy Baker, of 12, Longley-road, Tooting, S.W.17, aged 71. Funeral service St. Nicholas Church, Thursday, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Streatham Cemetery, Garratt-lane, Tooting.

BANISTER.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Coltishall, Jessie Norah, fourth daughter of the late Edward Banister, Vicar of Southburgh, Norfolk, aged 67 years.

BASTOW.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Ray Lodge, Lingfield, Surrey, Gladys Eveline, beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. H. V. Bastow, D.S.O., late Green Howards Regt. Funeral at Lingfield to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. No mourning.

BELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, at 8, Ormesquare, Bayswater, W.2, Henry Thomas Mackenzie Bell, the beloved husband of Teresa Maria Bell, in his 75th year. Service at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, 38, Upper George-street, W.1, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, subsequently Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

BENKEL.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 7, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, Barney Benkel, aged 59.

BOOKER.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 156, Friern-road, East Dulwich, Edwin Gardiner Booker, age 81. Funeral (unburial) Old Cemetery, Forest Hill-road, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 12.30.

BORNS.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 5, Sutton Court-road, Chiswick, W.4, after a long and painful illness, Henry Borns, Ph.D., aged 75. No flowers, by request.

BOUGHTON.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Woodlands Cottage, New Wanstead, Essex, Charles Wycliffe Boughton, aged 49. Service Chiswell Old Church, Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 12.30. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Cosalngton, Petersfield, Susan, second daughter of the late Hon. Charles Campbell, M.L.C., Sydney, New South Wales, aged 87. Funeral at Petersfield on Wednesday.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Dec. 8, 1930, at Runnymede, Jersey, Frederick Charles Philip Clarke, beloved father of Lilian Goold Walker.

COOKE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Portrush, after a few days' illness, John Fitzpatrick Cooke, K.C., D.L., third son of the late Joseph Cooke, of Londonderry, and former County Court Judge of Co. Donegal, aged 76. Funeral private. Please, no flowers.

COOPER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, in London, peacefully, in his sleep, George Herbert Cooper, of Meniewidoo, beloved husband of Ina B. Cooper (*nee* Robinson). Funeral at Southampton to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

DANTRA.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Rangoon, Ruston Sorab Dantra, Barrister-at-Law, dearly beloved son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Dantra, of 108, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead.

DAVIDSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Plenty Cottage, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Winifred Henrietta, third daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Davidson, Rector of Ashmore, Dorset.

DAVIES.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Bexhill, after short illness, Marguerite Elizabeth (Dite), eldest daughter of David Davies, of Llandinam, aged 73. Funeral (private) to-morrow (Tuesday).

EARLE.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Jersey, Leonard Norland Earle, son of the late Edward Morehead and Jessie Earle, of Lyncroft, Lichfield, aged 32. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 17. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, at 12 noon, and interment at Charlton Cemetery, 12.45.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, passed peacefully away, after a brief illness, William Henry Elliott, of 57, Fawcett-road, Hendon, N.W.4, late general manager of the London Cooperative Society, in his 78th year. Funeral City of London Cemetery on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 1 p.m.

FLEMMING.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, at Bethanie, Lausanne, after a long illness very patiently borne, Max Flemming, beloved husband of Hilda Flemming.

FOWLER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at the Convent, Newhaven, Ann Fowler, aged 85. R.I.P.

GLENNY.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at her residence, 54, Cemetery-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Emma, widow of Samuel Glenny, of Westcliff, formerly of Barking, in her 87th year.

GRANT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 12, Glebe-road, Reading, William John Grant, the beloved husband of Clara Mary Grant.

GREAVES.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at 19, Fairmount-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Frederick William Greaves, late of Duffield, Derbyshire, aged 81. No flowers or mourning, by his wish.

HALIDAY-WITCHURCH.—On Dec. 13, 1930, following an operation, James Haliday-Witchurch, of 86, Stonecot-hill, Sutton, Surrey, dearly loved husband of Ethel Haliday-Witchurch. Funeral arrangements Tuesday morning's mail. (Indian papers, please copy.)

HARRISON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Folkestone, Harriet Susannah, the wife of the late Richard Creese Harrison, of Muswell Hill, N., in her 92nd year.

HARTOPP.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at 154, The Beacon, Exmouth, William Evans Hartopp, son of the late Edward Samuel Evans Hartopp, for some years Secretary of the Fencing Club, aged 75. Funeral Little Dalby Church to-morrow (Tuesday), 2 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

HODGSON.—On Dec. 14, 1930, very peacefully, at her residence, "Ellinatta," Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe, Bucks, Eliza Mary (Elsie) Hodgson, in her 71st year. Funeral Pateley Bridge, Yorks, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

HOPCRAFT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, from pneumonia, Ernest Hopcraft, in his 83rd year. Funeral tomorrow (Tuesday) at Middleton Cheney at 1 p.m.

HOWSON.—On Dec. 13, 1930, George Howson, of Tapton Park-road, Sheffield, aged 79. Service tomorrow (Tuesday), St. John's, Ranmoor, 11.30. Interment Fulwood, 12 o'clock.

INNES.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1930, at a nursing home in Cheltenham, Mary Innes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Innes, of Portsea, and for 32 years on the staff of the Cheltenham Ladies' College. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the Parish Church, Cheltenham, at 2 p.m.

ISRAEL.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at his home, 2a, Bickenhall-mansions, Gloucester-place, W.1, Richard Maurice Israel.

JOHNSON.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Singapore, in a flying accident, Lionel Francis Willes, younger son of Charles Willes Johnson, formerly of Millbank House, Westminster.

KING.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 51, Gauden-road, Clapham, S.W., Robert George King, for many years a resident in Pernambuco, Brazil, aged 80 years. (Brazilian papers, please copy.)

LEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Milverton, Somerset, Annie, wife of Roland Howell Ley and daughter of the late Richard Bere, aged 74. No flowers.

LINDLEY-JONES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Park Wood, Edward-road, Bromley, Kent, after a long illness, patiently borne, Walter Lindley-Jones, O.B.E., C.C. Deputy, beloved husband of Ellen Elizabeth Lindley-Jones, aged 67. Funeral Addington Church tomorrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. Conveyances leaving East Croydon Station 2.5 p.m. Memorial service St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 noon.

LLOYD.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 22, Parkside, Knightsbridge, E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C., aged 70. Memorial service to-day (Monday), in the Temple Church, at 4.30 p.m.

LOWDELL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Oundle, Northamptonshire, Florence Caroline Lowdell, aged 65. R.I.P.

McCALLUM.—On Dec. 11, 1930, near Nylstroom, Transvaal, of enteric fever, John William, dearly loved only child of William and the late Mary McCallum, of Johannesburg and nephew of the late John Pagan, of Heidelberg, Transvaal, aged 21.

MATHIESON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, suddenly, in Calcutta, John Mathieson, of Burmah-Shell Oil Company, and 64, Iverna-court, Kensington, W.8, aged 45.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Rathlin, Northwood, Arthur Octavius Nicholson, aged 74. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, at 3 o'clock to-day (Monday).

OGILVIE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Edinburgh, suddenly, Sir Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D., of Dewdney, Shere. Funeral in Scotland.

PEARCEY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 4, Whitefield-road, Tunbridge Wells, Mary Louisa, widow of Edward John Pearcey, aged 83.

PENSOM.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 127, Victoria-street, S.W.1, after a long and painful illness, Ada Mary, beloved wife of Charles Bernard Pensom. Requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 9.15 a.m. Funeral, Kensal Green, 10.15 same date. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

PHILIP.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Nice, after a few hours' illness, Edith, beloved wife of Major Young Philip, of Messrs. Macneill and Company, Calcutta.

PINTO-LEITE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at his residence, 25, Fellows-road, N.W.3, Dr. Hubert Pinto-Leite, aged 51. Funeral at Kensal Green Catholic Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 11 a.m. No mourning, no flowers, by his wish. R.I.P.

POWELL.—On Dec. 11, 1930, suddenly, in London, Colonel Edgar Elkins Powell, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C. R.I.P.

PRIDEAUX.—On Dec. 12, 1930, Mary Prideaux, for many years the faithful and much-loved nurse and friend in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt-Vernon.

RAPHAEL.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 5, Wild Hatch, N.W.11, Harriette Elizabeth Raphael, widow of Albert Raphael, Member of John Edward's Regt., killed in Flanders, June, 1917, in her 78th year. Funeral arrangements later.

ROTHWELL.—On Dec. 10, 1930, William Bagg Rothwell, Whitehall Hotel, Westcliff-on-Sea, late of St. John's Wood, N.W., aged 80.

SOWERBY.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 91, Jesmond-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, William Bassett Sowerby, son of the late Rev. J. Sowerby, of Snow Hall, Darlington, aged 66. Funeral at Manfield Church, near Darlington, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 noon. Memorial service at Jesmond Parish Church the same time. Wreaths to Darlington Station before 11 a.m.

SPOONER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 40, Village-road, Enfield, Emilie Florence, widow of William James Spooner, late Principal Clerk, Admiralty. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 14, at Enfield Old Church Cemetery (nearest station Gordon Hill), at 12 noon.

SQUIRES.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Wantage, after a short illness, Henry Charles Squires, of Cambridge, Solicitor. Funeral at Wantage Parish Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock. Memorial service at St. John's Church, Cambridge, at the same time.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, Seaton Franke Taylor, aged 86. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), St. Mary's, Shortlands, 2 p.m.

van PUTTEN.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at 7, Halsey House, Red Lion-square, W.C., Theodore van Putten, R.I.P.

WADD.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Fairhope, Richmond, Surrey, Vera (Mollie), the dearly loved wife of Dr. Harry Wadd. Funeral at Broadwater Church, Worthing, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

WALL.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Stapleford Vicarage, Cambs, Alice Mary, the wife of Geo. S. Wall, late of Tadworth. Funeral at Stapleford Church, Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 12.30.

WARD.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at his residence, Hopewood, Colwyn Bay, James Charles Ward, in his 85th year.—R.I.P.

WHITMORE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Petersfield, following an operation, Tom Harry Whitmore, late of Eden Bridge, Kent. Funeral service at the Parish Church, Petersfield, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 12.30 p.m. No flowers and no mourning, by his own request.

WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 38, Friendsroad, Croydon, Richard Williams, late of Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, aged 73. Funeral service at Croydon Parish Church on Wednesday at 2.30, and afterwards at Shirley.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOYTON.—In remembrance of Henry James Boyton, Lieut., Grenadier Guards, who fell in action Dec. 14, 1916, at Sailly Saillisel, on the Somme.

BRUCE.—In proud and loving memory of Capt. the Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, 3rd Batt. The Royal Scots, who was killed while gallantly leading his men in a successful attack near Petit Bois, Wytschaete, Flanders, on Dec. 14, 1914.

CHEETHAM.—In loving memory of Alan Humphrey Cheetham, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment, killed in action near Sailly Saillisel, France, Dec. 15-16, 1916, after two years' continuous service abroad, aged 20 years, younger son of W. H. Cheetham, M.D., and Mrs. Cheetham, St. Oswalds, Guiseley, Yorks.

Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.

COGGINS.—In loving memory of Wilfrid George Coggins, 2nd Lieut., 4th (Queen's Own) Royal West Kent Regt., died of wounds in Rouen, Dec. 15, 1916, aged 19 years.—Mother.

JONES.—In loving memory of Thomas Bridgwater Jones, Counsellor-at-Law, U.S.A., who died on Dec. 14, 1918, at the American Hospital 101, Neuilly, Paris, France, Dec. 15-16, 1916, after two years' continuous service in France with the American Y.M.C.A., while serving in France with the American Y.M.C.A., while serving in France with the American Y.M.C.A. Interred in the American Cemetery, Suresnes-sur-Seine.

SQUIRL.—In ever-loving memory of Montague Ernest (Monty), Lieut., 2nd Battn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, died of wounds at Caudry, France, Dec. 15, 1918, dearly loved only child of Major and Mrs. Ernest Squirl.

"Never forgotten."

YELLAND.—In ever-loving memory of 2nd Lieut. E. J. Yelland, Duke of Wellington's Regt., only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Yelland, of Doncaster, killed in action on the Somme, Dec. 15-16, 1916, aged 22.

COOKE.—In ever-loving memory of William George Cooke, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.C.E., M.S.E., Dec. 14, 1925.

COX.—In ever-loving memory of Horace Alfred Chapple Cox, Dec. 15, 1923.—Adela.

CROAD.—In ever-loving memory of Sylvia, who died Dec. 14, 1929.—Mother.

"To live in the hearts of those we love is not to die."

CROAD.—In loving memory of Sylvia, who died on Dec. 14, 1929.—Bill.

FRISWELL.—In ever-loving memory of Charles Hain Friswell, Dec. 15, 1928.

"I shall remember always."—Dick.

HOWARD.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, George Muncaster Howard, who passed into God's keeping on Dec. 14, 1925.

McLEISH.—In ever-dear memory of Emma McLeish, Dec. 15, 1923.

NOEL.—In loving memory of Susanna Amy Noel, who died Dec. 15, 1927.

POWER.—Sir William Power, K.C.B., F.R.S., born Dec. 15, 1842, died July 28, 1916.

RICE.—In memory of Henry Michael, late Manager, Barclays Bank, Pembroke Dock, husband of Anne and elder son of the late Henry William Rice, of Cardiff Docks and Penarth. R.I.P.

STANIER.—Sir Beville Stanier, Baronet, July 12, 1867-Dec. 15, 1927; and his son, Edward Stanier, June 28, 1905-July 13, 1926.

"They live in the hearts of those that love them."

PERSONAL

A.T.—Letters and papers at 23; also kind offers.—F.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE CHILDREN of the LATE Mrs. NOTTINGHAM L. BONELLI, widow of Colonel Bonelli, are profoundly GRATEFUL to all the kind friends who in any way participated in their grief on the occasion of their mother's funeral.

£500 REWARD.—STOLEN from house in Mapesbury-road, N.W., between 5 o'clock and 5.45 o'clock p.m. on the 11th inst. 34-stone Brilliant and Platinum Ring with photo on back, 36-stone Brilliant and Platinum Ring, Diamond and Sapphire 84-stone Bracelet, NECKLACE comprising 101 GRADUATED PEARLS with diamond clasp, Diamond mounted in platinum, Mink Coat, and other articles.—The above reward will be paid by Francis Dod and Co., Equity House, Grocers' Hall-court, E.C.2, to the first person giving them such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the stolen property, or proportionately to the value recovered.

£120 REWARD.—Lost on the 1st December, possibly on a 'bus between Cambridge-circus, Guilford-street, and Hatton Garden, BROWN LEATHER WALLET containing a QUANTITY of JEWELLERY and presentation cards.—Three packets containing 33 Brilliants weighing in all 23.8ct.; Flexible Platinum Bracelet set with 300 Brilliants, weighing 7.10ct.; one Platinum Wedding, weighing 3.35ct.; Platinum Bracelet set with 260 Brilliants, weighing 7.10ct.; and other Jewellery. The above reward will be paid by messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of the Underwriters) to anyone returning the lost property to them intact, or pro rata to the value recovered.

£100 REWARD.—Lost, about the end of November, near Sevenoaks, pear-shaped Sapphire and stone Diamond Ring, set Platinum. Cluster Diamond Ring, set Platinum. Oblong Diamond Brooch, Diamond and Sapphire Brooch.—Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

LOST, on December 12, between Grosvenor-square and Hyde Park, about 5 o'clock, just before evening performance, an old SPANISH PAPER FAN. Handsome reward given if returned to The American Women's Club, 36, Grosvenor-street.

LOST, Black and Tan ALSATIAN DOG, the property of Mr. Hayford, Army Contractors, Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot. Collar addressed O'Brien, Albans, Nominaton, Dover. REWARD for recovery.

THE ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGES with deep gratitude a GENEROUS DONATION from H.R.H. the DUCHESS OF YORK towards the funds of the Hospital, St. George's-circus, S.E.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Few Boys received X11ith crowd, Mayor Road, Worthing. Reg. Rogers (late M.I.) 2½ guineas.—Write Box Z.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

WARS WILL CONTINUE until individual life, whether human or sub-human, becomes more valued and killing, war, for sport, or food becomes repulsive to right-minded people. ADVOCATES WANTED for this.

TO PARENTS GOING ABROAD or others.—HOME OFFERED to little GIRL 4-5 years; every comfort; excellent Nannie; companionship to own child primary consideration.—Write Rogue, 9, Wellington Times, E.C.1.

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, c/o the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

THE BLUE SKIES and GOLDEN SUNSHINE of SOUTH AFRICA will be among the objectives of travel this winter and spring of Thos. Cook's extensive programme. "Blue and Gold Tours," post free on request to Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd.

CADILLAC 7-passenger Saloon, magnificent car, perfect order; expert examination willingly. Who wants a bargain?—Write Box W.744, The Times, E.C.4.

CINE-CAMERA (Bell Howell). Kodascope Projector, screen, complete outfit, as new. Offers wanted. Particulars on application.—Write Box W.745, The Times, E.C.4.

BUICK Saloon, 1929; little used, perfect condition. What offers?—Write Box W.746, The Times, E.C.4.

50-VOLT PLANT for SALE; 27 2-volt cells, capacity 540 amp. hours; been in use only four years, splendid condition.—Write Box Z.1006, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL TO-DAY. QUEEN'S HALL, W., 6 p.m. Annual Festival of the National Children's Home and Orphanage. Tickets, 2s., 6d., and 1s., from Highbury Park, N.5, or at doors. Gifts to Lord Shaftesbury received. Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Hyde, G.B.E., LL.D., Watchful House, Chepstow, E.C.2.

WANTED, HARDY 15ft. SALMON ROD, REEL also Spinning Rod and Silex Reel, line, &c.; must be new condition.—Write Box Z.1007, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL NON-SERVICE FLAT required by married couple over two years' residential district. No agents.—T. B., 20, Upper Mount-street, W.1.

MR. OSBERT SITWELL would like to RECOMMEND his PRIVATE SECRETARY, Miss NICHOLL, 1, Berkeley-gardens, W.8.

LADY with Horticultural experience, who is able to lay out Grounds, Nurseries, &c., is REQUIRED AGREESS to a new Company in London. Good prospects for the right person.—Write, stating experience, &c., Box Z.1016, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR £5 means that ten poor families will have a happy Christmas dinner in the form of food, for many supplies ten Church Army Parcels of Christmas fare. Gifts to Preb. Carlile, "Christmas Parcels," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY (26), conversational English, French, and Dutch, fond of sport, well experienced in housekeeping, gymnastics, and nursery, would like to JOIN ENGLISH FAMILY. Town or country.—Please write Miss Spanier, care of Dr. Hahn, 12, 15, care of Ala-Anzeigen-Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, W.35.

GARAGE, lock-up, light, water, hose, access to telephone wanted, S.W.1 district, from December 22nd probably to end of March.—Write Mrs. Pease, Ledge House, Bembridge, I.W.

THERE is NOTHING in ENGLAND to COMPARE with BERKELEY COURT.—Call and inspect these luxurious Flats now in course of construction. Roof garden overlooking Regent's Park; gardens; every modern convenience. Illustrated brochure.—Information from Berkeley Court, Baker-street, W.1.

WEST HAM CENTRAL MISSION.—On thirty-fourth Christmas in Dockland. The needs of the very poor are desperate. Please help us to provide Christmas Cheer for those who have no hope. Who will be bright as Santa Claus to three thousand children? Gifts of clothing, coal, boots, money, &c., urgently needed.—Address Rev. R. Rowntree Clifford, 400, Barking-road, E.13.

LADY wishes to rent, for three or four months, STUDIO or SMALL FLAT, London; piano essential.—Write Box Z.1018, The Times, E.C.4.

DANCING.—Miss CAREW gives strictly private lessons (Brownie). 54, Victoria-street. Vic. 3216.

FRENCH GILT SETTEE, upholstered original silk, Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE for Merry Christmas; 10 minutes from Town; most comfortable; excellent table.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. 'Ph., Sydenham 0483.

FOR SALE, MARCONI PUBLIC ADDRESS AMPLIFIER, complete with eight Loud Speakers.—Offers to the British Instrument Company, Hendon Aerodrome, N.W.9.

AN ADVERTISER (a lady) wishes to BUY a well-found, easily run COUNTRY HOUSE in the area from Salop to Gloucester; not large (about eight or nine bed rooms) only in a few acres. £4,000 will be paid for a really nice place. Letters treated in confidence.—Write Mrs.-H., Box C.491, The Times, E.C.4.

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PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift towards our Children's Christmas Dinner Fund. Toys, Clothing, &c., gratefully received and acknowledged by Supt. John Pounds Mission, 24, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

ST. JAMES'S, in quiet and most-sought-after position, —HOUSE of CHARACTER, business or residential, for DISPOSAL; recently decorated; particularly suitable professional man; could subdivide part, thus reducing rent to nominal amount.—'Phone Gerrard 2192.

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MR. X begs to record his gratitude for the very valuable advice tendered on the question of effectively and economically lighting his country house, given by the Accumulator Makers' Association, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"IT is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. . . . He that judgeth me is the Lord."—1 Cor. iv. 2, 4.

E. W. H. ANDERSON, Brother Doctor in U.S.A., or Edinburgh Solicitors, write Nickson, Stanmer, Lewes, Sussex. Urgent.

WILL DAVID McENIRY, a native of Ballyvisten, Raphoe, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, believed living in Durham, England, about 10 years ago, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please WRITE Rev. E. C. McEniry, O.P., Mt. Carmel Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.?

BANK of ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED REDEMPTION MONEY.—No. 16582.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £200 Registered 4% National War Bonds 1928 (III. Series), formerly standing in the name of ANNIE GILES, of Gerris Chambers, Bournemouth, Widow, which Redemption Money was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived since the 1st

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison —	—	Dec. 19
†Rangpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	16,500	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	—	Dec. 19
†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Chathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Shirala	15,000	Shipers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	8,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
†Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rolfo	Feb. 5	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(With liberty to call at Alexandria.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
¶WARFIELD ..	6,000	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
¶KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
¶DOMALA	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
MARGHA ..	8,275	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	—
MANORA ..	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	—
MORVADA ..	8,251	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	—
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,056	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Jan. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, Mc(rath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlestro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gennans and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000 „	London	Dec. 20
KANGITATA ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From † San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKUREA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	—	—
MONOWAI	Feb. 4	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	15,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.

Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Naples.
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 11
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
OTWAY ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 5

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.

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ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	7,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta ..	7,879	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi
(a) Calls Marseilles.			

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N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,540	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	16,709	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	12,500	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 7
Shropshire	12,500	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

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CHENONCEAUX Jan. 3 and Jan. 31
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Av. GARONNE Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 | LAFAYETTE DE LASTE
PEGASUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR Dec. 26 and Jan. 20 | THEO. GAUTIER
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LOTUS Dec. 23 and Dec. 30 | CHAMPOLLION

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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
16	OLYMPIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC c	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	LAURENTIC	Liverpool	White Star
31	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC .. .. f, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. d	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. .. d, c	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. .. d	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. .. e	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. .. d	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA .. .. h	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC c	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA .. .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
23	AUTANIA .. .. d, c	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Vis Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	AUSONIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC c	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. .. g, d	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND .. .. e	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. .. g	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC .. .. c, m	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA .. .. g, e	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	MELITA .. .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE .. .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA .. .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. g Vis Havre. s Via Queenstown.

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"PARIS" (c) *	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3

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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Dec. 29
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.

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HAPAG

(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN	Jan. 9
HAMBURG	Jan. 16
DEUTSCHLAND	Jan. 23

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Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.

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†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Jan. 3
† Calling Halifax.

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Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
CLAN GRAHAM .. .. Dec. 25 Dec. 31
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND BEIRA.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. Newport. Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.
CLAN MACTAVISH .. Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACBETH .. .. — — Dec. 19
Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Calicut, Cochin, and Tuticorin direct.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACQUARRIE .. Dec. 22 Jan. 1
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, Birkenh'd. London, Antwerp.
CLAN MONROE Dec. 17 Dec. 23 Dec. 31

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S.S. "NICKERIE"	Jan. 7
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Jan. 28

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	From Southampton
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SHIPPING (continued)

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BY

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12
OROCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 12. 18 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

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to CEUTA, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, TANGIER, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 2. 15 Days. Fares 30 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL:—Govee, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA

BY

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"		30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,

By the world's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.

This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.

Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.

INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

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AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4
Esperance Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND

IN

32 DAYS

BY

"MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS	HECTOR	31 Jan.
ANTENOR	3 Jan.	INCHCLIFFE .. .. 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN
S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 19
†DUNCAIRN CASTLE ..	Dec. 24	—
‡WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 26

* Via Madeira. † Via Las Palmas.

Special Christmas and New Year CRUISES TO SOUTH AFRICA

at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 30th and 30th January, 1931.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON and MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles

"YOMA"	19th Dec.	27th Dec.
"HENZADA"	24th Dec.	31st Dec.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

at sea and in

ALGIERS AND GENOA.

s.s. "JOHAN DE WITT."
from Southampton 18th Dec.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL.

Return fares:—
Algiers, 1st Class, £24. 2nd Class, £16.
Genoa, 1st Class, £25. 2nd Class, £17.

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LIVERPOOL to

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 2	*TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14	*CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.

† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. * Calls Marseilles Feb. 14.

Vessels recognised by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

T.S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons, from MONACO 23rd January to BOMBAY. Fares, Single £95, Return £103.

Passengers return to Marseilles.

T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.

From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.

Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27,

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

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A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

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A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two brilliant tables, card rooms, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters); 15 bath rooms; continuous service; excellent food; mending by arrangement; bed, breakfast, and bath from £2 7s. 6d. per week; Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gdns., central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

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GOOD FRENCH FAMILY at DIEPPE would like as pensionnaire young BOY of 8 or 10 years to LEARN FRENCH. Lessons in French and music given.—Address Madame Jacquemand, 2, Rue Joseph Flonoy, Dieppe.

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Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the CONTINENT, will be PLEASED to ADVISE PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write, or call.—J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 147, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

A BOYS' IDEAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Open air dormitories. Large playing fields, tennis courts, excellent playing fields, gymnasium, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited; much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

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ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for BOYS and GIRLS at Home and Abroad will be given free to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c. Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents, 61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 5053 (two lines).

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Preparation for School Certificate, University Entrance and R.A.M. and R.C.M. Commercial and Domestic Science Courses. Grounds of 20 acres. School chapel. Separate school infirmary. Resident fully trained nurse. Specially balanced menus, varied weekly. Home grown fruit, vegetables, butter, milk, and eggs from College Farm. Herd of tuberculin tested Guernsey cows. Fees £115 per annum inclusive of all extras.

For Prospectus, book of views, and lists of parents and others to whom reference may be made apply to Secretary to the Headmistress.

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RADIOGRAPHY.—There are a few VACANCIES in the SCHOOL of RADIOGRAPHY at the KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL for the Course beginning next month. Prospectus and particulars can be obtained from the Director.

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ARNOLD'S PIANO SALE.—Fifty slightly used models by Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Chappell, Weber, &c., at about 50 per cent. below current list prices. Terms from £1 monthly. Exchanges. Ten years' guarantee. 258, South Molton-street, W.1. (Bond-street Station.) May, 3843.

CHALLEN, Baby Grand Specialists, New 82gns.; second-hand, reconditioned, at greatly reduced prices; deferred payments.—14, Hanover-street, Regent-st., W.1.

STEINWAY DUO ART REPRODUCING PIANOS. Steinway Pianola Pianos, Grands and Uprights. The faithful rendering by masters, or your own pianola playing, or your own hand-playing. Write for catalogue or call. Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner of Cavendish-street, W.1.

THE FINEST PIANO THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.—The most perfect product of the present-day Pianoforte Industry in every respect.—says Walter Gieseking. Other famous Musicians record. Demonstration daily till 6.30 p.m. at Gertrian Hall, Wigmore-street (behind Selfridges), W.1.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

FOR SALE, 17TH CENTURY OAK PANELLING in four rooms of farmhouse.—Apply BUCKLAND and SONS, Estate Agents, Slough.

MAGNIFICENT H.M.V. ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONE. Auto 14. Demonstration Model. Guaranteed New Condition. The last word in luxury gramophones. List £125. No reasonable offer refused. Photograph 95gns. secures.—Write Box J.1995, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

SCHEDULE 1. Typewriter Ribbons, Carbons, &c.

SCHEDULE 2. Stencil Papers and Duplicator Accessories.

BOTH SCHEDULES, samples required with Tenders. Tenders due 15th January, 1931, but copy of tender 24th December, 1930, at latest.

Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEAD MISTRESS of Eltham Hill School, Eltham, S.E.9. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19, with permanent accommodation for 450 pupils. The number of girls is at present about 430.

The salary will be on the Council's scale for schools of over 400 (viz., £760, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year).

Married women are ineligible except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer, L.C.C., The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed foolscap envelope must accompany the application. Applications must be returned to the Education Officer not later than 10th January, 1931.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH.

The County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite APPLICATIONS for the above POST from registered Medical Practitioners specially qualified in the treatment of Tuberculosis, holding a Diploma of Public Health, and not over 45 years of age.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had at least three years' experience in Public Health work, including salary will be from £600 to £660 per annum, according to experience, and an allowance for travelling will be made.

The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute 5 per cent. of his salary to the fund established under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922. The whole time to the service of the Council, and to perform such duties and to furnish such advice and assistance appertaining to his office as may be required, and may decide. The appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

Applications on the prescribed form, obtained from the undersigned, and accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to me and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1930.

JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Chelmsford, 2nd December, 1930.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Education Committee invite APPLICATIONS from Registered Dental Surgeons for the POSITION of SCHOOL DENTIST.

The duties will include the dental examination and treatment of children attending schools in the county. The officer appointed will act under the general supervision of the School Medical Officer, and will devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

The initial salary will be £400 per annum. Travelling facilities will be provided.

Further particulars and form of application can be obtained from the undersigned. Applications to be considered must be lodged not later than Friday, 2nd January, 1931.

By Order of the Committee,
J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.
County Education Offices, Northampton.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.
SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

In the General Duties Branch (Flying).

The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS for the above named APPOINTMENTS from well-educated candidates of good physique who are between the ages of 18 and 23. Applications are made by selection of the finest candidates.

Application forms and full details of the conditions of service can be obtained from the Secretary (S.7.Q.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
READERSHIP in MEDIAEVAL or MODERN HISTORY.

The Council of the University invites APPLICATIONS for a READERSHIP in MEDIAEVAL or MODERN HISTORY.

The stipend offered is £800 a year.

The Reader will take up his duties on May 1st or at a later date to be arranged.

Candidates should send in 15 copies of their application and of not more than three testimonials, together with copies of two references (if desired), not later than the first post on Monday, January 26th, 1931.

Further particulars may be obtained from
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
Edmund-street, Birmingham.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed per return post. 12 copies, 4s.; postage extra.—F. White, 17A, South Promenade, St. Anne-on-Sea.

AN important and old-established firm of electrical wholesale distributors require the services of a capable Salesman in the London area. Only applicants having a sound connection amongst corporations, architects, large stores, and contractors, capable of producing satisfactory sales records of electrical appliances and accessories will be considered. Permanent post with excellent prospects for the right man; salary, commission, and expenses.—Write in first instance to Box 7.1015, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant required, competent to undertake financial control, competent to with thorough practical experience of Cost Accountancy. Applicants are invited to give, in confidence, full details of experience, age, and salary expected.—Write Box 7.794, The Times, E.C.4.

CUTRUS.—Good opening for assistant experienced with budding, grafting, planting, &c., and supervising others doing this work.—Write Box 1279, Owen's, 133, High Holborn, W.C.1.

DISTRICT Representative required by a famous publishing house for world-wide reputation to follow up inquiries and interview local residents. Applicants must be of good standing and be well educated, have pleasing personality, tact, and discretion. The work is profitable and interesting, and is remunerated by a generous commission. There is no house-to-house canvassing, and the duties are light. Income can be readily increased to £5-£10 per week. Only those who possess the above qualifications are invited to apply, stating full particulars with references.—Write Box R.7, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED Woman, with personality, anxious to find congenial occupation where energy can produce income and future prospects, should write for personal interview.—Box 08/98, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FUR Cutter wanted immediately for Glasgow house; experienced in coat-turning and repairs.—Reply with references.—Fur, Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

IMPORTANT Textile Manufacturing Company, with world-wide interests, wants well-educated men over 23 years of age to sell to retail shops in United Kingdom, force to more responsible positions at home and overseas, this presents excellent opportunity to men of character and ambition. Training given. Car supplied and expenses. Commencing salary £5 weekly.—Write Box Z.1015, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in The Times Weekly Edition "will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at a fee of 6d. extra. Orders, London, that address to be counted as six words. Cheques to be made out to The Times, and replies for a Box Number and postage to be sent to The Times Weekly Edition, London, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Engineer; age 28-35; sound general and technical education necessary; University Degree or equivalent in engineering preferred; four to five years practical workshop experience essential; must have really first-class knowledge of works management and modern production methods acquired while hokling executive position. Commencing salary commensurate with high standard demanded. Unique prospects offered to the right man. All our staff have been informed of this advertisement.—Write, stating age, present salary, and give detailed chronological statement of career to Box J.1967, The Times, E.C.4.

A better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

AMBITIOUS Men!—The Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from £2s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from Insurance Inspector to Assistant Sales Manager at £600 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to Salaried Vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make It Secure."—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, He-rietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd., Dept. D, 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1894.

FIVE Minutes of your time against mine in my office will enable me to determine if you have the qualifications needed for success in our business. Should you phone, write, or call for this brief interview, I suggest that you plan on making a sale, i.e., sell your qualifications to me. Enter my office radiating confidence in your ability, enthusiasm for work, and a determination to carry out successfully the intent of your call. This mental status is imperative on the part of our salesmen during every interview with managing directors that they may make on our behalf. Therefore, I want a specimen of your selling personality when you enter my office for a preliminary interview. We offer an unusual opportunity for the right man, who has sufficient vision to see and appreciate the bigness of an idea that has already interested thousands of keen-minded British executives. Unless you justifiably claim your capabilities above the average it will be a waste of your time and mine to reply to this advertisement.—Samuel Siegel, Managing Director, Parker-Holladay Co. (England), Ltd., Drayton House, Gordon-street, W.C.1 (opposite Euston Station). Museum 5138.

MATRICULATION for business.—An application for a permanent post in business with good salary and prospects must always be accompanied by evidence of education. Matriculation is not only an educational qualification, but obtains exemptions from all accountancy and secretarial preliminary examinations. The School of Accountancy will give you specialized training for the one fee until you pass your Matriculation Examination.—Write for Prospectus, post free, from the Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, a Clerk; must be good bookkeeper and typist; under 30 years; work in Sidcup, Orpington district; salary £3 per week.—Write full particulars Box Z.1014, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced, energetic, and capable Producting Factory Manager required to take charge organize factory on modern methods.—Apply, in strict confidence, stating experience, qualifications, salary required, and any other information, by letter in first instance, to Box No. 12, Osborne-Peacock Co., Ltd., 11, Piccadilly, Manchester.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in all parts, Day and evening. Fees by instal.—Dept., the British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly circus, W.1.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for full particulars of The New Sales-Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTER

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

LORD GLANELY'S STUD

PROMISING YEARLINGS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It would be generally considered that Lord Glanely had a good season with his horses trained at Newmarket by Captain Hogg. He won in stakes more than £30,000 ; and yet I doubt whether, when he went through his full accounts for the season, his stable showed a profit or anything approaching a profit. Entry fees, forfeits, jockey's retaining fee and presents, travelling expenses, and training costs for a stable of more than 50 horses would certainly exhaust more than £30,000. Yet Lord Glanely appears to be thoroughly satisfied with his season and approaches next season with confidence. It is such owners and breeders as Lord Glanely who make racing possible.

His stable, once again under the charge of Captain Hogg, with Gordon Richards as jockey, will consist of 51 or 52 horses, almost half of them being first-season animals. Of the older horses chief interest centres in the St. Leger winner, Singapore, who is to be trained for the Gold Cup, a race which his owner has never won. I do not know whether he will also be started for the Coronation Cup at Epsom, but I do not believe that the Epsom course will suit him. The Ascot course, on the other hand, should be ideal for such a genuine stayer and free galloper. This year's two-year-olds were, as a collection, disappointing and only a few of them won races. The best of them on known form was Coldstream, who, in spite of bad luck, showed himself to be among the best of his age. He is by Grand Parade and it is to be doubted whether he will ever stay well enough to win such a race as the Derby, but he might be ideally suited to such a race as the Two Thousand Guineas. There are several other two-year-olds in the stable who by the time that they are three-years-olds and have to run may well be much better than they promised to be on the racecourse last summer. Captain Hogg never hurries a two-year-old, and it was only his patience and skill which enabled Singapore to win a St. Leger.

The horses in the stable, however, which interested me most were the yearlings who so soon now will be two-year-olds. I should doubt whether Lord Glanely has had a better-looking lot in recent years, and it will be strange if some of them do not win good races. The best of them may be the well-grown and handsome colt named Paddington, by Polyphontes out of Miss Matty, who was bought by his present owner at the sale of the late Sir John Robinson's stud. Miss Matty was the dam of Papyrus, who won the Derby, but so far has been rather a disappointment at the stud. Polyphontes has yet to prove himself a great sire, but both Lord Glanely and his trainer have great faith in his future. He was a distinctly useful racehorse, but never won a Classic race. It is a long time since I have seen a better-looking yearling. Another colt, by Polyphontes out of Bess of Hardwick, in the same yard has been named Wellington. Lord Glanely, who names all his own horses, certainly does it very well indeed. Other names that he has given his yearlings are Conway, Gala Parade, Ranzo, Windjammer, Welsh Eleganee, Wild Vixen, Ocean Drift, Ocean Monarch, Nash Light, Grand Breeze, and Belle of the Ball, the last-named a filly by Coronach out of Maid of Bath, bred by Lady James Douglas. Among the sires to whom Lord Glanely has gone for these yearlings are Polyphontes, Pommern, Son-in-Law, Golden Sun, Pharos, Diomedes, Coronach, Foxlaw, Galloper Light, Hurry On, Duncan Gray, and his own sires, Grand Parade, Blue Ensign, and Skyrocket. The last-named sire has now been sold to go to Norway, and his place at Lord Glanely's stud will be taken by the good-looking and well-bred Navigator, who won, among other races, the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood.

The complete list of the yearlings and their breeding is given in the following table :—

B c by Polyphontes—Miss Matty	Paddington
Ch c by Pommern—Verte Feuille	Conway
B g by Grand Parade—Skylove	Shellback
B c by Polyphontes—Boss of Hardwick	Wellington
Br c by Blue Ensign—Grand Gala	Gala Parade
B c by Sky-rocket—Verve	Lightning
Ch c by Sky-rocket Pepseta	Skypeep
B g by Blue Ensign—Donna Inez	Ranzo
Bl c by Grand Parade—Jeunesse	Windjammer
Ch c by Blue Ensign—Rose of Devon	Ocean Monarch
B c by Son-in-Law—Kissing Cup	Cardiff
B c (a twin) by Golden Sun—Sweet Balm	Gold Pop
B g by Pharos—Quail	Watchmate
B c by Diomedes—Welsh Woman	Welsh Elegance
Gr f by Grand Parade—Black Flier	Great Flight
Gr f by Duncan Gray—Sigrid	Georgiana
B f by Pommern—High Thoughts	Good Words
B f by Grand Parade—Flechette	Grand Style
Bl f by Grand Parade—Lorna Doon	Grand Breeze
B f by Foxlaw—Western Hill	Wold Vixen
B f by Grand Parade—Skyglory	Ada Dear
Br f by Hurry On—Petrea	Ocean Drift
B f by Galloper Light—Polite	Nash Light
B f by Coronach—Maid of Bath	Belle of the Ball

Apart from his horses in training, Lord Glanely has a very large stud farm at Exning, just outside Newmarket, where he keeps his brood mares and stallions. The paddocks cover 1,000 acres, and in addition to that Lord Glanely farms about 1,000 acres. The colt and filly foals which I saw last week on these stud farms were bred on much the same lines as the yearlings whose breeding I have just given. It is impossible at so early a stage in their career to say which of them will be good and which indifferent. The filly foals at the present time are in a very large barn, with plenty of room to move about freely, and with plenty of mangers for food and water. Half this roomy barn is covered in completely and the other half almost covered in, so that it is not only dry and warm, but also perfectly ventilated. The colt foals are in good, light, and roomy boxes, which are done up from top to bottom every second year. I did not see the brood mares, but I saw the three sires who are now standing at the stud, and I saw also several of the horses who had been in training during the last season and were for the time being resting. Lord Glanely has a number of small paddocks for these resting horses, where during the day they can get exercise and fresh air.

I have been over many studs, but I had not before been over this one. It certainly compares most favourably with any other stud that I have visited. More owners with similar resources and equal enthusiasm who take their losers without complaining, and who are just as interested in breeding as in racing horses, would do more good to the Turf than any totalisator, cheaper racing, or new stands, although all these things are wanted as well.

LINGFIELD MEETING

Although fields were not so large as on the first afternoon there were sufficient starters to make the second day of the Lingfield Meeting most interesting. The weather was fine, but the going was very heavy. The most important event on the programme was the Southern Steeplechase, run over three miles. Among the starters was Shaun Goilin, who won this year's Grand National. He looked remarkably well, but probably is still short of a few gallops. There was no evidence in the market on the race that he was expected to win, but I believe that several people who might be expected to know something about the horse's chance supported him each way. He galloped and jumped well until he slipped on landing over the second fence after the water and unseated Cullinan. Shaun Goilin did not actually fall, but came on to his nose. Whether he would have won if he had stood up no one can say, but I should not have been at all surprised if he had done so. Soon after he was out of the race Kingsford, who was pulling as hard as ever, and the well-backed Alike drew out in front, and it was obvious a long way from the finish that one of the two would win. From the time that the race had started Kingsford was fighting hard for his head, so that it seemed unlikely that he would stay three miles in this heavy going. When, therefore, Alike took up the running at the bottom of the hill most people thought that this rather small mare would win. I doubt, however, whether she really stays three miles. Two fences from the finish Kingsford was up with Alike, and, with Stott riding a strong finish, Mr. Platt's horse won by two lengths. Pamperer was third. Stott has ridden many fine races, but he has never ridden a better one than he did on Kingsford. His strength, his perseverance, his judgment, and his horsemanship were all of the highest. When he had passed the winning-post the horse was still inclined to pull, while Stott was so done that it would have surprised nobody if he had fallen off.

The two selling events were won by well-backed horses, neither of whom was favourite. Vic's Choice, who won the Surrey Selling Hurdle, was sold after his success to Mr. Boswall-Preston for 50 guineas, while Royal Lancs, who won the St. Piers Selling Steeplechase with ease, was bought in for 180 guineas. This five-year-old mare by Monarch was in front practically all the way, and her success probably did not surprise in any way those people most intimately connected with her. Lesteford, who had run well at Kempton Park when beaten by only Step Forward, was always a pronounced favourite for the Ashdown Juvenile Hurdle, for which it seemed strange to me to find such a horse as Tetragem second favourite. When this horse ran at Kempton Park he failed to win a selling hurdle, and the class of this race on Saturday was very different from a selling plate. Yet he ran quite well and finished third, beaten by Lesteford and the unconsidered Adlon, the former of whom just won. Ingham rode a very good race on the winner, as did an unknown rider named Cash on Adlon, who seems certain to win a race over hurdles soon for Mrs. Wallace. Residue seemed so well handicapped in the Winter Hurdle that it was not surprising that he was favourite, but it was rather unexpected to find him starting at 5 to 2 on. He duly won, but not in the style of an odds-on favourite, for it was by only a head that he beat The Tyke, and only the judge could say that he had won. Many people on the stands thought that the two horses had run a dead-heat.

A very enjoyable meeting was concluded with the Year's End Steeplechase, which gave Poole his fifth winner of the meeting, Holiday Hall, whom he trains for Mr. Harmsworth, winning after a fine finish with Blue Bag, whose enthusiastic owner was present to see his horse run. When half-way down the hill leading into the Straight Blue Bag was in front I thought he would win but Stott was always riding rather too comfortably on Holiday Hall, and when he took Holiday Hall up to Blue Bag two fences from the finish the race became very exciting. Williams never gave up on Blue Bag, but the opposing combination was just too much for him, and Blue Bag was beaten by less than a length. Handicapped as he is at present he should win a steeplechase before long.

DERBY PROSPECTS

1.0.—DERWENT SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The usual indifferent animals can be started here. The best of them may be Labrador and Aubretia and one of them may win. Perhaps LABRADOR has the better chance of the two.

1.30.—DUFFIELD SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Winter Royal and Checktaker have chances in such company as this, but I would select one of them to win only in the absence of ORBRIL, who was well backed when beaten by Young Middleton at Leicester, Young Middleton being on his best behaviour on that occasion.

2.0.—ANGLESEY HURDLE (1¼m.).—The best here on known form seem to be Abelard and Nursewood, each of whom won last time out in the style of useful young hurdlers. I have a slight preference for NURSEWOOD.

2.30.—LONG-DISTANCE HURDLE (2½m.).—Cedars, Fair Pauline, and Desert Sheik have shown ability to stay the distance of this race, so one of them may win. I choose CEDARS, who won a similar event at Nottingham.

3.0.—DERBYSHIRE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—BRAVE MAY, in spite of the fact that she has been given top weight, seems to me rather kindly handicapped and is therefore my selection.

3.30.—ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—BALIUS won last time out when he beat Moral, who has won since. The opposition is not very strong, and he may well win again.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Vic's Choice. WIN 9s. 9d.; PLACE 6s.; ROQUEFORT II., PLACE 14s. 6d.; Paddy Town. PLACE 14s. 6d. 1.30.—Royal Lancs. WIN 50s.; PLACE 11s. 9d.; Hugh O'Neill. PLACE 2s. 9d.; Disposals. PLACE 2s. 6d. 2.0.—Lesteford. WIN 4s. 3d.; PLACE 2s. 2d.; Adlon. PLACE 5s.; Tetragem. PLACE 2s.

2.30.—Kingsford. WIN 14s.; PLACE 6s. 3d.; Alike. PLACE 8s. 9d.

3.0.—Residue. WIN 2s. 9d.; PLACE 2s. 2d.; The Tyke. PLACE 4s. 6d.

3.30.—Holiday Hall, WIN 14s. 6d.; PLACE 6s.; Blue Bag. PLACE 2s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

THURSDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (WINDSOR).—Bucks Yeoman.

MOLESEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK).—Bright's Boy.

SURREY HURDLE RACE (HURST PARK).—Pam and Lockington.

PALACE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (HURST PARK).—Well Hit.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. A. B. DIGBY'S NAME.—Purple Mark.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Prince Lomond and North Riding.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Emerald Green (dead). Have a Care, Angel's Wings, and Cavendo.

BADMINTON

NORTH LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

L. Nichols and G. J. Fish won the Doubles, Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. C. J. Wheatley the Women's Doubles, and G. R. Sherwell and Mrs. Uber the Mixed Doubles at the North London Badminton Championships, which were concluded at the Alexandra Palace Club on Saturday.

The results were :—

DOUBLES.—Final.—L. Nichols and G. J. Fish beat E. Phillipps and R. du Roveray (15—11, 10—17).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final.—Mrs. H. S. Uber and Mrs. C. J. Wheatley beat Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss V. Ellis (Holders) (9—15, 15—6, 15—12).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final.—G. R. Sherwell and Mrs. Uber beat A. K. Jones and Mrs. R. J. Horsley (15—7, 9—15, 15—4).

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **DERWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles

	Yrs	st	lb
ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Balding) G. Balding	a	12	7
AUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	7
FRANKNESS (Mr. H. H. Rose) ..... H. Rose	5	11	7
HAPPY DUFF (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	5	11	7
ATTEMPT (Mr. T. G. Hurt) ..... T. Hurt	a	11	7
GREAT CARE (Mr. W. Parrish) ..... Bullock	a	11	7
KORSUKAN (Mr. H. G. Bellamy) ..... Bellamy	a	11	4
GOLDEN BUCKLES (Mrs. G. Shorrock) J. Davies	a	10	10
FAIRFIELD (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	a	10	7
HOLT LAND (Captain G. H. Shaw) ..... Beeby	a	10	7
BLOOD ORANGE (Mr. A. C. Scott) ..... J. Hall	a	10	7
LABRADOR (Mr. J. F. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	a	10	6
BRUFF BATTLE (Mr. Arg) ..... Private	a	10	0
MISS RUSHTON (Mr. J. Edge) ..... Peace	a	10	0
CARBOLOET (Mrs. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	a	10	0
LOUVIERS LODGE (Mr. E. Whiting) Whiting	a	10	0
DUNBARRY STAR (Mr. A. T. Threlfell) Threlfell	a	10	0
KWANGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	0
HARKNAM SQUARE (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	a	10	0
MUSICAL CATCH (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson) Osborn	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AUBRETIA, —; FRANKNESS, Mr. G. Elliott; HAPPY DUFF, J. Mason; GREAT CARE, J. Harney; FAIRFIELD, K. Piggott; LABRADOR, E. Foster; DUNBARRY STAR, —; HARKNAM SQUARE, F. Gurney; MUSICAL CATCH, R. Lyall.

1.30.—The **DUFFIELD SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LOWBERRY (Mr. G. Clancy) ..... Clancy	6	12	3
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. S. Clark) ..... Wight	5	12	3
CHECKTAKER (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a	12	3
JAZZ-BAR (Mr. F. Hutsby) ..... Hutsby	a	12	3
LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. F. Mosley) Mosley	a	12	3
MAORI CHIEF (Mr. J. E. Whiting) ..... Whiting	a	12	3
TOP NOTE (Mr. Stanley Elliott) ..... Elliott	4	11	12
SOUND LEGEND (Mr. W. Nightingall) W. Nightingall	4	11	12
ORBRIL (Mr. T. E. Rimell) ..... Rimell	4	11	12
PRINCE OTTO (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis	5	11	10
TEZARCHIAN ISLAND (Mr. Peywood) ..... Peywood	5	11	10
TAKA SAN (Mr. T. F. Hooley) ..... Cockton	6	11	10
GRAND BOW (Mr. Jones) ..... Renton	5	11	10
TETRAGEM (Mr. J. C. Laud) ..... E. Parker	6	11	10
NORTH RIDING (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	5	11	10
TAXIMETER (Mr. W. Parrish) ..... Roberts	6	11	10
SCOTT'S LOTS (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	10
RILLSON (Miss R. Taylor) ..... F. Taylor	6	11	10
aMERCED (Mr. J. Aitken) ..... Aitken	4	11	5
INFIDEL (Mr. F. Hutsby) ..... Hutsby	4	11	5
RED RUSSET (Mrs. J. L. Powell) ..... Lyall	4	11	5
ANGEL PAVEMENT (Mr. J. Cockton) ..... Cockton	5	10	3
SOLVENT (Mr. H. T. Creighton) ..... Bullock	3	10	3
KALEPOY (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... G. Armstrong	2	10	3
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	3	10	2
ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. W. Parrish) ..... Roberts	4	10	0
KNOCK AWAY (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... C. Pigott	5	10	0
BEDLINGTON (Mr. W. Seaward) ..... Whalley	5	10	0
SANTA GIUSTINA (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LOWBERRY, R. Lyall; TREASURE ISLAND, J. Regan; GRANDBOW, Mr. Elliott; RETREAT, —; TAXIMETER, J. Middleton; RUBY'S LOVE, Mr. J. B. Johnson; MERCED, T. Leader; RED SUNSET, C. Boulton; TELL'S RIDGE, K. Piggott; ANCHOR WATCH, Foster; KNOCK AWAY, —; KALEPOY, G. Pellerin; SANTA GIUSTINA, G. Wilson.

2.0.—The **ANGLESEY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st	lb
aNURSEWOOD (Mr. F. Armstrong) ..F. Armstrong	11	3
LABELARD (Mr. A. Briscoe) ..... Briscoe	11	0
BAY OF ACRE (Captain H. Broughton) ..... Pease	11	3
aVIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	11	3
DONATION (Mr. B. Nichols) ..... Cockton	11	0
MISS TWISDOWNE (Mr. J. Gordon) ..... Lyall	11	0
PARK RAT (Mr. L. Jones) ..... Renton	11	0
JUNGLE SONG (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	11	0
NAPOS (Mr. D. Dancocks) ..... Dancocks	11	0
FIDELIO (Mr. G. B. Bates) ..... E. Harper	10	7
APRON LAD (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	10	7
BUCKTIN (Mr. W. Hall Caine) ..... Hall	10	7
DOLORES MILLER (Mr. R. W. Carr) ..... Briscoe	10	7
aGATE CRASHER (Brigadier-General G. Chesne) ..... Easterby	10	7
ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	10	7
ASTRIDGE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... Barthropp	10	7
HOOFS (Mr. T. B. Donnelly) ..... Gilbert	10	7
TYSOE'S WISH (Mr. J. T. Dugdale) ..... Peacock	10	7
aGOLDEN URN (Mr. Emanuel) ..... Galler	10	7
BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) ..... F. Hartigan	10	7
COCKAYNE (Mr. A. J. Jackman) ..... Hackett	10	7
STEEL BOY (Mr. W. Lister) ..... T. Webb	10	7
STAGE KNIGHT (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) H. Harrison	10	7
BUDDY (Mr. J. Mackey) ..... W. Gale	10	7
SOMERSET (Mr. R. Mealing) ..... Newey	10	7
CLERVANCIE (Mr. F. N. Miller) ..... McGuigan	10	7
FIRESTAR II. (Mrs. F. Pearce) ..... Pearce	10	7
LUMIERES LOVE (Mrs. C. de Paravicini) Paravicini	10	7
TONGKING (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	10	7
EMBERS (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Jary	10	7
LOP EAR (Mrs. Vyner) ..... Holland	10	7
SAINT GAIL (Mrs. V. D. Salmsbury) Holland	10	7
ALOUR (Lady Samman) ..... Renton	10	7
FOLLY (Mr. W. J. Smith) ..... Peacock	10	7
PRIORY LAD (Mr. J. W. Turner) ..... Hudson	10	7
PRETTY COOL (Brigadier-General H. Vyse) ..... Private	10	7
ABBEY WOOD (Major J. B. Watson) ..... Hartigan	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VIVACIOUS, Stott; NURSEWOOD, Pellerin; ABELARD, R. Lyall; BAY OF ACRE, —; NAPOS or FOLLY, A. Waudby; DONATION LAD, —; GOLDEN MILLER, GATE CRASHER, J. Richardson; ALPHEUS, —; HOOFS, J. Ward; GOLDEN URN, L. Hobbs; FIRESTAR II., J. Mason; TONGKING, Peake; LOP EAR, M. Peake; ALOUR, F. Gurney; PRIORY LAD, —; PRETTY COOL, W. Gurney.

2.30.—The **LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles and three-quarters.

	Yrs	st	lb
SANDRA (Mr. H. G. Hunt) ..... H. Hunt	6	12	0
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. A. Marsh) ..A. Marsh	6	12	0
SAN MARINO (Mr. H. Bellwood) ..... Private	6	11	10
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams) ..... Newey	6	11	7
CEDARS (Mr. T. G. Walker) ..... Rimell	5	11	6
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. Marsden) ..... J. Rendell	5	11	3
WINNERSH (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. E. Peck) Hurt	4	11	2
DOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Ribli) ..... Butchers	6	11	0
CONTRABAND (Mr. J. Lidbury) ..... Pearce	5	10	12
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) R. Thompson	6	10	12
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	a	10	11
aSTARRADER (Miss M. Drake) ..... Armstrong	a	10	11
aROYAL REPOSE (Mrs. R. Brady) ..... Maire	5	10	10
DESERT SHEIK (Mr. J. Hague) ..... Carr	a	10	10
WOODSIDE (Mr. Baker) ..... Owner	a	10	7
DUPLICATOR (Mr. C. K. Barker) ..... Whiting	a	10	7
TOWER HILL (Mr. A. Boxall) ..... Pendarves	a	10	7
WHITE MOUNTAIN (Major Newland Hibbert) ..... Bullock	a	10	7
aLEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..Barthropp	4	10	4
SHADY LADY (Mr. C. Pease) ..... Pease	4	10	4
MASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Personage) Rimell	a	10	4
PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington) ..... Renton	4	10	4
GOLDICOTE (Mrs. S. Roberts) ..... Roberts	4	10	4
HERBERTON (Mr. W. Cowie) ..... Cowie	4	10	4
BUCKSOME LADY (Mr. W. E. Bissill) ..... Bissill	4	10	2
WILDRED (Mr. G. Flintham) ..... Lyall	4	10	0
TYE OAK (Mr. W. Young) ..... H. Young	6	10	0
SERVING MAID (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	4	10	0
BYRON (Mr. J. Bird) ..... Pulford	4	10	0
MICKEY FREE (Mr. K. Osborn) ..... Osborn	4	10	0
sCOOLE (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FAIR PAULINE, Speck; CEDARS or MASTER BILLIE, W. Stott; DESERT SHEIK, Mr. A. E. Gurney; GREAT SAND, P. Kelly; STARRADER, G. Pellerin; ROYAL REPOSE, J. Haney; DESERT SHEIK, Mr. W. Carr; SPONTOON, J. Mason; TOWER HILL, W. Payne; LEMBURY, Speck; PETARD, Mr. G. Elliott; GOLDICOTE, J. Middleton; TYCOAN, F. Sergeant; COOLE, D. Morgan.

3.0.—The **DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a	12	7
MORRKEES (9lb. ex.) (Miss D. Robinson) ..... Webb	a	12	4
SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	12	1
APOSTASY (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	11	6
TOY BELL (Mrs. F. Pavin) ..... F. Pavin	a	11	5
KINGSDOWN (Mr. H. R. Turner) ..... J. Dodd	a	11	5
WISE DON (9lb. ex.) (Miss M. Lark) ..R. Payne	a	11	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; APOSTASY, F. Brookes; TOY BELL, W. Parvin; KINGSDOWN, J. Moloney; WISE DON, W. Gurney.

3.30.—The **ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a	12	7
HURRICANE JAMES (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	6	11	11
TANNHAUSER (Mr. Holford Harrison) ..... H. Harrison	a	11	11
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	a	11	11
CROUSEATRA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ..... T. Rimell	6	11	11
PRIAL DOMINIC (Mr. F. C. Scott) ..... J. Hall	6	11	11
VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Easterby	5	11	8
BALRENNETT HILL (Lord Abercavenny) ..... Whitaker	5	11	3
VILLAGE BOY (Major R. Benson) ..... Hobbs	5	11	3
BEDGUARD (Mr. E. W. Brook) ..R. Thomason	5	11	3
GEORGETOWN (Mr. J. Cockton) ..... Cockton	5	11	3
NEWERAN MOTH (Mr. H. Dalwelling) ..R. Payne	a	11	3
SANDY POINT (Mr. W. P. Doyle) ..... Whiting	a	11	3
POLITICIAN (Mr. H. E. Crum Ewing) ..... Private	6	11	3
CINQ PORTS (Major A. Hoddins) ..... Private	6	11	3
EATON (Duchess of Westminster) ..... Sandall	6	11	0
PERSIAN PRINCE (Sir John Gray) ..... Barthropp	4	11	0
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Briscoe	4	10	9
LA PLANTE (Baron H. de Soissan) F. Hartigan	4	10	9
BLUEBEARD (Mr. S. Orsini) ..... Pearce	4	10	9
MARCH HARE (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	4	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALIUS, T. Cullinan; GREAT SAND, P. Kelly; HURRICANE JAMES, K. Piggott; FRIAR DOMINIC, G. Wilson; CROUSEATRA, E. Foster; VILLAGE BOY, W. Speck; BEDGUARD, J. W. Brown; NEWERAN MOTH, Owner; POLITICIAN, J. Regan; CINQ PORTS, —; BLUEBEARD, J. Mason.

COURSING

Mr. J. A. Dewar won the South of England Coursing Cup at Newmarket on Saturday with his second season dog, Donjeroo. The results were :—

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CUP for 64 All Ages. Members £7 10s. ; Non-members, £8 10s.

FIFTH ROUND

DONJEROO beat BRIGHT JEWEL.
JEALOUS BEAUTY beat BRODEWELL.

DECIDER

Mr. J. A. Dewar's bd d DONJEROO by Roneful—Decima beat Mr. J. H. Bean's rf b JEALOUS BEAUTY, by Brutus—Brocade.

LACROSSE

EAST WOMEN'S TEAM

After the trial match at Blackheath on Saturday the team to represent the East in the women's territorial lacrosse matches next month was selected as follows :—

Miss Meers (Kent), goal ; Miss Attwood (Hertfordshire), point ; Mrs. Strudwick, cover-point ; Miss Worsfold (Kent), third man ; Miss Andrews (Norfolk), right defence ; Miss Longfield, left defence ; Miss Green (Hertfordshire), centre ; Miss Salisbury (Hertfordshire), right attack ; Miss Nowell-Smith (Kent), left attack ; Miss Du Cane (Hertfordshire), third home ; Miss Levett (Kent), second home ; Miss Marden (Kent), first home.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

DIVISION I.

	Goals		Goals
LEE	3	*HAMPSTEAD ..	6
*SURBITON ..	4	CATFORD ..	0
BUCKHURST HILL	0	*WILLOUGHBY ..	2

DIVISION II.

*OLD DUNSTONIANS ..	5	WALLINGTON ..	3
*PURLEY	6	SURBITON II. ..	3

DIVISION III.

*BUCKHURST HILL II.	9	WILLOUGHBY II. ..	1

CLUB MATCH

*HENRY THORNTON SCHOOL ..	9	CATFORD II. ..	3

WOMEN'S MATCH

MIDDLESEX ..	9	LONDON UNIVERSITY ..	2

(At Paddington.)
* Home team.

LINGFIELD RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The **SURREY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

VIC'S CHOICE, gr g. by Clydebridge—Almina (Mr. J. M. Gosden), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Gray 1
ROQUEFORT II., br g. by Brabant—Ronze (Mr. P. V. F. Casalet), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..G. Wilson 2
PADDY TOWN, br h. by Irishman—Lassville (Mr. J. Hylton), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Moloney 3
Dazzler (Mr. J. Mayo), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. T. F. Morgan 0
Alitode (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 12st. ..... A. Escott 0
Playtot (Mr. P. Thrale), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..R. Thrale 0
Monsieur Neuf (Mr. B. Davis), 4 yrs, 11st. 12lb. W. Balding 0
Stolen Prince (Lord Rosebery), 4 yrs, 11st. 4lb. L. Hobbs 0
Exclamation (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 11st. 7lb. R. Everett 0
Chanar (Mr. A. Savile), 4 yrs, 11st. 6lb. P. Prendergast 0

(Winner trained by Gosden, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Playtot, 7 to 1 each Vic's Choice and Paddy Town, 15 to 2 Alitode, 8 to 1 Stolen Prince, 10 to 1 Exclamation, 100 to 8 Monsieur Neuf, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 13s. 6d. ; places, 5s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 14s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,299 units ; total place pool, 3,267 units.

Won by a length ; a neck separated second and third. Monsieur Neuf was fourth and Chanar last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Boswall-Preston for 50 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The **ST. PIERS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 102 sovs. Two miles.

ROYAL LANCS, b m. by Monarch—County Palatine (Mr. H. Lacy), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..G. Hardy 1
HUGH O'NEILL, ch g. by Hugh II.—Moon Flower (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 7lb. W. Redmond 2
DISPOSALS, b g. by Somme Kiss—Simona (Mr. P. Mitchell), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Escott 3
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. Langlands), aged, 12st. Owner 0
Saucy Boy (Mr. G. S. Poole), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. Mr. G. S. Poole 0
Signal-rocket (Mr. S. Bennet), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Sclater 0
Chez Toi (Mr. N. G. Roddick), aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 11st. 2lb.) ..... Owner 0
Gryphon (Mr. R. F. Gosd), aged, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... Owner 0
Skipper's Own (Mr. E. H. Prior), 4 yrs, 10st. 13lb. J. Sinnott 0

(Winer trained by Gilmour)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Disposals, 9 to 2 Hugh O'Neill, 5 to 1 each Newtown Wonder and Royal Lancs, 7 to 1 Saucy Boy, 10 to 1 Signal-rocket, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. ; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,949 units ; total place pool, 2,146 units.

Won by 15 lengths ; eight lengths separated second and third. Newtown Wonder was fourth and Gryphon last.

The winner was bought in for 180 guineas.

2.0 (2.2).—The **ASHDOWN JUVENILE HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs ; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

LESTEFORD, ch g. by Stratford—Leste (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 9lb. ..... S. Ingham 1
ADLON, ch c. by Zria's Charm—Lingst (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Cash 2
TETRAGEM, b c. by Tetratema—Black Gem (Mr. T. Richards), 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Speck 3
Swan Upping (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 11st. 2lb. Mr

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SECOND TRIAL MATCH

The following are the teams selected for the Rugby Union International Trial match, Probables v. Possibles, to be played at Weston-super-Mare on Saturday next, December 20, kick-off at 2.15:—

PROBABLES.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back; L. Booth (Headingley), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), D. W. Burland (Bristol), and A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Barrington (Bristol) and C. B. Carter (Bristol), half-backs; P. C. Hordern (Newport), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), M. S. Bonaventura (Blackheath), B. H. Black (Blackheath), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), and D. H. Swayne (Oxford University), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back; H. S. Sever (Sale), W. Webber (Blackheath), T. C. Knowles (Birkenhead Park), and C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), three-quarter backs; L. H. Collison (Cambridge University) and E. B. Pope (Blackheath), half-backs; H. Rew (The Army and Exeter), J. R. Sinton (Headingley), P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), G. P. C. Vallance (Leicester), M. Wilson (Plymouth Albion), R. Bolton (Wakefield), E. H. Harding (Royal Navy and Devonport Services), and A. G. Cridlan (Oxford University), forwards.

There are many surprises in the teams both for what they contain and what they omit. It has to be remembered that this is only the second Trial match and there remains still the third early in January when the selectors may call on other players who have not been seen in the previous Trial matches of the season.

On the side of the Probables Askew, Tucker, Kendrew, Black, and Howard all played for England a year ago, and among the Possibles Aarvold and Rew have also played for England, but Aarvold was absent last season. It had been expected that the wing three-quarter backs of Cambridge University would have got places in the trial, for both C. C. Tanner and R. W. Smeddle have played for England, and, though neither got away in the University match, the tackling of their opponents in the centre was so determined and sure that few chances came out to the wing. Smeddle, however, played finely all through. Askew earned his place among the Probables by his fine kicking then, but he has shown in the past that he is liable to be hurt. The backs are made up of the centre three-quarter backs and half-backs of Gloucestershire, who are the best county in the West this year, and two northern wing players. Among the forwards are Hordern, formerly of Oxford, and Bonaventura, both of whom have been playing finely this season and earned their right to a place in the second Trial by their play in the first at Blundellsands. R. F. Davey, of Leytonstone and the Eastern Counties, has also kept his place, and with him in the back row are Howard, who was perhaps the best forward on the field in the University match, and Swayne, also of Oxford, a big, powerful, and fast forward.

The surprise in the Possibles team is the choice of L. H. Collison and E. B. Pope at half-back. These two played together at half-back for Cambridge at the beginning of last term, but Collison was later put at three-quarter back and Pope failed to hold his place in the side. Both are small players, Pope quick in getting the ball out, and Collison quick to see and seize an opening, though he failed at that generally in the University match. Knowles, of Birkenhead Park, who generally plays where Collison is to be on Saturday, is now placed at three-quarter back, and Aarvold is again to be tried on the wing, which is not his usual place. The forwards are a mixed lot, and may find it hard to hold their opponents, many of whom have played together before.

THE IRISH FIFTEEN

OLD AND NEW PLAYERS

The following team has been selected to represent Ireland against France in Paris on New Year's Day:—

J. D. Egan (Cork Constitution), back.

J. E. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and E. J. Lightfoot (Lansdowne), three-quarter backs.

M. Sugden (Wanderers) and E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), half-backs.

G. R. Beamish (R.A.F.), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), N. Murphy (Cork Constitution), J. Russell (University College, Cork), J. A. Siggins (Collegians), and H. C. Withers (The Army), forwards.

The team was chosen on Saturday evening after the match between Leinster and Ulster at Lansdowne-road on Saturday, which was won by Leinster by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a dropped goal and a penalty goal (seven points). On the previous Saturday Leinster had been beaten by Munster and the Leinster team was considerably altered for Saturday's match, among the changes being the re-introduction of that pair of veterans, Davy and Sugden, at half-back. A year ago Davy was thought to be too slow for half-back and was moved back to three-quarter back after the first international match, but he did much to win the game against Scotland at Edinburgh in that position. The pair have now played together in international football for five years, and it will be interesting to know if they can still keep up the pace.

Arigho was in splendid form on Saturday and scored three tries and apparently played himself into the side then by his great speed. Lightfoot on the other wing is a new player and scored a try on Saturday for Leinster. Crowe and Murray are well known in international football, Crowe being a strong defender, while Murray exchanged places with Davy last season. J. D. Egan earned his place by his fine play for Munster over a week ago. There are three forwards new to international football in the side, J. Russell, from Cork, and Siggins and Withers who played for Ulster on Saturday. They are the only two representatives of Ulster in the side. As a whole it cannot be said to be a strong team, for several of those included may well have passed their best, and may have been brought back only because the selectors could not put sufficient confidence in the younger generation.

NO SCORING AT HONOR OAK PARK

Guy's Hospital drew with Aberavon at Honor Oak Park on Saturday, neither side scoring. The heavy rain of the early morning had made the ground very heavy, and pools of water stood about in places. Indeed at one time it was doubtful if the game would be played.

In the circumstances, play naturally was confined chiefly to the forwards, and after some time it was almost impossible to distinguish the players because of their covering of mud. Aberavon started well with some good passing movements, in which Harris and Selby did well, but the Hospital replied with several forward rushes, and Giesen made ground with a good run. The Aberavon scrummage half-back was penalized for off-side, but Aberavon soon attacked keenly. Guy's defended stoutly, and Burrows relieved with a long kick. Waller and Giesen were prominent in a passing movement, and the visitors were forced to touch down. Each side attacked in turn, Giesen and Rowlett being prominent for the Hospital, but Hayes made a splendid run for Aberavon and Phillips was nearly in. Vickery and James led the Aberavon forwards in a long rush, and there was a series of scrummages.

The early stages of the second half were notable mainly for a series of free-kicks against Aberavon, but, owing to the greasy ball and heavy ground, it was impossible to make much use of them. Harris started a good passing movement and the Aberavon three-quarter backs looked dangerous, but Phillips knocked on at the critical moment, and I. K. Thomas relieved with a long kick to touch. Aberavon were not to be denied, however, and another smart bout of passing ended in Nicholas crossing the line, but he was recalled for a forward pass. Hogbin, Popplewell, and Rowlett headed the Guy's forwards in a splendid rush, which caused the visitors to touch down, and Giesen and I. K. Thomas were dangerous, while Ashdown put in a fine run on the right wing. The Aberavon forwards, with Vickery and McGrath prominent, forced another touch-down, but the Hospital took the ball back to the Aberavon "25," where Owen saved remarkably well.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; D. E. Ashdown, L. Waller, J. E. Giesen, and C. A. Burrows, three-quarter backs; F. K. Thomas and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; R. A. F. Hoskin, G. F. Lashmore, J. R. F. Knight, J. P. O'Brien, T. Rowlett, L. G. Robin, R. G. Popplewell, A. J. S. Batchelor, forwards.

ABERAVON.—W. Owen, back; F. Nicholas, D. Phillips, H. Hayes, and T. Thomas, three-quarter backs; W. Selby and T. Harris, half-backs; J. T. Morgan, H. Davies, D. James, D. Morgan, G. Ridgeway, W. Vickery, E. Jenkins, and M. McGrath, forwards.

MOSELEY BEATEN AT HERNE HILL

GOOD PLAY IN THE MUD

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

London Welsh beat Moseley at Herne Hill on Saturday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing.

It is the ambition of the London Welsh club at the present time to re-establish the open passing game for which Welsh football was famous. They have succeeded to the extent of being one of the most attractive sides to watch even on their own ground, which threatens to earn a reputation for incurable muddiness exceeding that of the Cardiff Arms Park. Both sides became almost unrecognizable, but while Moseley no more than floundered gallantly, their lighter opponents rushed, passed, and kicked the ball for most of the time as if the conditions were ideal. Moseley also had behind them great traditions, and it is a pity that in two successive seasons at Herne Hill they should have been submerged in the mud and unable to do themselves full justice. On firm going it looked as if the half-backs and the three-quarter backs, and especially H. H. Cave and H. H. Lindop, might have been capable of showing any weak points in the Welsh defence.

Moseley had a heavy pack that included F. H. Waters, the old Cambridge Blue and Scottish international player, but even in the scrummages and rushes they were outmanoeuvred. It was not until the closing stages that they were outstayed as well by an exceptionally fit London pack, who achieved a similar triumph at the expense of Newport, who also held a pronounced advantage in height and weight. One of the reasons for the ability of the light London Welsh pack to get their fair share of the ball was that in order to heel the ball out quickly, and before they can lose it in the second shove, they pack 3—4—1, the one man in the back row being one of the larger forwards, who is expected to time his effort to a nicety.

It seemed rather curious that London Welsh should have scored only one of their four tries during the first half. The explanation was that the worse the playing field became the more the conditions favoured them. In the first half there were several loose foot rushes by the Moseley forwards that tested the Welsh defence severely. It was a good thing for London Welsh that their full back, T. J. Davies, should have been in brilliant form. Early in the match he took full advantage of a kick too far ahead, fielding it neatly and running across a few yards to start a passing movement. S. L. Jones, a young Llandovery centre of promise, took Davies's pass well in his stride, and Jones-Davies, who was playing at half-back as partner to Powell, then made a try possible by a clever run through the centre. Finally, W. T. Lewis took his pass from A. H. Jones and ran up the touch-line.

London Welsh nearly ran their opponents off their feet at the start of the second half and scored two splendid tries. S. L. Jones made the opening for Ray Thomas to score one try, which was not converted. A pass from a line-out from the left touch-line started the next successful movement. Ray Thomas made a determined dive over the goal-line to score this try, and a magnificent left-footed kick by Powell added the goal points. For some time afterwards the forwards fought the game out between themselves, largely in a particularly muddy area, in which the hardest kicked ball was apt to stop dead, to the great embarrassment of a defender waiting in vain for it. Eventually, the quick-footedness of the Welsh pack produced a telling breakaway by W. A. V. Thomas, with R. Jones well up in support. He missed a try by inches, but from the next scrummage Powell ran in on his own.

The teams were:—

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; R. Thomas, S. L. Jones, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; T. E. Jones-Davies and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell (captain), R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, R. H. Garbett, I. Davies, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and H. Truman, forwards.

MOSELEY.—A. N. Williams, back; H. H. Lindop, H. H. Cave, C. W. Griffith-Jones, and E. J. Dennis, three-quarter backs; T. L. Winwood and J. W. Hasluck, half-backs; B. G. Lewis, A. H. Wilson, F. H. Waters, A. Y. Stirrat, C. J. Byrne (captain), F. B. Mair, J. A. Trentham, and A. T. Roper, forwards.

DRAWN GAME AT RICHMOND

Richmond and Bath played a drawn game on the Athletic Ground at Richmond on Saturday, each side scoring a goal and a try (8 points).

For the first quarter of an hour Richmond, by the weight and pace of their forwards, so overwhelmed their visitors that an easy victory seemed likely. However, the Bath defence held out, and before long they were having their full share of the game. The Bath three-quarter backs were, if anything, superior to the home backs. Rhymes got the ball smartly from the scrummages to the centres, who frequently set their wings moving to advantage. MacLean, the Richmond scrummage half-back, had his full share of the ball, but his backs did not make the most of their chances. Slade, at full-back for Bath, was about the best player on the field. He is very small, but time and again he went down on the ball in the face of a charge by the massive Richmond forwards. He also kicked with fine judgment.

A mark by Rhymes with the Richmond forwards upon him soon after Banks had kicked off, saved Bath, who three times made marks in their own "25" in the first few minutes in order to save their line. The Richmond forwards had taken charge, and when they did release the ball to their backs, MacLean almost reached the line, only to be brought down. For a moment the game turned in Bath's favour. Gough, securing in mid-field, ran hard for the line, but was brought down, and a Richmond forward rush followed. MacLean, picking up in the loose, was left to run only 10 yards and wriggle over the line near the goalposts, taking two Bath defenders with him. Ryan converted easily. The Richmond forwards continued to force the game, and Hopwood particularly was noticeable in the loose. A fine run of 30 yards or more by Chapman took the ball to within inches of the goal-posts before he was brought down. Just afterwards, however, the ball came to MacLean just on Bath's side of the halfway line. He sent out a long pass to Chapman, who swerved past two Bath defenders, then warded off two more tackles, to score a fine try near the corner.

In the early part of the second half play was quite undistinguished; indeed, it was at times ragged. Matters quickly changed, however, when Haydon, picking up from a dribbling rush, forced himself over in the left corner, but too far out for Weeks to convert. Both sides now settled down to a vigorous game. Bath, striving to outplay the Richmond forwards, at last succeeded, and Richmond began to look a worried side. For the last quarter of an hour the ball was hardly out of their "25." A long kick sent the ball momentarily into Bath's territory, but Powell obtained possession, broke through the forwards, and raced towards the Richmond line. He passed to Wilson 10 yards from the goalposts, and the latter passed to Seal, who fell over the line with a Richmond man on top of him. The try was converted, and thus the scores were level. Powell, a few seconds later, again raced to within a few yards of the Richmond line, but the home defence held out, and there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; W. A. H. Chapman, W. N. S. Hoare, C. P. M. Green, and J. H. Wright, three-quarter backs; D. L. MacLean and R. Burgess, half-backs; F. S. Legg, E. A. Kinnersley, C. R. Hopwood, R. G. S. Hobbs, A. D. Allen, C. L. Troop, P. Lister and R. H. Bull, forwards.

BATH.—H. Slade, back; W. E. Hancock, C. E. Gough, R. Banks, and A. Sherratt, three-quarter backs; L. St. V. Powell and F. Rhymes, half-backs; S. Weeks, J. Jones, E. C. Haydon, M. V. Shaw, D. Meredith, L. T. Seal, D. Wilson, and L. W. Moore, forwards.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Leeds	30	*Bradford Northern	8
Batley	2	*Bramley	0
St. Helen's Recreation	10	*Broughton Rangers	2
Salford	9	*Dewsbury	0
York	6	*Featherstone Rovers	5
*Halifax	4	Barrow	0
*Hull Kingston Rovers	3	Huddersfield	0
*Hunslet	15	Widnes	0
Hull	5	*Keighley	4
Wigan	18	*Leigh	4
*St. Helens	7	Oldham	2
*Swinton	14	Wakefield Trinity	2
*Warrington	27	Castleford	3
Rochdale Hornets	15	*Wigan Highfield	6

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Glasgow Academicals	17	Glasgow University	3
Watsonians	11	Cambridge University	11
		Kelvinside Academicals	11
Kelso	33	West of Scotland	4
Edinburgh Wanderers	14	Hillhead High School F.P.	5
Dunfermline	17	Ayr	3
Greenock Wanderers	9	Glasgow High School F.P.	12
Edinburgh University	13	Edinburgh Institute F.P.	3
St. Andrews University	9	Stewart's College F.P.	5
Gala	10		
Edinburgh Academicals	26	Selkirk	10
		Royal High School F.P.	6
Heriot's F.P.	14	Aberdeen Grammar School F.P.	3
Aberdeen University	8	Jedforest	3
Leith Academicals	8	Walkerburn	7
Melrose	13		

*Home team.

O.M.T'S. BEATEN

HARLEQUINS' SUPERIOR PACE

Old Merchant Taylors, on their own ground at Teddington, were beaten by the Harlequins on Saturday after an even match by two goals and a dropped goal (14 points) to a penalty goal and a try (6 points).

The game started most promisingly with a series of good movements, and enough exciting incident to satisfy the most exacting spectator, but, after the Harlequins had obtained their 14 points, to which, incidentally, on the run of the play they hardly were entitled, it became so obvious that Old Merchant Taylors, for all the merit of their work at forward, could not hope to make up the difference of eight points, that the second half fell disappointingly flat.

Price at once gave the Harlequins an opportunity to attack by catching an opponent in possession on the Old Merchant Taylors' "25" line. Laird, receiving the ball from Dean, at first attempted to go round the blind side, then doubled on his tracks and made an unconvincing attempt to drop a goal. Thus reprieved, the Old Boys forced their way the length of the field by means of a long individual dribble by Devonshire and then a pick-up and run by Turnbull. For some time they held the Harlequins in their own territory, although Gibbs once made a typical effort at an interception which, if he had not knocked on, probably would have resulted in his beating the field. At length Reeve, whose duel with Turnbull always was interesting even although he had rather obviously the better of it, made an excellent run, and the Harlequins regained the attack. It was an admirable cut through by Hodge, and a pass at the psychological moment to Reeve, that produced the first try. Reeve touched down between the posts, and Hubbard converted. The game at this time was delightfully open, the Old Merchant Taylors making repeated efforts to score, one of which at last, and not undeservedly, succeeded. The forwards wheeled on the blind side from a scrummage at about half-way. W. D. Heck joined in. He it was who, following Gibbs's failure to fall on the ball, kicked it past Hubbard and won the race for the touch-down. The angle was too difficult for Blumson to convert, but shortly afterwards he kicked a good goal when the Harlequins were penalized for foot forward. Just previously the posts at the other end had been shaken by a vicious drop-kick from Laird which struck the cross-bar in the middle and rebounded into play, and just afterwards Hubbard, from the touch-line, also made an excellent attempt to drop a goal which was only a few feet wide of the mark.

The Harlequin line nearly fell again before half-time. Then it had been forced to touch down, and Laird dropped out to the right when nearly all the players were expecting a kick to the left. Turnbull, however, was guarding the touch-line, and he took the ball full on the run and seemed likely to go right through. Instead he punted ahead and Dean's quickness in getting back, added to an awkward bounce, prevented a try. A really good try brought the first half to an end. Laird broke through from a set scrummage in his own half of the field, and passed to Hodge, who changed direction cleverly. Cole was up to carry on the movement, and Price, coming from nowhere inside him, completed it. Hubbard converted, and the Harlequins were four points ahead. Early in the second half a similar effort was spoiled by a poor pass from Laird to Cole, but it was not long before another score virtually decided the issue. Again it was Price's intuition that was responsible. Hodge, half-tackled, was able to throw the ball to Price between the goal-posts, and the latter made the easiest of drop-kicks. Turnbull's efforts to get clear of Reeve, and strong dribbling rushes by the Old Merchant Taylors' forwards in turn threatened the Harlequin line, but the finishing powers always were lacking, and there was no further scoring.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back; L. G. Turnbull, G. E. Buscombe, L. Bywater, and W. R. Sprays, three-quarter backs; D. Heck and W. D. Heck, half-backs; P. C. Arnold, F. English, P. G. Rhinson, G. N. Devonshire, K. M. Wilkins, E. F. Stevenson, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. C. Gibbs, P. B. Hodge, R. R. Cole, and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; H. C. Laird and G. J. Dean, half-backs; D. B. Willis, E. C. Prescott, G. A. Rutter, G. B. Jackson, P. E. Dunkley, H. L. Price, D. H. Duder, and E. A. Hamilton-Hill, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH WIN

London Scottish beat Old Millhillians at Harrow on Saturday by two penalty goals (6 points) to a try (3 points).

Heavy going and a greasy ball were not in favour of good back play, but London Scottish handled surprisingly well in the circumstances. They carried out many more passing movements than their opponents, and several times very nearly scored. A breakdown at the very last moment, however, was the fate of all these attacks, otherwise London Scottish would have won more easily. As it was they were always the more aggressive side, showing greater speed than Old Millhillians. At forward the Scottish were also the more scientific side. Some of their forward rushes, in which Roughead, Simson, Thom, and MacLennan were prominent, were one of the best features of a hard and fast, if somewhat scrambling game. Except for a brief period in the second half, the Old Millhillian backs could never get going sufficiently to look like piercing the London Scottish defence. Their own defence, nevertheless, was extremely good, their marking and tackling often preventing what seemed a certain score.

A sustained attack in the first half resulted in a penalty kick being awarded to London Scottish inside the home "25," and Simson had no difficulty in kicking a goal. In the second half he kicked another goal from an almost identical position, after London Scottish had made several desperate efforts to cross their opponents' line. In the later stages of the game the Old Millhillians, after pressure, scored a good try through Hume, but Lawther was unable to convert. They continued to attack to the end, but were unable to pull the game round, their rally coming too late.

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—T. H. B. Lawther, back; G. M. Meikle, W. R. Leckie, R. J. Edwards, and S. H. Stockman, three-quarter backs; J. W. F. Hume and C. E. M. Wiggins, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, R. B. Hall, E. T. Hancock, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, P. D. Childs, J. E. Benham, and N. S. Farrow, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; R. Adams, N. C. W. Green, A. G. Cross, and C. E. Mackintosh, three-quarter backs; W. G. Young and A. C. C. Miers, half-backs; D. Thom, J. C. Miller, R. S. Walker, D. H. Simson, D. J. W. Dryburgh, R. F. F. MacLennan, H. A. Aitchison, and W. N. Roughead, forwards.

UNITED BANKS BEATEN

PERPIGNAN, Dec. 14.—The United London Banks Rugby Football fifteen to-day lost the first of their French fixtures, being beaten by Perpigan by 15 points to 6.—*Reuter.*

RESULTS

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Gloucestershire	17	*Cornwall	5
Yorkshire	23	*Cumberland	8
*Devon	14	Somerset	11
Cheshire	16	*Durham	11
Lancashire	13	*Northumberland	6

OTHER MATCHES

Leicester	4	*Blackheath	3
Neath	11	*Bridgend	6
*Guy's Hospital	0	Aberavon	0
*London Welsh	16	Mosley	0
*Richmond	8	Bath	8
Cheltenham	0	Gloucester	0
*Cardiff	20	Pontypool	0
Edgware	11	*Devonport Services	9
*Llanelly	8	Newport	0
*Northampton	17	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	6
Oxford University	22	*North of Ireland	5
*Swansea	6	Coventry	3
*Torquay Athletic	9	Old Blues	3
Rosslyn Park	12	*United Services (Portsmouth)	3
*Southend	24	Birkbeck College	0
*Saracens	3	National Bank of India	0
*Napier	10	R.A.F. (Rugby)	3
*Catford Bridge	15	King's College Hospital	0
*Sidcup	28	Westminster Bank	0
Westcombe Park	19	*Pinchley	18
*St. Mary's Hospital	10	Upper Clapton	10
*Staines	14	Slough	0
*West Herts	0	Harrow	0
Tunbridge Wells	15	*Bexley Heath	3
*Brighton	11	Midland Bank	0
Esher	21	*Tonbridge	3
*Windsor	3	Chartered Bank of India	3
*Maidstone	6	R.A.F. (Manston)	0
*Exiles	14	Charlton Park	0
Wasps	15	*Ealing	3
H.A.C.	13	*R.M.A. (Woolwich)	3
*Canterbury	16	St. Augustine's Training College	0
*R.A.F. (Henlow)	14	Harrodian	0
*Beckenham	14	Harlequins "A"	8
R.A.F. (Hornchurch)	5	*Britannic House	3
Rosslyn Park "A"	12	*Ipswich	6
*Lloyds Bank	3	N.P. Bank	0
Artists Rifles	4	*Lloyds Bank "A"	3
*Barclays Bank	28	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	5
*Sevenoaks	17	R.A.F. (Eastchurch)	0
*Metropolitan Police	11	Berkshire Wanderers	10
*Thames Valley	6	Oxford Nomads	0
Warlingham	5	*Honor Oak Park	3
Northern Assurance	9	*Ella	5
*London School of Economics	17	A.S.A. Banks	0
London Scottish Extra "A"	12	*Chelmsford	5
Civil Service "A"	12	*Surrey Yeomanry	9
*Henley Royal G.S.	33	R.A.F. (Halton)	0
*Siemens	20	Guy's Hospital Extra "A"	0
*Osterley	16	Twickenham "A"	6
*Oxo	30	Edgware Extra "A"	9

*Home team.

BANK OF ENGLAND LOSE

Old Cranleighans gained an eleventh-hour victory over the Bank of England at Thames Ditton on Saturday by one goal and one try (8 points) to two tries (6 points).

On the run of the play the Bank could well claim to be unlucky to lose, for almost throughout the game their forwards showed to the greater advantage, and it was only Lambert's sudden break away late in the day when Old Cranleighans seemed well held that snatched victory from their grasp. For the first 25 minutes the play was rather ragged, with the Bank forwards having most to say, and during this time both full-backs, Hall and Richardson, had much to do and did it well. Then came a fine run by Lambert which was stopped close to the line, but, as a result of some clever heeling by the forwards, the ball went out to Collingwood, who scored a try that was not converted.

That was the only score before the interval, but shortly afterwards, with the Bank attacking strongly, Finnis scored a really brilliant try. The kick at goal failed. Then followed a period of delightfully vigorous play, with the Bank forwards gradually gaining the upper-hand, which culminated in Hann putting the Bank ahead, but again the kick went wide. Old Cranleighans made great efforts to get on terms and their half-backs started several very promising runs which were only stopped by some excellent tackling. But these movements were opportunist and spasmodic rather than concerted, and the Bank forwards continued to dominate the play. With 10 minutes to go the Bank had an opportunity of going farther ahead when they were awarded a penalty, but the kick from a difficult angle failed, and that seemed to change the luck. Old Cranleighans played up very hard in the last effort, forced the play back into mid-field, and suddenly Lambert got the ball and dashed straight for goal. Close in he was tackled but not low enough, and, breaking clear, scored between the posts. This time Jacob made no mistake with the kick, and that was the end.

The teams were:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.—H. J. Hall, back; A. S. Hann, J. W. Perts, J. K. Hall, and B. Cunnell, three-quarter backs; E. Duggleby and J. E. Taylor, half-backs; J. C. Deeks, R. H. Osborne (captain), H. J. Fry, H. S. Hunt, S. A. Nicholls, F. W. Smith, B. H. Plumbe, and R. A. Finnis, forwards.

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. H. L. Lambert, H. P. Jacob, R. R. Reeve, and G. T. Collingwood, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; J. E. Beynon, T. F. Miles, E. R. Kay, A. M. Richardson, D. C. Shuter, P. P. Benson, H. R. Mathys, and J. H. Craigie, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE DRAW WITH WATSONIANS

Although they were two points behind at the interval, Cambridge University made a fine rally in the second half and their match with the Watsonians at Edinburgh on Saturday resulted in a draw, the home side scoring one goal and two tries, and the University one goal, one penalty goal and one try (11 points).

The visitors were rather disappointing until 20 minutes from the end and only on rare occasions during the first half did the spectators get even a glimpse of those fine sweeping movements which have characterized the Cambridge backs this term. Soon after the start Henshaw got clean away to score a try for the Watsonians which Morrison converted. Cambridge replied with a try near the corner by Tallent. In an exciting second half the Watsonians scored tries through Thomas and Henshaw, and then Williams kicked a penalty goal for Cambridge, and, amid great excitement, Johnstone gained a try which Williams converted to bring the scores level.

OXFORD WIN IN IRELAND

Oxford University, in the first game of their Irish tour, made a brilliant rally in the second half and beat North of Ireland at Belfast on Saturday by three goals, one dropped goal, and one try (22 points) to one goal (5 points).

Their recovery after being five points behind at half-time was the more remarkable because throughout the first half the home XV. were the better side at all points. Indeed, only the magnificent tackling of the Oxford backs restricted the North of Ireland's success to a goal which came when Atkinson converted a try gained by Blair. The University played with great determination after the interval, and tries were scored by Howard, Swayne, Reid, and Jenkins, Henley converting three. Near the end Roberts dropped a goal.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WIN

Gloucestershire beat Cornwall at Camborne on Saturday before 5,000 spectators in poor weather by two goals, a dropped goal, and a penalty (17 points) to a goal (5 points). They thus win the County Championship in the South-Western Division.

In the first half Gloucestershire opened the scoring when Boughton dropped a goal from well out. Cornwall, however, soon took the lead, for, after good loose play by the forwards, Wood picked up the ball on the half-way line, and on reaching Boughton cleverly swerved and scored under the posts. Jennings converted. Gloucestershire played up hard, and McCanlis made a good opening before passing to Dowling, who ran in. Boughton converted. In spite of magnificent play by their forwards in the loose, the Cornish backs missed some good chances of scoring through poor passing, and at half-time Gloucestershire had a lead of four points.

On resuming, the Gloucestershire pack took charge of the game, and got the ball in nearly every scrummage, but the centre three-quarter backs, particularly Burland, tried to do too much by themselves. Boughton kicked a penalty goal, and a few minutes later Burland swept past the Cornish back, and scored in a good position. Boughton again converted. That ended the scoring, but Gloucestershire were always attacking, and Cornwall could only get down the field by long kicks to touch. Gloucestershire always had the game well in hand, and in the second half outplayed their opponents. Boughton played a fine game at back. His kicks to touch were of good length, and he scored himself 11 of the 17 points scored by his side. The three-quarter backs and half-backs were well balanced, and they did not score oftener because the inside players did not feed the wing players well. Apart from his selfishness, Burland was the most prominent player on the field. The Gloucestershire forwards were well led by Tucker. Moorhead was as good as any one on the Cornish side, but had to play behind a badly beaten pack in the second half, and had few chances to attack. The rest of the Cornish players were on a level.

The teams were:—

CORNWALL.—P. Collins (Camborne), back; W. H. Wood (Devonport Services), M. Turner (Redruth), L. Jennings (Redruth), and L. Roberts (Redruth), three-quarter backs; S. Smith and H. D. Greenlees, half-backs; J. Norman, P. D. Prentice, E. G. Colman, P. S. Clarke, G. F. C. Vallence, S. H. Saunders, R. K. Wilmer, and A. H. Greenwood, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; H. C. Douty, C. Bishop, A. L. Novis, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs; W. E. W. Kendall and W. E. Willard, half-backs; W. E. Tucker, R. H. Charsley, M. S. Bonaventura, P. C. Hordern, G. Laing, G. N. Wentworth, A. L. Holland, and B. H. Black, forwards.

GOLF

MATCH AT WOODHALL SPA

The Colebeavers, a team raised by S. W. Cole, beat Woodhall Spa in a two-days' match by Foursomes at Woodhall Spa. After Saturday's play the Colebeavers halved the series on Sunday morning and won in the afternoon by two matches to one.

The results were:—

FIRST SERIES

Woodhall Spa		Colebeavers	
T. H. Bowman and T. Day	0	Major R. S. Lambert and R. G. Chittenden (1 hole)	1
Captain W. Alexander and A. J. Taylor	0	S. W. Cole and W. C. Carr (6 and 4)	1
R. L. Bacon and T. M. Wheat (5 and 3)	1	F. S. Letten and C. E. Scott	0
H. L. Carr and Captain H. L. R. Gough	0	C. V. Grundy and H. G. Collin (1 hole)	1
Total	1	Total	3

SECOND SERIES

Alexander and Taylor (4 and 3)	1	Lambert and Chittenden	0
Bacon and G. Harrison	0	Cole and W. C. Carr (5 and 4)	1
H. L. Carr and Gough (4 and 3)	1	Letten and Scott	0
Bowman and Day (4 and 3)	1	Grundy and Collin	0
Total	3	Total	1

THIRD SERIES

Bacon and Harrison (1 hole)	1	Lambert and Chittenden	0
H. L. Carr and Gough	0	Cole and W. C. Carr (2 holes)	1
Bowman and Day (7 and 6)	1	Letten and Scott	0
Alexander and Taylor	0	Grundy and Collin (3 and 2)	1
Total	2	Total	2

FOURTH SERIES

H. L. Carr and Gough	0	Lambert and Chittenden (2 and 1)	1
Bowman and Day (5 and 7)	1	Cole and W. C. Carr	0
Alexander and Taylor (halved)	0	Letten and Scott (halved)	0
Bacon and Harrison	0	Grundy and Collin (2 holes)	1
Total	1	Total	2

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

BEACONSFIELD (77).—Monthly Bogey.—First Division.—T. H. Sheepshanks (6), 6 square. Second Division.—R. E. W. Colley (14), 6 down.

BERKHAMSTED (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Q. V. Hoare (5) and H. E. Rance (scratch), tied at 2 down.

BROKENHURST MANOR (72).—Medal.—C. F. Cowper, 79—7=72.

BURHILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. Rutherford, 75, scratch=75. Junior.—W. T. Frost, 95—17=78.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Monthly Medal.—T. W. D. Turner, 80—1=79.

COOMBE HILL (78).—Weekly Competition.—Medal.—R. W. Hartley, 72—2=74.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Hon. Esmond Scott (scratch), D. Smythe (3), and S. Urban Spearing (6), tied at 4 down.

CUDDINGTON (76).—Monthly Medal.—A. L. Stradler, 86—16=70; C. W. Hardwick, 88—10=78.

EDGWARE (75).—Monthly Medal.—S. Levy, 80—6=74. Captain's Prize.—W. Cole, 82—12=70.

FULWELL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. Foster, 84—8=76. Junior.—E. Aylwin, 94—16=78, and E. R. Hazell, 96—18=78, tied. Monthly Bogey.—R. Harris (10), 1 down.

GERRARD'S CROSS (74).—Monthly Bogey.—E. Whitley Jones (10), 1 down.

GUILDFORD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Major A. S. Hunt, 4 down.

HAINAULT FOREST (74).—Quarterly Cup.—F. S. Pullen, 80—6=74.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. W. F. Goodrich, 84—5=79; H. W. Fletcher, 87—8=79, and R. M. Gillies, 89—10=79, tied. Junior.—A. Peake-Jones, 84—14=70.

HANGER HILL (75).—Fortnightly Medal.—Senior.—J. P. Thomas, 82—12=70.

HIGHWOOD (74).—Monthly Bogey.—K. Mason (7), 2 down.

HOME PARK (74).—Monthly Bogey.—A. Moore (8), 2 down; R. Burdett (8), 3 down.

KINGSWOOD (77).—Monthly Medal.—G. Limmer, 86—12=74; G. M. Chandler, 87—8=79, and H. C. Matthew, 97—18=79, tied.

KNEBWORTH (74).—Monthly Medal.—A. B. Lucas, 94—18=76.

KNOLE PARK (75).—Medal Competition.—G. H. Emerson, 95—24=71; H. T. Cross, 90—16=74.

LANGLEY PARK (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—W. H. Bennett (8), 1 down. Junior.—M. Morrison (18), 4 down.

LEATHERH

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHELSEA'S FINE VICTORY

Chelsea beat Sunderland at Stamford Bridge on Saturday afternoon by five goals to nothing. Right from the start of the game they were the superior side. There was never a doubt about their winning, once it was seen that Gallacher was in his best humour and Jackson as lively as a bucking broncho, with all the others ready, willing, and able to give them a helping hand. The strength of Sunderland lay chiefly in defence, where a host of giants were able to get their heads to the ball and put it out of harm's way, while pygmies, such as Gallacher, Cheyne, and Crawford, could get nowhere near. Yet it was the clever footwork of these little men that did the trick.

Crawford was early in evidence straight from the kick-off with a swift dash down the wing and inwards where the ball got across to Jackson, who crashed it into the net, but it had been over the goal line before it came across. That was only a foretaste of what was to come. Gallacher showed great skill in lying just on-side while the ball was behind him. The wisdom of that was seen when he darted through between the backs to chase a long pass from Jackson. He got round the only defender who was in the way and shot along the ground past the goalkeeper. Not long afterwards he repeated his performance. This time the ball came down from far beyond half-way, a long pass up from Irving at right half-back. Gallacher was through once more and a shot similar to the last put Chelsea two up. Play had seldom gone to the right wing and in his search for the ball and something to do Jackson forced a corner by the left corner flag. In the ensuing kick he made a somersault over the goalkeeper and performed other tricks which won the hearts of the crowd who were always calling for him to come on. He made some delightful runs and fairly revelled in everything he could find to do. One fine shot of his found the goalkeeper unable to fist the ball clear away and Cheyne shot with great force through the goal. That made Chelsea's tally in the first half. Sunderland in the meantime had had much of the ball and on the wings they had two players, Eden and Connor, who were fast enough, but though Curney had enough vigour in the centre he could not quite round off their movements and Millington was seldom hard put to it to save. Smith had played finely and kicked beautifully, and Law kicked even more beautifully but was apt at times to be too far up the field for one who has not the speed to catch up with a fast runner in opposition. Bishop had been the shining light behind the Chelsea forwards. He was giving of his best and his passes up to the wing and across always proved a thorn in Sunderland's side.

Chelsea scored two more goals in the second half. Both came from free kicks for handling the ball and the same Sunderland player was at fault in either case. The first fell within the penalty area and Law, that unerring scorer from such shots, did not fail. That might have been sufficient warning to the offender, but he repeated the fault within a few minutes. This time it was further out and to the right-hand of the goal. Crawford took the kick and sent the ball with a tremendous swing into the far corner of the goal far out of Middleton's reach. Chelsea now had the game won. Sunderland played gamely to the end, were always trying but never quite succeeding. Millington had at most two hot shots to deal with. Townrow, Smith, and Law left little scope for a steady shot. Gallacher and Jackson made many clever and spirited runs, but they had no need for more goals; otherwise they might easily have got them. Chelsea showed themselves to be a powerful team as they were placed on Saturday, and it is much to be hoped that they will now at last be allowed to settle down and develop the team spirit and understanding.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Smith and Law, backs; Irving, Townrow, and Bishop, half-backs; Jackson, Cheyne, Gallacher, Wilson, and Crawford, forwards.

SUNDERLAND.—Middleton, goal; Murray and Shaw, backs; Morris, McDougall, and Hastings, half-backs; Eden, Urwin, Curney, Leonard, and Connor, forwards.

WEST HAM'S STEADY PROGRESS

MANCHESTER CITY BEATEN AT UPTON PARK

West Ham United added to a long run of successes by beating Manchester City at Upton Park on Saturday by two goals to none. Since October 4 the team have won seven and drawn three of their 10 League games, and have risen in the Championship table from the fifteenth position to the third.

Manchester City were rather unlucky to lose the match. They were the better side in the first half, and should have taken the lead. Partly through faulty shooting and still more through Dixon's excellent goalkeeping they failed to score. After the interval West Ham improved and won the game in the last 20 minutes, when the visitors were tiring. A rash experiment in playing Barrett as centre-forward was to a large extent responsible for the first half inferiority of the home team. V. Gibbins strained a muscle in his leg in the charity match with Tottenham Hotspur on December 8 and was out of the side, but with Watson still unfit the change which seemed to be naturally suggested was that the versatile Norris should lead the front line. Norris, however, was given the centre half-back position. Barrett was slow and could never do the right thing. Barnett and Ridley manoeuvred him off-side much too easily, and when he was not off-side Cowan had him well under control. It was obvious almost from the start that a mistake had been made, and in the second half Barrett was restored to his proper position while Norris went forward. The shuffle made all the difference, and Norris provided both the openings which brought the West Ham goals.

The Boleyn ground was in a sorry condition for the match. A downpour in the early morning had diluted the mud, and in parts of the field the players went ankle deep into the slime. Passes were difficult to judge, as the ball sometimes slithered along swiftly and at others stopped dead yards before it reached the man who was to receive it. The football in the circumstances was commendably good. Manchester City set up a smart attack from the start and showed skill and determination in taking the ball down the field. If there had been the same decisiveness in front of goal West Ham would have been seriously in arrear. Halliday, who was seen in a League game in London for the first time this season, was not too happy, however, and had a tendency to work outwards towards the wings rather than to go straight through. Toseland at outside-right had several scoring chances and could not turn them to account. The inside forwards for the most part preferred to get rid of the ball rather than shoot. Earl and Wade, it should be said, put up a first-class defence when the pressure was strong, and Dixon cleared every shot that reached him. The goalkeeper made one brilliant save from a drive by Tilson. Meanwhile the ineffectiveness of Barrett put the West Ham attack out of gear, and Langford had little to do in the Manchester goal.

There was no surprise when after the interval Norris became the centre-forward, and the cheers of the crowd indicated approval of the change. The West Ham attack at once became more penetrative, and Manchester City lost the initiative which had been with them in the first half. For a time there was little to choose between the teams, but the fast pace in the quagmire gradually tired the visitors and West Ham, after having held their clever opponents for three-quarters of the game, got in front before the end. Twenty-seven minutes after the interval a nice movement in which Yews, Earle, and Norris had a part gave Ruffell, who had closed in, a chance to shoot from a favourite angle, and the ball was driven hard into the net. Manchester City then had Cowan off the field for a period through a head injury, and this made their task more difficult. Langford saved several shots, including a long-range drive from Barrett, before he was again beaten by Ruffell. Norris placed the ball at the feet of the outside left with a dexterous head glance, and Ruffell made sure of the result of the match.

The teams were:—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Dixon, goal; Earl and Wade, backs; Collins, Norris, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Earle, Barrett, James, and Ruffell, forwards.

MANCHESTER CITY.—Langford, goal; Ridley and Barnett, backs; Busby, Cowan, and Bray, half-backs; Toseland, Marshall, Halliday, Tilson, and Brook, forwards.

Mr. G. E. Marlow, of the Sheffield United F.C., has been elected by the clubs in Division Five as their representative to the Council of the Football Association.

CORINTHIANS BEAT BRIGHTON

AN IMPROVED TEAM

The Corinthians beat Brighton and Hove Albion at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by four goals to one.

It was a return of the match which was played at Brighton a fortnight ago, when the home team won by a clear margin, and the Corinthians were able to gain their revenge in no uncertain manner. Much of the Corinthian football this season has been very disappointing, so that with the near approach of the F.A. Cup ties it was satisfactory to note a definite improvement all round. It is probable that this was due in a measure to the wise introduction of some of this year's University players, for there has been a feeling that a number of those who have represented the Corinthians in recent years are now getting past their best. W. H. Webster at inside left was one of the successes of the match, and his strong, direct football was just what was needed to strengthen the Corinthian forward line, which had of late developed a tendency to over-elaboration and doubling back. There is still a need, however, for greater quickness on the ball, and it was unfortunate that much of Saturday's match was played at rather a slow pace, but this had its compensations, for the Corinthians were allowed to settle down, and when the professionals realized the seriousness of the position and turned on the pace in the closing stages, the Corinthians answered them by playing even better football of their own.

The match opened with some desultory play in midfield, and the first signs of real interest came when Wilson, on the Brighton left wing, showed his pace and dash in rounding Moulsdale, but his shot was a poor one. The Corinthians then came into the picture with Whewell and Ashton, restored to his proper place at half-back, both doing some splendid work. Ashton's tackling and constructive play was delightful, and his close understanding with Chadder behind him, and Webster and Hegan in front of him, was one of the best things of the match. The Corinthians took the lead after 10 minutes with a perfect goal, for Doggart in his own half of the ground gave a nice pass to Kemp-Welch, who in turn sent the ball well forward to Hegan on the left. The ball passed on the inside of the full-back, and Hegan, who had anticipated the move, closed in and raced clear. Marsden somehow managed to get back, but just at the right moment Hegan turned the ball over to Webster, who ran forward and shot into the corner of the net. Brighton had their chances to get level, but much of their footwork, while clever in itself, was often overdone, and they allowed the Corinthian defence to get back into position instead of providing scoring opportunities. Baker, too, was very well covered by his full-backs, and when he was called upon soon showed that he was in his best form. The Corinthians might have gone farther ahead before half-time, for Sturmey, the Southwick amateur playing in goal for Brighton, who otherwise had a full team, flung himself at a shot from Doggart which seemed to be going outside the posts. The ball was deflected to Hegan, who turned it back into the middle, and Kemp-Welch only just failed to run into the goal. Kemp-Welch suffered from slight concussion, and had to leave the field just before the interval, but the Corinthians kept up the pressure, and Robins should have scored when Webster crossed the ball perfectly after breaking away on the left, but he positioned himself badly for the centre, and was unable to reach it.

There was a certain amount of rather uninteresting football at the beginning of the second half, but it improved when Baker had to save in turn from Wilson, Kirkwood, and McDonald. The Corinthians scored their second goal just before Kemp-Welch returned to the field, when Whewell, who had made more than one previous attempt, sent in a very hard long shot from centre-half which Sturmey stopped but could not hold, and the ball dropped behind him over the line. The best of the match was reserved for the last quarter of an hour, just after the Corinthians had gone farther ahead with a goal from a penalty kick taken by Doggart. Wilson and Mooney kept pushing the ball through, and the Brighton forwards played a more open game. The Corinthians' defence, however, by this time was very sound, and Brighton could only score once, when McDonald swung the ball right across to the opposite wing for Wilson to run in and shoot through at close range. Baker then had to go full length to save a further shot from Smith, but the Corinthians soon got the upper hand again, and replied with a goal almost precisely similar to that of Brighton. Doggart sent the ball out to Kemp-Welch, who on his return had gone to outside-right, and he ran down before centring perfectly for Hegan to rush in, and send the ball on the half-volley into the opposite corner of the goal.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard Baker, goal; W. B. Goulding and A. H. Chadder, backs; J. R. B. Moulsdale, W. T. Whewell, and C. T. Ashton, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, A. G. Doggart, G. D. Kemp-Welch, W. H. Webster, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION.—A. Sturmey, goal; Marsden and Brett, backs; Wilkinson, Mooney, and Dutton, half-backs; McDonald, Kirkwood, Carruthers, Smith, and Wilson, forwards.

F.A. CUP

FULHAM WIN

In the second round of the F.A. Cup, played on Saturday, Fulham beat Halifax Town at Craven Cottage by four goals to none.

There is no doubt that the better team won. In fact the score of four goals hardly represents their superiority. Except for a period of about 20 minutes in the first half, Halifax looked a poor side; they were beaten at all points. Man for man they could hardly compare with Fulham, who played effective football, alternating close, accurate play with long passing.

At the beginning of the first half Fulham made one or two spasmodic attacks and tried to play the ball with first-time kicks. The result was that many of their passes, made in a hurry, went straight to a Halifax defender. At this stage Halifax more than held their own. Chiefly through their inside forwards, Woodhouse and McFarlane, they set up some useful attacks, two of which nearly brought goals. One was a first-time shot taken at an angle by Cooper, the outside left, and the other a clever overhead kick by McFarlane. It was slightly against the run of the game that Fulham scored their first goal. Watkins so harassed Graham that, though he had had plenty of time to clear, he had the ball taken from him. Watkins ran along the right wing and centred, but no Fulham forward was at hand to score. The ball was weakly kicked to Haley, who was standing on the 18-yard line, and he promptly shot. It entered the net just beneath the cross-bar. The second goal was due to a misunderstanding between Graham, Wheelhouse, and Strong. Penn sent across a high centre, which Haley was allowed to take and drive into the corner of the net. Fulham then pressed so continuously that the game became one long attack, and there were several exciting scrimmages in the Halifax penalty area. Watkins scored a third goal from a fine through pass by Haley. Hammond once missed badly, and later a shot of his struck the cross-bar with tremendous force. Penn headed a centre against the post, and another opportunity was missed when the ball was about three or four yards from the goal line, and it only required a touch to score, but in an unaccountable way it was scrambled away.

At half-time Fulham led by three goals. Most of their attacks had started on the right wing, where Temple and Haley combined well against a weak left-wing defence. Watkins had played, too, with great dash and resource at centre forward. The second half opened with Halifax again on the defensive, and Fulham soon scored their fourth goal. This was again due to a misunderstanding. The ball was near the goal line, and a Halifax defender made the mistake of stopping. The ball was passed back to Hammond, who, meeting with no opposition, easily placed it into the corner of the goal. Mistaken tactics on the part of Wheelhouse nearly caused another goal to be scored. Instead of going for the ball he went for Watkins, and missed him, but Watkins's shot was diverted for a corner. A good run by Temple ended in Watkins's driving his pass back against the cross-bar from less than 10 yards out.

The teams were:—

FULHAM.—Iceton, goal; Gibbon and Bird, backs; Oliver, Gibbons, and Barrett, half-backs; Temple, Haley, Watkins, Hammond, and Penn, forwards.

HALIFAX TOWN.—Billcliffe, goal; Graham and Wheelhouse, backs; Procter, Strong, and Bain, half-backs; Cooper, Woodhouse, Chadwick, McFarlane, and Hopkins, forwards.

F.A. CUP REPLAYS

The two replays in the second round of the F.A. Cup competition have been arranged as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.—York City v. Nelson (at York).

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.—Coventry City v. Exeter City (at Coventry).

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*Aston Villa (Mandley, Houghton, Waring, Walker)	4	Leeds United (Turnbull, Keetley 2)	3
*Bolton Wanderers (Cook 2, Butler)	3	Portsmouth (Easson)	1
*Chelsea (Gallacher 2, Cheyne, Law, Crawford)	5	Sunderland	0
*Grimsby Town (Coleman, Bestall)	2	Sheffield United (Harrison)	1
*Huddersfield Town (Robson 3, McLean 4, R. Kelly, Smalles, Davies)	10	Blackpool (Upton)	1
*Liverpool (Morrison)	1	Arsenal (Jack)	1
*Manchester United (Reid, Spence)	2	Derby County (Bowers)	1
*Middlesbrough (McKay 2, Cameron 2)	4	Blackburn Rovers (J. Bruton)	1
*Newcastle United (Hutchison 2, Black, own goal, Bedford, Boyd)	5	Leicester City (Ritchie, Lockhead)	2
*Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess, Ball 2, Rimmer, Hooper 3, Seed 2)	9	Birmingham (Briggs)	1
*West Ham United (Ruffell 2)	2	Manchester City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	19	12	5	2	56	26	29
Arsenal	18	12	5	1	53	27	29
West Ham United	19	10	5	4	46	33	25
Aston Villa	19	10	5	4	54	41	25
Derby County	19	9	6	4	47	33	24
Portsmouth	19	9	6	4	46	34	24
Huddersfield Town	19	7	7	5	49	35	21
Middlesbrough	19	8	4	7	39	40	20
Liverpool	18	8	3	7	45	42	19
Chelsea	19	8	3	8	34	30	19
Manchester City	19	4	6	8	30	33	18
Leicester City	19	8	2	9	41	50	18
Blackburn Rovers	19	7	3	9	42	41	17
Sheffield United	19	5	7	7	34	37	17
Birmingham	19	5	7	7	31	37	17
Sunderland	19	6	4	9	39	51	16
Grimsby Town	18	7	1	10	32	30	15
Newcastle United	19	6	3	10	39	48	15
Bolton Wanderers	18	6	3	9	26	36	15
Blackpool	19	4	5	10	32	62	13
Leeds United	19	5	2	12	39	46	12
Manchester United	19	2	2	15	25	63	6

SECOND DIVISION

*Bradford (Lloyd, Harwood 2)	3	West Bromwich Albion (Richardson)	1
*Burnley (Beel 2, Prest, Page, Storer)	5	Everton (Dean, Stein)	2
Charlton Athletic (Astley, Horton, Lennox)	3	*Oldham Athletic	0
*Millwall (Readman)	1	Bradford City (Scriven)	1
*Nottingham Forest (Brown, Loftus, Dickinson)	3	Barnsley (Harvey 2, Ridyard)	3
Plymouth Argyle (Leslie, Black)	2	*Reading (Eaton)	1
*Preston North End (Barph 5, Tremelling 2, McClelland 2)	7	Cardiff City	0
*Southampton (Coates 2, Arnold 2, McIlwaine)	5	Bury	0
*Stoke City (Robertson)	1	Port Vale	0
*Tottenham Hotspur (Rowley 2, Bellamy, Messer)	4	Bristol City (Messer own goal)	1
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Bottrill, Hartill, Deacon)	3	Swansea Town (R. Williams)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	19	13	3	3	57	30	29
Wolverhampton Wanderers	19	13	0	6	48	28	26
Preston North End	19	11	3	5	52	30	25
West Bromwich Albion	19	11	3	5	40	24	25
Burnley	19	10	5	4	47	37	25
Tottenham Hotspur	19	10	3	6	51	35	24
Port Vale	19	10	2	7	37	30	22
Stoke City	19	9	4	6	30	30	22
Bury	19	10	1	8	41	37	21
Bradford	19	9	3	7	49	36	21
Southampton	19	8	5	6	29	27	21
Oldham Athletic	19	8	2	9	31	37	18
Swansea Town	19	6	5	8	27	36	17
Bradford City	19	6	3	10	28	38	15
Charlton Athletic	19	6	3	10	29	41	15
Barnsley	18	5	5	8	19	32	15
Bristol City	19	6	3	10	23	43	15
Nottingham Forest	19	4	6	9	38	46	14
Millwall	19	6	2	11	37	46	14
Plymouth Argyle	19	5	3	11	25	37	13
Cardiff City	20	4	4	12	29	48	12
Reading	19	4	1	14	22	56	9

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*Northampton Town (Bowers 2, Dix)	3	Swindon Town	0
*Southend United (Nicol 2, Shankly 2)	4	Bournemouth	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts
Notts County	18	12	6	0	51	20	30
Northampton Town	18	11	5	2	31	11	27
Crystal Palace	17	9	4	4	50	33	22
Southend United	18	10	2	6	39	27	22
Brentford	18	9	4	5	40	30	22
Brighton and Hove Albion	18	8	6	4	25	22	22
Swindon Town	19	9	2	8	38	36	20
Fulham	17	8	4	5	29	30	20
Torquay United	18	8	2	8	40	43	18
Coventry City	17	7	3	7	36	30	17
Exeter City	18	6	5	7	32	30	17
Gillingham	17	5	6	6	30	24	16
Watford	17	7	2	8	33	29	16
Clapton Orient	17	6	4	7	30	30	16
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	18	6	4	8	31	38	16
Bristol Rovers	18	6	4	8	30	44	16
Queen's Park Rangers	17	7	1	9	37	32	15
Luton Town	18	5	5	8	24	32	15
Walsall	17	4	5	8	37	44	13
Norwich City	17	3	4	10	19	34	10
Thames	17	4	2	11	18	43	10
Newport County	17	3	2	12	32	58	8

NORTHERN SECTION

*Barrow (W. Millar 2, G. Miller Watt)	4	Wigan Borough (Jepson)	1
*Chesterfield (Binks, Pynegar 2)	3	Hartlepools United	0
*Tranmere Rovers (Watts, Dixon, Kennedy 2)	4	Hull City	0
*Nelson (Allam)	1	York City (Brewis)	1
*Gateshead (Barkes, Charlton, McNaughton)	3	Folkestone (Saunders, Brookes)	2
*Watford (James, Woolliscroft, Barnett)	3	Luton Town (Yardley)	1
Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard 2, Howe, Rounce)	4	*Crewe Alexandra (French, Rouse)	2
Notts County (Bowman own goal)	1	*Doncaster Rovers	0
*Scarborough (Patterman, Hickman 2, Rand 2, Hill)	6	Lincoln City	4
*Crystal Palace (Butler, Simpson 4, Clarke)	6	Newark Town	0
*Bristol Rovers (Dix 5, Attwood)	4	Stockport County	2
*Walsall (Cooper 3, Bartley)	4	Newport County	0
Wrexham (Bamford 4, Lewis)	4	*Wellington Town	2
*Carlisle United (Hutchison 2, McConnell 2)	4	Tunbridge Wells Rangers	2
*Exeter City (Varco)	1	Coventry City (Phillips)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	17	13	3	1	54	16	29
Celtic	17	12	1	4	53	20	25
Partick Thistle	18	12	2	4	44	21	26
Hamilton Academicals	20	11	3	6	36	26	25
Motherwell	18	10	5	3	46	28	25
Dundee	18	11	2	5	41	26	24
Heart of Midlothian	19	11	2	6	48	32	24
Cowdenbeath	19	10	3	6	32	25	23
Aberdeen	20	9	1	10	39	35	19
Kilmarnock	19	8	2	9	32	32	18
St. Mirren	18	7	4	7	25	25	18
Morton	18	7	2	8	37	44	18
Airdrieonians	19	8	2	9	31	43	18
Queen's Park	18	6	3	9	34	37	15
Falkirk	19	6	2	11	38	52	14
Clyde	19	5	3	11	31	42	13
Hibernians	19	5	2	12	29	47	12
Leith Athletic	19	3	5	11	20	46	11
Ayr United	18	1	6	11	22	48	8
East Fife	19	1	2	16	23	70	4

F.A. CUP—SECOND ROUND

Southport (Cowan, Waterston 2, Hills)	4	*Gainsborough Trinity	0
*Brentford (J. Lane)	1	Norwich City	0
Torquay United (Bell)	1	*Accrington Stanley	0
Aldershot Town (Thom 2, Edgar)	3	*Gillingham (Death)	1
*Fulham (Haley 2, Watkins, Hammond)	4	Halifax Town	0
*Nelson (Allam)	1	York City (Brewis)	1
*Gateshead (Barkes, Charlton, McNaughton)	3	Folkestone (Saunders, Brookes)	2
*Watford (James, Woolliscroft, Barnett)	3	Luton Town (Yardley)	1
Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard 2, Howe, Rounce)	4	*Crewe Alexandra (French, Rouse)	2
Notts County (Bowman own goal)	1	*Doncaster Rovers	0
*Scarborough (Patterman, Hickman 2, Rand 2, Hill)	6	Lincoln City	4
*Crystal Palace (Butler, Simpson 4, Clarke)	6	Newark Town	0
*Walsall (Cooper 3, Bartley)	4	Newport County	0
Wrexham (Bamford 4, Lewis)	4	*Wellington Town	2
*Carlisle United (Hutchison 2, McConnell 2)	4	Tunbridge Wells Rangers	2
*Exeter City (Varco)	1	Coventry City (Phillips)	1

* The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Celtic (Gentens, Napier 2, McGrory)	4	Leith Athletic	0
*Cowdenbeath (Campbell)	1	Ayr United (McGillivray)	1
*Dundee	0	Partick Thistle	0
*Hamilton Academicals (Moffat 2, Herd)	3	Aberdeen	0
*Heart of Midlothian (Battles 4, R. Johnstone, Bennie)	6	Airdrieonians (MacDonald, Muir, Piper)	3
*Hibernians (McColl, R. Brown, Main 2, McFarlane)	5	Falkirk (Dyet 2)	2
*Kilmarnock (Maxwell, Aitken)	2	Clyde (Rankin)	1
*Morton (McCartney)	1	Queen's Park (McAlpine 2, McLelland)	3
*Rangers (Marshall 2, McGowan 2)	4	East Fife	0
*St. Mirren (Stewart, Reilly)	2	Motherwell (Dowall)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	17	13	3	1	54	16	29
Celtic	17	12	1	4	53	20	25
Partick Thistle	18	12	2	4	44	21	26
Hamilton Academicals	20	11	3	6	36	26	25
Motherwell	18	10	5	3	46	28	25
Dundee	18	11	2	5	41	26	24
Heart of Midlothian	19	11	2	6	48	32	24
Cowdenbeath	19	10	3	6	32	25	23
Aberdeen	20	9	1	10	39	35	19
Kilmarnock	19	8	2	9	32	32	18
St. Mirren	18	7	4	7	25	25	18
Morton	18	7	2	8	37	44	18
Airdrieonians	19	8	2	9	31	43	18
Queen's Park	18	6	3	9	34	37	15
Falkirk	19	6	2	11	38	52	14
Clyde	19	5	3	11	31	42	13
Hibernians	19	5	2	12	29	47	12
Leith Athletic	19	3	5	11	20	46	11
Ayr United	18	1	6	11	22	48	8
East Fife	19	1	2	16	23	70	4

THE A.F.A. CUP

OLD MALVERNIANS BEAT OLD REPTONIANS

The Old Malvernians beat the Old Reptonians in the first round of the A.F.A. Senior Cup on the cycle-track ground of the Crystal Palace on Saturday by two goals to one.

Although the ball never became really heavy, the ground was very holding and it needed a hard kick to find the wings from the centre. The Old Malvernians always looked slightly the faster, as well as the heavier, side, but, after they had scored two goals in as many minutes, they had to fight hard towards the end to avoid a replay. Their half-back line did much towards winning them the game, and their right wing, W. H. L. Lister, who was really playing out of his place, and C. J. Toppin, whose dribbling was one of the features of the match, was constantly worrying the Old Reptonian defence. For the Old Reptonians, B. H. Valentine played a dashing game at centre-forward, but the comparative weakness of the rest of the line forced him to attempt rather too much on his own. H. C. Boddington at centre half-back succeeded in keeping J. W. Greenstock, who hung back a lot for a centre-forward, reasonably quiet, and I. R. Rayner kicked and tackled surely at left back.

The Old Malvernians were quickly on the attack and their passes were finding their men far more certainly than those of their opponents. Greenstock opened up the game cleverly and, with both the wing forwards getting a lot of the ball, the Old Reptonian defence had much profitless running about to do. The first goal came after 10 minutes or so, when Greenstock, veering over to the left, picked up a centre from C. R. Acheson-Gray and shot into the net from an acute angle. The move and the shot seemed to take the goalkeeper by surprise—at any rate, he made no recognizable attempt to save. The second goal, which came a moment or two afterwards, was also an excellent one. Greenstock hooked the ball out with his left foot to Acheson-Gray, Acheson-Gray ran on and beat his man, and his centre went to Toppin, who rushed up, took the ball completely unmarked, and drove it in from very close range. At this point the Old Malvernians were playing so confidently that a cricket score seemed possible, but the Old Reptonians fought back bravely and, instead of a walk-over, the few spectators had a hard-fought battle to watch. There were several scrambles round the Old Malvernian goal, but nevertheless the Old Malvernians had the best chances of scoring before half-time, once when Greenstock shot inches wide from a few yards out, and again when Lister, with a clear run, passed inside instead of going straight on and shooting.

At the beginning of the second half it looked as though the Old Malvernians would quickly increase their lead. They forced two corners in quick succession, and a long dribble by Toppin and some inter-passing between him and Lister deserved a goal. Once J. R. H. Gilbert let the ball bounce dangerously out of his arms, but there was no one up to kick the ball in, and, as in the first half, the Old Reptonians settled down to have as much of the game as their opponents. Valentine worked the ball back from the goal-line only to shoot straight at J. H. Mears. H. L. Frenkel shot just wide after R. J. de C. Barber had missed a great opportunity, and J. W. Buckland centred across the goal too hard to give any of the other forwards time to get up. Their goal eventually came as the result of a free-kick. The Old Malvernians were forced to give two corners, and the second was placed neatly in the goalmouth for Valentine to score. The Old Malvernians reasserted themselves in the last few minutes, but there were no further goals.

The teams were:—

OLD MALVERNIANS.—J. H. Mears, goal; R. D. Godfrey and C. J. H. Hill, backs; M. Gifford, W. H. Bradshaw, and J. C. Thistleton Smith, half-backs; W. H. L. Lister, C. J. Toppin, J. W. Greenstock, H. C. D. Abrams, and C. R. Acheson-Gray, forwards.

OLD REPTONIANS.—J. R. H. Gilbert, goal; A. E. N. Cazalet and I. R. Rayner, backs; B. N. Adams, H. C. Boddington, and J. S. Clark, half-backs; R. J. de C. Barber, H. L. Frenkel, B. H. Valentine, C. O. Peck, and J. W. Buckland, forwards.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

ST. ALBANS CITY BEATEN

Wimbledon beat St. Albans City at St. Albans on Saturday in the first round of the F.A. Amateur Cup by five goals to one.

St. Albans, who have won some notable victories this season, are placed third in the Isthmian League, and on Saturday they were fortunate enough to score the important first goal after only two minutes' play, but as soon as Wimbledon had drawn level there was never any doubt about the result. Wimbledon were without F. Sowter, at right back, and B. D. Evans, at inside right, but E. Curnow and R. Gardener proved excellent substitutes, and the side was altogether too strong for their opponents. The forwards, well led by W. Dowden, who produced some of his best shots, took all their chances in the first half, and if they missed some in the second half it was only because the game was safe and goals were not urgently needed. R. Goodchild and F. Wade gave them much assistance, Goodchild particularly coming up to join in the attacks, and at back F. J. Gregory played his usual strong game. The St. Albans forwards made the mistake of keeping the ball much too close and the robust Wimbledon defenders had very little difficulty in stopping these attacks. W. H. Minter, back again in his usual position at centre-forward, opened the scoring with a great shot, but afterwards O. Parry marked him so well that he hardly touched the ball, and the other forwards were all weak when the time came to shoot. Each of the backs and half-backs did well at times, but, taken as a whole, they were rather outplayed by the fast Wimbledon forwards, who usually got to the ball first in a close race.

Wimbledon kicked off and immediately forced a corner, which was cleared. After a further attack Wyatt broke away on the left wing, and although Curnow checked him by kicking into touch the ball went to Minter from the throw-in, and he sent it well out of Whisker's reach with a magnificent first-time shot. Wimbledon pressed again after this unexpected reverse, and after a quarter of an hour Hopkins, one of the cleverest forwards on the field, worked his way into a good position and passed in to Dowden, who scored with a fine shot just as he was tackled. Fifteen minutes later O'Brien sent across an accurate centre, and Dowden gave Wimbledon the lead by heading it into the goal. Gregory nearly added to the score with a tremendous shot from a free kick, awarded somewhere near the middle of the field, before an excellent movement brought a third goal. Dowden, receiving a long pass, pushed the ball out to O'Brien, who centred so accurately that Hopkins was able to score easily. Just before half-time Okin outpaced the St. Albans defence in running more than half the length of the field, and O'Brien was able to score from his centre.

After half-time St. Albans were able to make some good openings, although Wyatt and Clark were limping, but the shooting was very weak, and half an hour from the end Dowden coolly tricked two men and scored the fifth goal for Wimbledon with an excellent shot into the far corner. That goal seemed to satisfy the winners, for, although they had most of the play afterwards, they seemed anxious to dribble the ball into the goal, and, in consequence, they lost good chances.

The teams were:—

ST. ALBANS CITY.—H. V. Ward, goal; H. Runchman and L. Clark, backs; H. Fizz, W. Tibbett, and D. Short, half-backs; L. F. Gooling, A. Pickering, W. H. Minter, P. Smart, and S. Wyatt, forwards.

WIM

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

OXFORD WIN A GOOD RACE

The forty-sixth cross-country match between Oxford and Cambridge was won by Oxford at Horton Kirby on Saturday by 26 points to 29, after a race as exciting as could be desired, in which the issue was in doubt almost to the end.

The race will be remembered as one in which splendid individual efforts for Cambridge were unable to counteract the excellent team-work of Oxford. "Packing" is a term of almost mystical significance on the lips of cross-country runners, but, of course, the important thing is that a team should pack in the right place, preferably in front, but never in the rear. Oxford men on Saturday filled the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth places, which was beautifully calculated to secure a very narrow victory. The excitement at the end of the race can best be imagined when it is realized that if Cambridge had filled the fifth as well as the first two places they would have won even had their other three men chosen to walk home. When that third man did not appear, but one after another the Oxford men came splashing through the Darent, Oxford even dared to hope; and when R. C. Swingler came through the water, seven yards behind an exhausted R. C. J. Goode and overhauled him in the last stretch, Oxford enthusiasm knew no bounds, for in so doing Swingler had given Oxford two points over the bare necessity for victory.

Yet there was not an Oxford man whose joy was not slightly tinged with regret that the magnificent efforts of C. W. Benson and O. J. Rooke were unavailing. Benson had made up his mind about the individual issue from the beginning, and he stuck to it. He was always in front, save when occasionally headed, secured a few yards' lead up the hilly ploughland, drew gradually away, and raced down the hill with obvious relish to win by 16sec. in the good time of 44min. 11sec., exactly the same as W. A. M. Edwards took when first the race was run at Horton Kirby. Rooke's fortunes were not so constant. At half distance he was running fifth, and as positions do not frequently change after that point it says much for him that he was able to draw so near to the winner.

The difficulties of a stiff course—though there is now less plough than of old—were not this year aggravated by the worst of weather. Rain, fog, and even snow are the usual accompaniments of this race, but all kept away. In consequence the runners looked a very pretty sight as, after one circuit of grassland near the mill, they went up the hill, strung out in groups of six, three and three. They disappeared beyond the farm at the top in about 12 minutes, and such spectators as could hastened to the keeper's cottage to see in what order they would next appear. The successive sieves of plough, wood, and grass had not succeeded in separating 11 of the 12 runners by more than one minute. Benson was leading in 25min. 7sec., closely followed by Davies, Honniball, Mabey, and Rooke. Two facts then impressed themselves upon the spectators. Oxford and Cambridge were each having one piece of bad luck in that Smellie and Goode were not finding the conditions at all to their liking; and Oxford were leading by one point.

The feelings of the Oxford supporters were turned to dismay at the next point where the race could be watched, for Rooke had then begun to make his effort and Oxford did not at all inspire confidence. Most people hurried back to the finish fully expecting a decisive Cambridge victory. A few who went to the low long downhill slope that led to the river saw how it was frustrated. Benson and Rooke were not likely to be disturbed in front, but Smellie had made a big effort and passed two Cambridge men, while Swingler was doing the same thing some distance behind. That altered matters completely. It was at this critical stage that Oxford's greater experience in match winning told. Cambridge hopes raised by Benson and Rooke were changed to Oxford exultation when Davies, Mabey, Honniball, and Smellie appeared in a little mutual aid society, and to wild joy when Swingler made assurance treble sure.

The complicated arrangements for the race—trail-laying, pioneering, traffic control, and so on—were again admirably performed by the Thames Hare and Hounds. Cambridge are now six matches ahead in the series, having won 26 matches to Oxford's 20.

The order of finishing was:—

	M.	S.
1. C. W. Benson (Eton and Magdalene, Cambridge)	44	11
2. O. J. Rooke (H.M.S. Worcester and Sidney Sussex, Cambridge)	44	27
3. G. G. Davies (Birkenhead and Oriel, Oxford)	44	42
4. C. J. Mabey (Taunton's School, Southampton, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford)	44	50
5. G. T. Honniball (Epsom and Brasenose, Oxford)	45	1
6. N. B. Smellie (Dunstone and New College, Oxford)	45	15
7. B. H. Page (Canford and Peterhouse, Cambridge)	45	22
8. R. C. Swingler (Winchester and New College, Oxford)	45	40
9. R. J. C. Goode (Oakham and St. John's, Cambridge)	45	48
10. E. W. Denison (Cheltenham and Sidney Sussex, Cambridge)	45	49
11. J. G. Giddins (Lancing and Jesus, Cambridge)	45	58
12. H. G. Proctor (Nottingham H. S. and Keble, Oxford)	47	17

TEAM PLACINGS

OXFORD.—3, 4, 5, 6, 8, total, 26 points.
CAMBRIDGE.—1, 2, 7, 9, 10, total, 29 points.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE CHAMPIONSHIP

H. S. Byrne, of Messrs. Blount and Co., won the five miles cross-country championship of the Stock Exchange Athletic Club, which was held from the Metropolitan Police Athletic Association's headquarters, at Imber Court, on Saturday, for the third time in four years. The inter-firm team contest for the 1929 Challenge Cup was won by the Settlement Department, who scored 13 points, and beat the holders, R. Nivison and Co., who aggregated 25 points.

The first 12 men home in the Championship were:—

H. S. Byrne (Blount and Co.), 28min. 22sec.; 1
N. H. Phillips (Weyman and Dives), 28min. 50sec.; 2
J. R. Illsley (Hunt, Cox and Co.), 29min. 30sec.; 3
W. T. Dear (Reeve and Roderick), 29min. 45sec.; 4
F. W. A. Moulder (P. L. Shubrook), 30min. 30sec.; 5
N. Wetherly (W. Greenwell and Co.), 30min. 50sec.; 6
J. Brearley (Settlement Dept.), 31min. 5sec.; 7
L. T. Broadway (J. A. Shirreff and Brooke), 31min. 15sec.; 8
L. D. Butler (Vickers da Costa), 31min. 16sec.; 9
A. H. Foster (Grenet, Dreyfus and Co.), 31min. 35sec.; 10
J. Frost (Lumsden and Co.), 32min. 14sec.; 11
and E. C. Dyall (Francis and Praed), 32min. 45sec.; 12.

The inter-firm competition for the 1929 Challenge Cup resulted as follows:—

Settlement Dept (Brearley 1, F. A. Horn 4, and G. Le Blond 8), 13 points. 1; R. Nivison and Co. (holders), 25 points and Grenet, Dreyfus and Co., 25 points, equal 2.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP

R. C. V. Oddie (Air Ministry) finished first for the third year in succession in the annual five miles cross-country championship of the Civil Service Athletic Association, when that event was decided from Folly Farm, New Barnet, on Saturday. Oddie led the 134 runners from the start and won comfortably in 28min. 57sec., C. C. Noakes (H.M. Fuel Research Station) being second in 29min. 34sec. Post Office Telephones, winners of the Team title last year, scored 72 points with their five scoring men, but could only tie with Air Ministry "A" team, winners from 1925 to 1927. Post Office Stores (Holloway) "A" team were third with 74 points.

The first 12 were:—

R. C. V. Oddie (Air Ministry "A"), 28min. 57sec.; 1
C. C. Noakes (H.M. Fuel Research Station), 29min. 34sec.; 2
A. J. Norrish (Savings Bank), 29min. 37sec.; 3
J. C. Robbins (Nat. Hist. Museum), 29min. 43sec.; 4
A. E. Moon (Inland Revenue "A"), 29min. 45sec.; 5
G. W. Toller (Post Office Telephones), 30min. 5sec.; 6
W. G. Webb (Customs and Excise), 30min. 1sec.; 7
A. A. Cutler (G.P.O., T.S., "A"), 29min. 53sec.; 8
A. C. Tyrrell (C.T.O., "A"), 30min. 29sec.; 9
C. E. Green (Post Office Telephones), 29min. 27sec.; 10
S. G. Wilson (Inland Revenue "A"), 30min. 22sec.; 11
H. Parkinson (C.T.O., "A"), 30min. 24sec.; 12.

(Continued in next column)

BOXING

TO-NIGHT'S CONTESTS AT OLYMPIA

The National Sporting Club will hold its first big tournament in London this season at Olympia to-night, when the most important contest in an exceptionally interesting programme will be that between A. Foreman, of London, and Johnny Cuthbert, of Sheffield, for the Light-weight Championship of Great Britain and one of Lord Lonsdale's belts.

Foreman, who had done most of his boxing on the other side of the Atlantic, obtained his chance to box for a British title at Manchester recently. He then disappointed most people by his very moderate boxing against G. Rose, of Bristol, who never quite had looked a champion and in any case seemed to have fallen out of the running owing to a serious illness. In spite of this, Rose very palpably gave Foreman a lesson in the use of a straight left, for which the latter apparently had no guard at all. On the other hand, the very moment that Rose relaxed in his efforts and took a heavy right or two in return, the reputed power of Foreman's punch was established beyond all doubt. Rose quickly was a beaten man, and Foreman became the British Light-weight Champion and consequently a serious rival even of Kid Berg, if the other Jewish boxer was not too intent upon a world title to be won only in these days in America.

Meanwhile, Cuthbert had retained his hold upon the Feather-weight belt by fighting a drawn contest with N. Tarleton, another British boxer with American experience, and, owing perhaps to Foreman's moderate form against Rose, Cuthbert was permitted to give away weight to a champion in the division immediately above his own. Cuthbert is a fairly fast and most persistent two-handed boxer, without Foreman's powerful punch, but by no means a mere flipper. Cuthbert's pluck and style of fighting made him a few years ago that remarkable thing a British idol of the Paris ring. Over here he has failed to impress to the same extent, though he always has been recognized as a worthy holder of a title that Jim Driscoll alone had made one of the most world-famous. Cuthbert may be expected to have the better of the boxing to-night, but to be in danger of a knock-out blow at any moment.

The other contests will include 15 rounds between Harry Mason and Steve McCall, the Middle-weight Champion of Scotland, 10 rounds between A. Rioux, the Canadian heavy-weight, and Jack Taylor, of Birmingham, and eight rounds between Benny Sharkey, of Newcastle, and Ernie Jarvis, of Millwall. There also will be a three-round wrestling bout in what is described as the new Catch-as-Catch-can style between Henry Irslinger, of America, and George Modrich, of New Zealand.

SCHOOLBOYS AT THE STADIUM CLUB

London schoolboys did well in the semi-final bouts at all weights in the Schoolboys' Championships of Great Britain, which were held at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, on Saturday, when 17 young boxers from Metropolitan schools won their way to the finals of the Senior and Junior events.

The results of the finals were:—

SENIORS

6st.—E. V. Purcell (St. Dials Council, Gwynbran) beat S. E. White (Central, Mortlake).
6½st.—P. Banasko (St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool) beat T. Parkinson (St. Dunstan's College, Catford).
7st.—M. J. Devitt (Sheen's College, Liverpool) beat R. W. Spender (Willesden Polytechnic).
7½st.—D. H. Webb (Ravenhill Senior, West Ham) beat S. J. Jenkins (Plasnewydd Central, Maesteg).
8st.—G. Howard (Albany-road, Cardiff) beat H. Flanagan (St. Francis Xaviers, Liverpool) in the second round.
8½st.—J. C. Walters (Holborn Estate Grammar, Shepherds Bush) beat V. Parkinson (Cottingham's College, Plumstead) in the second round.
9st.—C. D. Sturdy (The Carlton, Bedford) beat G. D. J. Little (Central, Bermondsey).
9½st.—E. C. Allen (Lewisham Park) beat P. Johns (Maesteg Secondary).
10st.—D. E. Riley (Aylesbury Grammar) beat R. Rosamund (Willesden Polytechnic).

JUNIORS

5st.—F. O'Toole (St. Peter's R.C., Liverpool) beat G. Bussey (St. Patrick's, Westminster).
5½st.—J. Houlston (St. Peter's R.C., Cardiff) beat W. Walker (Napier-road, West Ham).
6st.—D. P. Reedan (St. David's, Cardiff) beat A. H. Barnes (Crockett's-lane, Smethwick).
6½st.—A. Cutts (Colls-road, Peckham) beat A. Barker (Grove, West Ham).
7st.—C. W. Ball (Frederick Bird, Coventry) beat E. Shrimpton (Central, Walworth).
7½st.—W. H. Beddow (Deykin-avenue, Birmingham) beat W. Keegen (St. Patrick's, Westminster).
8st.—Shaw (Dockhead R.C., Bermondsey) beat C. H. Hill (Municipal Secondary, Cardiff).

STRIBLING BEATS GRIFFITHS

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—At the Stadium here last night W. L. (Young) Stribling gained a points' decision over Tuffy Griffiths, the Sioux City Heavy-weight, over 10 rounds.

The National Boxing Association, through a proclamation of General John V. Clinnin, President of the Illinois State Athletic Commission, announced that it would recognize the winner of this fight as the world's champion, because of the failure of Max Schmeling to defend his title within six months of having won it. This ruling of the N.B.A., however, must be ratified by each member State of the National Boxing Association, and communications will be dispatched to-day requesting them to vote on the matter.—*Reuter.*

OTHER EVENTS

INTER-BANKS A.A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Over five miles at Chingford.—Senior Race.—Individuals.—L. H. Weatherill (Bank of England) (holder), 31min, 24 4-5sec., 1; J. M. B. Cale (Bank of England), 31min. 49sec., 2; R. W. Hadland (National Provincial), 32min. 5sec., 3. Teams:—Westminster (holders), 67 points, 1; Bank of England, 98 points, 2; Lloyds, 108 points, 3. Junior Race.—Individuals.—T. A. Bodley (Commonwealth) (holder), 32min. 31 3-5sec., 1; C. L. Mobbs (Commonwealth), 32min. 37 3-5sec., 2; B. G. Tweed (Union Bank, Australia), 33min. 7sec., 3. Teams:—Commonwealth (holders), 16 points, 1; Westminster "A," 19 points, 2; Westminster "B," 49 points, 3.

INSURANCE A.A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Over five miles at Coulsdon.—L. F. Humphris (Royal Exchange Assurance), 34min. 21sec., 1; C. E. Poole (Royal Exchange Assurance), 34min. 31sec., 2; R. C. Norton (Guardian A.C.), 35min. 12sec., 3. Senior teams:—Cuaco Harriers (holders), 85 points, 1; Ibis A.C., 119 points, 2; Phoenix Associated A.C., 157 points, 3. Junior teams:—Royal Exchange Assurance, 7 points, 1; Hartley Cooper and Co., Limited (holders), 28 points, 2; London Assurance (Staff Club), 30 points, 3.

LONDON SHIPPING A.A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Over 5½ miles at Hayes (Kent).—D. F. Elgie (Barnett Brothers, Limited), 34min. 19sec., 1; K. P. Barratt (Maori Club), 34min. 38sec., 2; A. J. Barclay (Maori Club), 39min. 43sec., 3. Teams:—Maori Club (holders), 13 points, 1; Gosman and Smith, 33 points, 2; Nelson Line A.C., 33 points, 3.

LONDON BREWERIES A.S.A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Over five miles at Wimbledon.—A. W. Butcher (Watneys), 30min. 26sec., 1; A. Clark (Toby), 31min. 30sec., 2; E. Deakins (Whitbreads), 31min. 49sec., 3. Teams:—Toby Brewery (Hoare and Co.), 25 points, 1; Whitbreads, 30 points, 2; Barclays, 39 points, 3.

LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES A.S.A. NOVICES' RACE.—Over five miles at Mottingham (Kent).—A. Sackley (Vickers-Armstrong), 29min. 47sec., 1; H. Jackson (G.E.C.), 33min., 2; A. Andrews (Gas Light "A"), 33min. 19sec., 3. Teams:—Standard Telephones, 12 points, 1; Ravensbourne Club, 41 points, 2; Vickers-Armstrong, 46 points, 3.

WIGMORE HARRIERS.—Six miles handicap at Hampstead Heath.—A. Stratford (3min. start), handicap time, 34min. 40sec., 1; L. Harman (6min.), 35min., 2; H. Harman (3min. 23sec.), 35min. 10sec., 3; F. Carter (scratch), 36min. 45sec., 4; W. Nicolson, 47min. 17sec., 5; W. G. Furlong, 47min. 18sec., 6. Handicap.—Moore (allowed 4min.), 1; Charleson (2min. 15sec.), 2; Hardy (1min. 40sec.), 3. Twenty-seven started.

HAMPSTEAD HARRIERS.—Seven miles handicap at Mimms.—H. J. Pentecost (1min. 15sec.), 40min. 5sec., 1; W. Hall (3min.), 40min. 28sec., 2; J. Hall (3min. 50sec.), 40min. 38sec., 3; A. E. Philpott (45sec.), 40min. 47sec., 4; C. W. Pentecost (8min. 15sec.), 40min. 57sec., 5; H. Connick (scratch), 40min. 59sec., 6. Connick won prize for fastest loser. Eighteen started.

EAST HERTS A.C.—Seven-and-a-half miles match at Rye House.—Enfield A.C., 25 points, 1; East Herts A.C., 57 points, 2. First six.—A. J. Nunn (Enfield), F. O. Tilbury (Enfield), and H. J. Green (Enfield), 46min. 48sec., equal, 1; E. J. Barnes (Enfield), 46min. 50sec., 4; H. W. Treleaven (East Herts), 48min. 36sec., 5; L. J. Watson (East Herts), 49min. 45sec., 6.

KENT A.C.—Five miles Transvaal Cup race at South Bromley.—E. Ford, 29min. 54sec., 1; J. D. Reeves, 30min. 0 4-5sec., 2; G. F. Brooks, 31min. 24sec., 3; N. A. Bedford, 31min. 32sec., 4; R. F. White, 31min. 45sec., 5; R. G. Goddard, 32min. 23sec., 6. Ford beat his own record for the course by 39sec. Handicap.—Reeves (10sec.), 1; Ford (scratch), 2; White (1min. 50sec.), 3.

METROPOLITAN POLICE A.A.—Seven miles walking match at Imber Court.—Metropolitan Police A.A., 132 points, 1; Belgrave Harriers, 168 points, 2. Individual winner.—A. L. Fletcher (Belgrave), 56min. 12sec.

SURREY A.C.—Seven miles handicap at East Molesey.—J. E. Deakin (11min. 25sec.), 38min. 49sec., 1; W. Bromley (40sec.), 40min. 10sec., 2; F. O. Sullivan (1min. 10sec.), 40min. 26sec., 3. Match v. R.A.F. (Henlow).—Surrey A.C., 44 points, 1; Royal Air Force, 93 points, 2. First six.—W. Bromley (Surrey), 40min. 49sec., 1; F. O. Sullivan (Surrey), 41min. 36sec., 2; W. A. Simmons (Surrey), 41min. 47sec., 3; E. K. Langley (R.A.F.), 42min. 5sec., 4; R. Gull (Surrey), 42min. 8sec., 5; L. C. Lucas (Surrey), 42min. 19sec., 6.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS.—Seven miles walking handicap at New Barnet.—L. Turner (6min.), 57min. 2sec., 1; W. H. Shepherd (9min. 15sec.), 57min. 15sec., 2; A. A. Webb (scratch), 58min. 3sec., 3.

LANCING COLLEGE.—Five miles match at Shoreham-South London Harriers, 22 points, 1; Lancing College, 23 points, 2. First six.—J. D. Forsyth (Lancing), 29min. 33sec., 1; J. S. Robins (S.L.H.), 29min. 38sec., 2; G. Wilson (Lancing), 30min. 3 secs., 3; J. Sample (Lancing), 30min. 13sec., 4; L. A. Pool (S.L.H.), 30min. 41sec., 5; W. E. Waters (S.L.H.), 30min. 59sec., 6.

HOCKEY

TEDDINGTON BEAT SURBITON

Additional interest was given to the match between Teddington and Surbiton at Bushey Park on Saturday as Teddington were celebrating their diamond jubilee in the evening and Surbiton are one of their oldest opponents, games between the two clubs having taken place since 1875. It was fitting that Teddington should win the game, the score being three goals to one in their favour, and it was particularly pleasing to them by reason of the fact that many of their old players took the opportunity of supporting them on this special occasion.

It was a pity that the ground had not recovered from Wednesday's county game, for it was much below its usual good condition and made the taking of passes at full speed very difficult. Even so, the Teddington forwards rose to the occasion well, especially in the second half of the game, and would have scored two or three times more had it not been for some very fine goalkeeping by K. B. Boys. The whole of the Teddington front line played with great dash and took the risk of missing passes by relying purely on their stick work. Their left wing, R. T. Read and E. A. Krarup, were always very dangerous and combined very effectively, and R. Tydd Chapman opened up the game for them well with clever cross passes from inside right. The Teddington defence has always been a strong feature of the side, and on Saturday they were at their best, and, with the exception of an occasional break through, the Surbiton forwards were made to look particularly ineffective. The outstanding player was A. C. Grimston at centre half-back, who not only gave his forwards very fine support but kept P. Tyrrell, usually a most dangerous forward, completely in check. The backs, H. J. Still and W. H. Gwynn, were also very good, and, as a pair, have few equals. The Surbiton defence played well behind beaten forwards who gave little or no assistance to them, the best being D. L. Naylor and F. E. Hickson, apart from Boys in goal. Blackburn worked hard in the Surbiton forward line and was the best of a moderate line.

In the first half of the game Teddington were always the more dangerous side, but the Surbiton defence played very well and the home side scored only once. This was after about 20 minutes' play. Tydd Chapman and Spear made a good run on the right, Tydd Chapman's through pass was picked up by Barton almost on the back line, and he beat Boys with a very good cross shot which took the goalkeeper by surprise. This was the only score of the first half, and Teddington fully deserved their lead.

Play was very much faster and more interesting after the interval, the Teddington forwards combining well and receiving splendid support from their half-backs. It was chiefly a case of how long the Surbiton defence could hold out against their persistent attack. Early in the half Tydd Chapman just went wide with a fine shot from a penalty corner, and from a splendid opening made by Grimston Krarup shot over the bar. A great effort by Tydd Chapman was spoiled by no one being up to take his pass in the goalmouth, and from another good shot by the same player the ball was scrambled through after Boys had fallen in saving. Occasionally the Surbiton forwards got away without looking really dangerous, and then Teddington were very unfortunate in having a goal disallowed after Grimston had dribbled through and passed back to Tydd Chapman in the goalmouth, who tapped the ball into the net. Fortunately it made no difference to the game, as a few minutes later a fine run and pass by Krarup resulted in Tydd Chapman scoring the third goal for Teddington. Surbiton played up better after this and had two fairly good scoring chances which Childs saved well. Shortly before the end, after a corner, Blackburn scored for them with a nice shot, and Teddington then attacked strongly until the whistle went for time.

The teams were:—

TEDDINGTON.—L. W. Childs, goal; W. H. Gwynn and H. J. Still, backs; G. W. Moss, A. C. Grimston, and A. J. Stuart, half-backs; R. Spear, R. W. Tydd Chapman, A. C. Barton, E. A. Krarup, and R. T. Read, forwards.

SURBITON.—K. B. Boys, goal; J. A. van Bik and D. L. Naylor, backs; J. Leatherdall, F. E. Hickson, and A. E. Mainhood, half-backs; F. H. Potter, C. Blackburn, P. Tyrrell, R. A. Highton, and L. I. C. Perdrian, forwards.

After the game against Surbiton Teddington celebrated their diamond jubilee with a dinner at Nuthall's Restaurant, in Kingston, at which there were about 200 people present, including many old international players. The president of the club, Mr. A. J. Simon, was in the chair, and among the many interesting speeches made during the evening some remarks of Mr. A. D. Stocks, who replied to the toast of the Hockey Association, were of special interest. In commenting upon the experiments made in the rules in a recent game at Wimbledon, he expressed the hope that on a future occasion the use of the foot in stopping the ball should be entirely abolished and that players should rely solely upon their sticks. A game in which no hooking of sticks and no use of the foot were allowed would be extremely interesting and should prove very beneficial to the game and a boon to umpires, for infringements in both cases are of very frequent occurrence, although by no means sufficiently penalized.

SOUTHGATE BEAT BECKENHAM

Southgate beat Beckenham by five goals to none at Southgate on Saturday, and so confirmed the success, by three goals to two, which they gained earlier in the season when opposed to Beckenham on the latter club's ground. Southgate's three inside forwards, S. H. Saville, C. S. Petheram, and J. H. Wonnacott, who play in similar positions for Middlesex, shared the goals, three of them coming from Wonnacott, while Saville and Petheram each scored one. Wonnacott's first goal came at the start, and it was not long before he gave Saville the pass which resulted in a second goal. Petheram took the total to three before half-time, though there had been bouts of keen midfield play. Saville made a brilliant run through the opposing defence before passing to Wonnacott for the fourth goal to be scored, and Wonnacott scrambled the ball through, after it had struck a goal-post, in the closing minutes of the game.

The teams were:—

SOUTHGATE.—E. L. Horn, goal; H. W. Bartlett and R. J. W. Coxeter, backs; C. J. Sutcliffe, J. W. H. Tyrrell, and H. N. Jones, half-backs; R. H. E. Sturt, S. H. Saville, J. H. Wonnacott, C. S. Petheram, and N. Parkinson, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—A. R. Paterson, goal; V. H. Wilson and H. C. Walker, backs; E. O. Thomas, R. Y. Fison, and H. E. Parker, half-backs; J. D. Taylor-Marsh, J. Pope, M. H. Cork, H. Ashton, and K. W. Y. Fison, forwards.

TULSE HILL WIN EASILY

Tulse Hill deserved their win, by seven goals to two, against Hampstead on the Richmond Athletic ground on Saturday, though at one time in the early part of the game Hampstead threatened to gain an advantage.

Getting away quickly, Tulse Hill took the lead with a goal from R. E. Stagg's, but then the home side monopolized the attacking, after some good play by their defence, notably R. Norman in goal, and two points were scored by J. C. Masterman. That, however, proved to be the extent of the Hampstead scoring, as the excellent combined play of the visiting forwards, with some particular brilliance by Staples and Clayton, kept the play in the Hampstead half of the ground, and the lead was restored to Tulse Hill when A. B. Pickering, and C. J. Capes scored goals. Half-time found no alteration in the score, and only the excellence of Norman prevented Tulse Hill from going farther ahead very soon after the change of ends. The visitors were much superior in their attacking movements late in the game, and they added goals through Staples (2), Pickering, and Clayton.

The teams were:—

HAMPSTEAD.—R. O. G. Norman, goal; B. G. Lampard-Vachell and C. F. B. Arthur, backs; L. Owen Jones, R. L. Milsted, and C. Blackshaw, half-backs; A. J. Hardie, I. M. Milsted, J. C. Masterman, C. S. W. Marcon, and J. F. Alston, forwards.

TULSE HILL.—G. Russell, goal; F. C. Rowan and D. G. Lachlan, backs; H. K. Herbert, M. W. Dobbings, and E. E. Walker, half-backs; C. J. Capes, J. C. Clayton, R. E. Staples, A. B. Pickering, and R. S. Walker, forwards.

WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCH

MIDDLESEX BEATEN

Surrey beat Middlesex at Ealing on Saturday by six goals to four. Few of the players were at their best on a ground on which accurate play was difficult. The constant rain lately had spoilt the surface and it was impossible to foretell correctly where the ball would be, as it spun and twisted, and rarely seemed to be on the right spot. The game in consequence was good only in parts; in the first half, Miss Ellis and Miss Albright were consistently good, though in the second half they were out of form until the last few minutes. Miss Albright got the first goal and Miss Peron drew level for Middlesex. Miss Albright attacked again, but the goal-keeper cleared, only to be rushed by Miss Ellis. Middlesex's second goal was from a shot by Mrs. Syme which Miss J. Hewlett half stopped, but the ball bounced into goal off her stick. Miss Ellis followed with a good run down with the ball, and a hard shot through the goal. Miss Gunnell, for Surrey, then, after a quick run on the left-wing, drew the goal-keeper out and scored. Miss Albright threatened danger after getting past all the Middlesex defence, but was intercepted at the last minute by Miss Bryan, who came over to the right wing. The same thing happened at the other end, and it was Miss Burness who crossed over to the rescue of the Surrey defence. Miss Brown got the third goal from a tremendous shot high up in the goal, and Miss Ellis hit the fourth. The score was four goals to two at half-time.

The second half was much poorer than the first. There were many duels between Miss Burness and Miss Bryan, the International half-backs. The first goal came through a misunderstanding as the goal-keeper made no effort to stop the ball, since she thought it had been behind before it came to her. Miss Ellis again drew the goal-keeper and hit the fifth goal, and also the sixth from a good pass by Miss Albright. Middlesex's last and best goal came from a shot by Miss McArthur, who was moved to inside-left as she had had nothing to do on the wing, through the neglect of the inside players.

Both goal-keepers came out too late. They were drawn out several times, and seemed to mistime their tackles. Surrey won a hard game by six goals to four. Both sides have played better.

The teams were:—

SURREY.—Miss W. Royle, goal; Miss J. M. Reed and Miss J. Hewlett, backs; Miss P. Burness, Miss Lintott, and Miss B. Hewlett, half-backs; Miss Jacob, Miss J. Brown, Miss J. Ellis, Miss N. Albright, and Miss Gunnell, forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—Miss Warstaffe, goal; Miss Baker and Miss Frank, backs; Miss Kirkup, Miss Darker, and Miss F. I. Bryan, half-backs; Miss Feron, Mrs. Syme, Miss Reilly, Miss Dolman, and Miss K. A. McArthur, forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

CHESHIRE	4	YORKSHIRE	3
(At Doncaster).			
LINCOLNSHIRE "A"	7	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	3
(At Peterborough).			
*SOUTGATE	5	BECKENHAM	0
TULSE HILL	7	*HAMPSTEAD	2
*TEDDINGTON	5	SURBITON	1
ROYAL ENGINEERS	3	*OLD LOUGHTONIANS	2
*BLACKHEATH	3	PURLEY	2
*OLD KINGSTONIANS	4	OLD FELSTEDIANS	2
SPENCER	4	*BANK OF ENGLAND	2
*STAFF COLLEGE, (CAMBERLEY)	7	UNITED SERVICES (DEVONPORT)	1
RICHMOND AND KINGSTON HILL	3	*STAINES	0
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY	2	*EAST GRINSTEAD	1
*CHEAM	4	BARNES	2
*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK	5	BARCLAYS BANK	5
		NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY	3
*WEST MIDDLESEX	5	CROUCH END	2
*BROMLEY	2	CIVIL SERVICE	0
*WESTMINSTER BANK	0	*ROYAL OBSERVATORY	2
ENFIELD	6	GOODMAYES	0
MAIDENHEAD	1	POLYTECHNIC	1
*GUILDHALL	2	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL	2
*R.N.C. (GREENWICH)	4	REIGATE PRIORY	2
*OLD CRANLEIGHANS	4	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	5
*HAWKS (WEYBRIDGE)	4	NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY	1
*IMPERIAL COLLEGE	11	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY	2
*SOUTHERN RAILWAY	6	ISLE OF WIGHT CASUALS	1
*SOUTHAMPTON	5	OLD CHARLTON	3
*WALLINGTON	3	OLD FRAMLINGHAMIANS	5
*MERTON	6	MARLOW	3
*HIGH WYCOMBE	6	LONDON HOSPITAL	0
*OLD SOUTHENDIANS	4	EAST HERTS	4
*CHESHUNT	5	SAWBRIDGEWORTH	2
*BARNET	5	WELWYN GARDEN CITY	2
*WEST HERTS	10	LATCHMERE	1
*STAR A.C.	2	*FARADAY HOUSE	0
METROPOLITAN POLICE R.A.F. (KENLEY)	6	*COULSDON	2
VIRGINIANS	5	*EXILES	0
*SOUTHGATE ADELAIDE	3	HORNSEY	2
*BRENTHAM	2	KILBURN G.S.O.B.	0
ROYAL ENGINEERS (T.T.B.)	1		
LEVER HOUSE	7	*GRAVESEND	5
METROGAS	3	*ALLEYN O.B.	0
*POLYTECHNIC "A"	2	*EARTH TECHNICAL COLLEGE	0
LONDON SCOTTISH	3	OLD ELONIANS	1
POLYTECHNIC EXTRA "B"	8	*PURLEY EXTRA I.	2
*BIRKBECK COLLEGE II.	4	*CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE	1
*OLD CHRISTCHURCHIANS	2	DOLLIS HILL RESEARCH	0
LUTON	2	POLYTECHNIC III.	1
	4	*HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY II.	0

WOMEN'S MATCHES

SURREY	6	MIDDLESEX	4
(At Ealing)			
HERTFORDSHIRE	2	BEDFORDSHIRE	2
(At Hertford)			
CHESHIRE	2	YORKSHIRE	0
(At Sale)			
DORSET	0	WILTSHIRE	0
(At Salisbury)			
DURHAM	3	NORTHUMBERLAND	1
(At Durham)			
*ROUGE ET NOIRE	2	CELANESE	1
ALLEYN O.B. (GIRLS' SECTION)	6	*CATFORD TUNBRIDGE WELLS (NEVILL)	2
*SEVENOAKS	3	VICKERS	2
HAWKS	8	(Neutral ground)	
MALDEN II.	3	*LATCHMERE	0
*CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA	7	MIDLAND BANK II.	0

* Home team.

COUNTY CHESS

CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY LANCASHIRE

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The final match between Lancashire and Nottinghamshire for the County Championship of England, 1929-1930, was played at the Victoria Hotel, Nottingham, on Saturday afternoon, and ended in an easy victory for Lancashire. Some such result appeared to be certain when one saw the team Lancashire had brought over, and the best Nottinghamshire can hope for is that the three unfinished games will all be drawn.

Both teams were the guests at dinner afterwards of Mr. J. N. Derbyshire, President of the Nottinghamshire Association, when the toast of the Lancashire Chess Association was proposed by Mr. R. E. Ashworth, Sheriff of Nottingham.

The following is the full score, together with the openings adopted:—

LANCASHIRE		OPENING	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
W. A. Fairhurst	1	Ruy Lopez	J. W. Broadbent	0
W. J. Wahltuch	—	Queen's Pawn	J. H. Dunford	—
E. J. Broadbent	—	Queen's Pawn	C. L. Haddon	—
G. Abrahams	1	Queen's Pawn	F. J. Bingley	0
E. Spencer	1	Queen's Pawn	J. N. Derbyshire	0
Arthur Eva	1	Queen's Pawn	A. Green	0
H. G. Rhodes	1	Queen's Pawn	C. N. Rushton	0
Dr. H. Holmes	1	Queen's Pawn	G. E. Argyle	0
A. Caplan	1	Van t'Kruy's	J. E. Wright	0
J. A. Herrick	—	Queen's Pawn	C. E. Collinge	0
D. N. Simon	—	Queen's Pawn	H. V. Hand	—
H. E. Matthews	1	Vienna	H. Parkin	0
	9			0

(—) For adjudication. Nottinghamshire had the white pieces on the odd-numbered boards.

A peculiarity of the match was the number of boards on which the winners gained an early advantage by winning the exchange after Caplan had scored the first point for Lancashire in this manner. Spencer's game with Derbyshire provided another case, though Spencer gave the exchange back in the ending in order to win in the quickest fashion. Eva won against Green by securing the same advantage, as did Rhodes against Rushton. Dr. Holmes caught Argyle in the same way, while Matthews was able to force the win of his opponent's queen through the Nottinghamshire player's lack of correct development.

Herrick won against Collinge by a well-calculated king's side attack, and Abrahams scored by means of one of his favourite spectacular attacks. Fairhurst outplayed his opponent, who resigned after losing a piece, and that left only three games for decision. Simon is a pawn to the good against Hand in a bishop and pawn ending, but can do no more than draw, and the rook and pawn ending between Broadbent and Haddon should end in the same way. The game that will really trouble the adjudicators is the one between Wahltuch and Dunford, and in this there is a very difficult queen, rook, and pawn ending. Examination of the position showed several ways in which either player could secure an advantage,

Letters to the Editor

THE FUTURE OF THE HOSPITALS

PRESERVING THE VOLUNTARY TRADITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Within the last few weeks two great teaching hospitals in London have sent out "S.O.S." signals: King's College Hospital, in a letter from Mr. Serocold in your columns on November 7, and Charing Cross Hospital, in an article by Mr. Inman in an evening newspaper on November 21. I submit that these agitated appeals give an unfortunate and false impression of the general position of the voluntary hospitals, the enemies of which are all too ready to cry aloud that the voluntary system of hospital management is ruined and must make place for municipal or State control. I propose to furnish figures that I think will prove how completely unnecessary is any alarm as to the present financial situation of our great teaching hospitals, which I take as the flower and example of the voluntary system.

In the past decade, 1920 to 1930, a wave of unexampled depression has weighed upon our country and the whole world, yet the published accounts of the twelve Metropolitan teaching hospitals demonstrate that in that period, considering them as a whole, they have enjoyed a surplus of some £140,000 of income over expenditure, while the sum of well over £1,064,000 has been added to their permanent endowment fund. In addition, in the same period enormous gifts for rebuilding have been made to several of these hospitals—St. Bartholomew's, Middlesex, St. Mary's—to cite three most recent examples. Surely in these figures there is no suggestion of failure; what great business house would talk about "shutting down" with such a triumphant record behind them for a decade admittedly disastrous beyond any previous experience?

The voluntary hospitals may be compared with an army advancing on a wide front. There must be occasional bends and even breaks in such an advance, but provided supports are available disaster need not necessarily ensue, and there is that magnificent reserve, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, under such wise and experienced generalship, which can be trusted to supply these supports. It has been the strength of the voluntary hospitals that they have overcome emergencies, financial and other, by their own efforts, and they have accordingly won the affection and the confidence of the public, who by their generous support, never greater than in the past decade, have shown in the clearest manner their desire and resolve to secure in perpetuity the magnificent and truly English tradition of voluntary service, the form of medical assistance which I am more than ever convinced is the best alike for our people and for the medical profession.

I submit, Sir, that nothing could be more fatal to the survival of the voluntary system than if, at the first symptom of distress, the voluntary hospitals should rush to public authorities for assistance. Most of our existing industrial troubles have arisen from this very course, prompted by a pathetic and alas! fallacious faith in the ability of Parliament and political parties to work miracles. There would seem to be an unaccountable and an entirely unwarranted defeatism infecting the whole medical profession at the present time. We have the extraordinary spectacle of the Council of the British Medical Association urging the medical profession to adopt a system of practice which the Council, composed as it is of decent medical men, itself hates in its heart, which the profession hates still more fiercely, which the insured community hates worst of all, but which is put forward, not because it is thought to be a good system, but because it is feared that a still worse form of service may be imposed by a political party upon the profession and the public. This surge of pessimism is all the more inexplicable, occurring in a profession which, by its training and its immemorial tradition, must and does in the performance of its daily task exhibit supreme optimism. Every one has seen the indomitable and lonely doctor pitting his puny powers against the very angel of death himself, and, while he hears the clamour of those awful wings, how often does he beat back the dread assailant by sheer hopefulness!

The menace to the hospitals and to the profession is nothing less than loss of their independence. His professional independence ought to mean to the doctor what her virginity means to the modest woman, "the very world and all," and if individual doctors will but stand firm in the defence of their right, no power on earth can deprive them of it.

I am, &c.,

E. GRAHAM LITTLE.

House of Commons, S.W.1.

FOOTBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The voice of Bishop Welldon is not that of one crying in the wilderness. To the average sportsman, and even to very many of those who regard professional football as providing a clean spectacle of real interest and value to the general public, this transfer business is anathema. That it is responsible for the drift on the part of the public and other schools from the Association game to the Rugby game is unquestionable.

A proof has been given even during the last few days that those concerned with the management of the big professional clubs are by no means devoid of the true sporting spirit, and a solution may yet be found of the very real difficulty. Unless it is found the end is certain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. WREFORD BROWN.

38, Old Jewry, E.C.2, Dec. 13.

THE UMBRELLA MYSTERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I too have read with interest the story of the umbrella that cannot be lost. May I give my own experience and add to it that of a friend? We travel respectively on the District Railway and the Metropolitan Tube. We have both lost umbrellas—without holes—and we have never recovered them yet! If Mr. Harris will confine himself to home-railways I can assure him he will have practical assistance in losing his umbrella at the earliest opportunity.

Yours truly,

"WHERE ARE THEY?"

Wimbledon, Dec. 13.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

HUMANE KILLING

A LEAD FROM LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was glad to see your most excellent leading article in to-day's issue headed "Humane Killing," and also the recent letter on the same subject with many influential names appended.

It does not seem to be generally known that in the County of London the use of humane mechanical killers for animals is compulsory. In 1922 I moved in the London County Council that it be referred to the Public Health Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of amending the by-laws respecting slaughterhouses in the County of London by the incorporation from the model by-laws issued by the Minister of Health of Clause 9 (B) requiring the use of mechanically operated instruments in connexion with the slaughter of animals, and this was carried. Hitherto 9 (B) in these model by-laws was optional.

The Public Health Committee went very exhaustively into the whole subject, getting information from all and sundry both at home and abroad, and they came to the conclusion to report to the Council that in their opinion the model clause 9 (B) should be incorporated in the by-laws of the Council. This came up to the Council on March 7, 1923, and was adopted, and soon after became effective.

As you have said, Scotland and many local authorities have already adopted this humane system, and as London adopted it seven years ago it is to be devoutly hoped that the Bill introduced by Colonel Moore in the House of Commons to-day will speedily become law for the whole country.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW T. TAYLOR.

The Athenæum, Dec. 12.

THE LIBERAL DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apparently the wise men of the Liberal Party are on the horns of a dilemma. Are they to keep in office a Government of "pot-bound" Socialist "footlers," or to risk putting into office a Government of "second-class" Protectionist "footlers" (Mr. Lloyd George's words)? The ultimate aim is a Government of "pure-minded" Liberal "pan-jandrums." This will arrive when the electors are tired of both sets of "footlers." Surely progress towards this desirable end will be hastened by putting the Protectionist "footlers" in, to show the country how "footling" they are. Moreover, such a course would have the advantage of earning the support of every organized body representing industry, commerce, and finance, of eminent men in the banking world, and of so distinguished a Liberal as Sir John Simon.

I know that the views of industry, commerce, and finance, are anathema to pure proletarian pundits, be they followers of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Maxton, or Sir Oswald Mosley, but Liberals of the Gladstone and Asquith eras were wont to pay some attention to the views of the business world. The new Liberal Party, like Gallio, cares for none of these things. It is free, and perhaps for this reason wee, and it is out for electoral reform.

The Alternative Vote is a leap in the dark, but one thing is clear—it is the middle party which stands to gain most from it. Obviously most Conservatives will give their second vote to a Liberal, rather than risk a Socialist Government, and most Socialists will give their second vote to a Liberal, not because they like him better than a Tory, but because experience shows that a Liberal member will support a Socialist Government.

"The interests of the country must be paramount" (Mr. Lloyd George's words); accordingly this Government of "footlers," which is "an acknowledged failure," and which has "no drive," "no direction," and "no supervision" (all Mr. Lloyd George's words), is to be kept in office for the benefit of the Liberal Party, which in the (very) long run must be for the benefit of the country. Q.E.D.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK C. MEYER.

20, Portman-court, Portman-square, W.1, Dec. 11.

ECONOMY FIRST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is evidence that your leading article on economy in Friday's issue has aroused the national consciousness, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain's explanation as to the Conservatives' inattention in the matter but emphasizes the need for such a pronouncement.

It is quite obvious that the matter cannot be left in the hands of the politicians in their present frame of mind, and that a great national demand must be made to them that economy comes first, last, and all the time. You will be interested to know that a demonstration is to be held in January in the City of London, under influential City auspices, to call upon Parliament to make the reduction of national and local expenditure the paramount issue of the future. This will be the beginning of a nation-wide campaign. The torch of economic sanity, lit by you in your leading article, will be carried far and wide, and politicians will not be allowed to rest until they have pledged themselves to economy.

Those organizing this demonstration and campaign do not intend to start any new organization, but will make use of already existing ones in the Economic League, the Individualist Bookshop, the National Citizens' Union, and the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, Joint Honorary Secretary, "Friends of Economy."

The Economic League, 2, Millbank House, Millbank, S.W.1, Dec. 13.

THE DEATH-WATCH BEETLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, I have a heavy responsibility, and must give such an account of my stewardship of so precious a legacy as appears to be due to the interested public generally and especially to Londoners.

During the present year St. Bartholomew's has suffered two severe setbacks to the work of restoration. In July the historic Gatehouse was officially condemned as "dangerous," and an urgent appeal for £1,500 was launched for funds to "restore, conserve, and make of use" this ancient building. Towards this the sum of £730 has been given. December opened with really serious news. Our latest enemy is the death-watch beetle, which is responsible for grave and extensive damage to the roof of the church. A most alarming state of affairs has been made manifest. In parts there is imminent risk of the roof falling in. The discovery was made on December 7, and already scaffolding and unroofing are well advanced to save the collapse which heavy wind, rain, or snow would almost certainly bring about. The death-watch beetle is a little thing, but he has been exceeding active, and his work has resulted in rottenness and ruin. Blocks of wood, some 6in. thick, can be squeezed by the hand to powdered dust.

St. Bartholomew's Church is famous all over the world. The dramatic story of its foundation, and its subsequent varied history, is known to all lovers of romance and high endeavour. Those who are interested in this inspiring building will realize the necessity of making known its urgent need. I venture to ask a donation as a Christmas and New Year act of good will; the reward will lie in helping to stabilize one of London's architectural masterpieces. All contributions, great or small, will be most gratefully acknowledged by me.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

E. SIDNEY SAVAGE.

The Vestry, St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, E.C.1, Dec. 13.

CAROL SINGING FOR LOVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The idea is splendid. Go and sing for love "untainted by any thought of money"; do it as a loving service, but don't forbid any response. If, as your correspondent beautifully says, "at Christmas love steals insensibly from human heart to human heart, old grudges fall away, charity becomes natural," does he not see that inevitably the outflow of that spirit is the desire to give? And if his carols fan that spirit into a flame, as they will, he must not quench it, for that would be to throw cold water into the face of love. To give is the greatest and sometimes the only luxury of the very poor, it is the only one they can afford. So if he does not wish to beg yet let him be ready to receive, so that charity may have her perfect work. This was the rather wonderful and surprising experience of

Yours faithfully,

L. G. ALLUM.

Sheepscombe, Stroud, Dec. 11.

Points from Letters

RENEWAL OF MOTOR LICENCES

I notice in *The Times* of December 13 the usual appeals from the Transport Ministry to the public urging early application for motor licences. He, as well as most people, must be aware that private banking accounts are as a rule at a very low ebb at the end of the year, and I hardly see how he can expect people to pay for their licences before they are due. Would it not well answer his purpose to accept post-dated cheques for, say, not later than January 3? I would willingly send mine at once, and I feel sure many hundreds, if not thousands, would do the same.—Mr. E. F. HILTON, Rosemount, 26, Park Hill-rise, E. Croydon.

DINING CAR FARE

My experience is quite different from that of Sir David Baird. Travelling from King's Cross to Grantham (third class) last week I sat in a reserved seat (free) and had the refusal of excellent hot soup, daintily served in a soup cup; steamed turbot; saddle of mutton with two varieties of potatoes, brussels sprouts or parsnips, and red currant jelly; rice or sponge pudding, or fruit salad; choice of two cheeses and celery with biscuits or rolls and butter. The whole was served quickly, hot, and without noise. The linen and cutlery were clean, and the waiting was equally excellent.—CAPTAIN MONTAGU A. HALL, Junior Athenæum Club, 116, Piccadilly, W.1.

DIRECT TAXATION OF ALL VOTERS

I suggest that the one thing most needful to secure real economy is direct taxation of every voter. It should not be impossible to devise suitable grading and means of collection, so that even the smallest incomes should pay some definite contribution, which would increase or decrease according to the national expenditure. This would bring home to every one the need of economy, which at present is impressed upon only the small proportion of voters who pay income-tax. Those whose means are unfortunately too small to enable them to pay even on the lowest grade should be excluded from the register of voters. "No representation without taxation." The politician who had the courage to make this his slogan would receive the support of many others besides myself.—Mr. E. F. DAVIDSON, Baidford, Seaford, Sussex.

NEW HOMES OVERSEAS

Is it required to help the individual or our country? I agree in the main with the letter on emigration of my old friend Admiral Sir Henry Campbell, but he overlooks the fact that the Dominions want of our best and will not take a waster. This will not help poor England. What is more needed is far stronger laws about the introduction into England of the stream of aliens unwanted by their own countries.—ADMIRAL SPENCER DE HORSEY, The Corner House, Canford Cliffs, Dorsetshire.

THE SPIRIT OF A CAROL

May I venture a word to those who contemplate singing carols this Christmastide? The carol is before all things the expression in music of the religious feelings of simple country folk in an age of greater faith and consequently of greater sincerity than this. The turning of them into exhibitions of vocal prowess, as such, is deeply to be deplored, even when the prowess demands no financial recompense. The carol singers of old time were not choirs of angels, but rough country men and women and children whose simple hearts were alight with the faith and love which were so beautifully expressed by Richard Rolle, the Hermit of Hampole, himself an itinerant singer like his great prototype St. Francis of Assisi, when he wrote: "The name of Jesu has taught me for to sing and filled my mind with the heat of unmade light." When the modern carol singer can so sing he will indeed, whether he sings well or ill, carry loveliness to ears "glutted with noise, but starved of beauty."—Miss M. BERKELEY, Shepherds Barn, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

POLICE ON POINT DUTY

All over England, in town and country, are dangerous crossings and corners, where the traffic at present is not regulated, and month after month accidents occur which would never happen if police were there regulating the traffic and safeguarding the legitimate rights of pedestrians. Since 1913 the number of deaths on the road have more than trebled, and during that period many districts have not increased their police strength. No demand for economy should be allowed to override the paramount duty of the authorities to safeguard human life, and to stop the many deaths on the road which could be prevented by the provision of adequate traffic regulation.—Mr. E. ROY CALVERT, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. T. C. FOLEY, Hon. Secretary, The Pedestrians' Association, 134, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CASH BEFORE CHRISTMAS

It is extraordinarily difficult for an impecunious hospital to place itself in the position of the Village Blacksmith, but the committee of King's College Hospital have been making the attempt in view of present conditions. By selling securities to the value of £14,000 they hope to issue all the cheques drawn to tradespeople before Christmas, with the exception of those amounting to about £4,000, which will be drawn next week. At the end of the year, however, they will owe another £10,000, and since the remainder of their available securities are worth only £2,500 their best endeavours would thus seem to have been brought to naught. I may add that for years it has been their custom to give a preference in the issue of cheques to the one-man shopkeeper who has a struggle to meet his own liabilities.—Mr. C. E. A. BEDWELL, House Governor, King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E.5.

HEADLIGHTS IN TOWNS

General experience is that motor-car headlights can be safely dispensed with only when public lighting is installed at sufficient height to avoid glare and to render lighting uniform throughout the street. A committee of the British Engineering Standards Association has produced a specification with a view to overcoming the existing public lighting inefficiencies and thus improve the visibility of public highways by night. Public lighting engineers are at the present day in favour of spacing the light sources at closer intervals and mounting the lamps at least 20ft. from the ground.—Mr. W. J. JONES, Kelvin, 25, Rosemary-avenue, Church End, Finchley, N.3.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

If municipal councils provided aerodromes the cost put upon the ratepayers would, I submit, be great, not "a little," as stated by Mr. A. B. Crawford. At least 20 acres of land would be required, and should be properly fenced to keep off unauthorized persons. If the aerodrome were to be used all the year round, and assuming that heavy machines as well as light aeroplanes were allowed to land, hundreds of tons of dressing would have to be laid, to prevent the aerodrome from becoming a quagmire in the winter. A repair shop also would have to be supplied, and a shed for the use of tenants and casual users. As an investment, from a ratepayer's point of view, I do not think it is sound. My strongest point against the scheme is that Government bodies would be competing with private enterprise, and any Bill introduced on these lines would not go very far before it was consigned to the place it deserved.—Mr. L. REYNOLDS, Cromwell Cottage, Vange, Essex.

THE SIBERIAN METEOR

With reference to Mr. C. J. P. Cave's interesting account of the fall of the Siberian meteor, I recall that it was after sunset on July 1, 1908, that the most wonderful light I have ever seen appeared in the sky and continued throughout the night. There appeared to be great clouds in all directions and they were coloured in magnificent reds and yellows, and the sky was a brilliant blue and it was as light as day. I saw the spectacle from Hampstead and wondered if it was of the nature of an *aurora borealis*, and until reading Mr. Cave's letter I have never seen any satisfactory explanation of the light. Perhaps I may be permitted to say that I saw the brilliant sunsets which occurred in November, 1883, after the Krakatoa earthquake. They were magnificent, but hardly as remarkable as the illumination of July 1, 1908, which, however, was not repeated.—Mr. C. J. BRAND, 82, Lawn-road, N.W.3.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Mr. C. F. Rawson's "whimsical possibility" could not occur in the working of the alternative vote. "Transferable" is a truer description than "alternative." Instead of marking our ballot papers with an X we mark them thus—"1st" and "2nd." Where there are more than three candidates (and there will be a great many such at the next General Election) we have another (3rd) choice. At each count the candidate at the bottom of the poll drops out, and his votes are recounted and redistributed, according to the position of the word "2nd." I am sure that Mr. Rawson has played musical chairs. The operation of the alternative vote is much the same thing. There is always one choice, or chair, less than there are candidates. I claim that the alternative vote, as so described, is the nearest workable approach to electoral equity.—Mr. NORMAN LESTER, Wellington Hotel, Crowthorne, Berks.

DETECTIVE STORIES

"Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away." When will come the Cervantes who, with a work of genius, will smile away the detective story?—Mr. JOHN A. FOTHERINGHAM, Sc. School Sandwick, Stromness, Orkney.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE GOUPIL GALLERY

By this time most people have discovered that in art—as in literature—feminine qualities have a positive opportunity, and in the water-colours by Miss Nan West at the Goupil Gallery the opportunity is unaffectedly enjoyed. Miss West is best known to us as a decorator, but, with one exception—the long design, a summary of country joys, entitled "L'Allegro," which well deserves to be carried out in a country house—the drawings here show her working direct from Nature, the decorator's instinct, however, coming out in an unusual power of selection. Working for the most part in pale tones Miss West is a sensitive draughtswoman and a delicate colourist, with a personal flavour in her schemes. She is not very sure of her way in depth—at any rate not when the responsibility for marking distance rests upon values of colour—and the most successful of her drawings are those in which the design consists of an inlay of colours more or less in the same plane. "Café du Dôme, Paris," "Naples Bedroom," "Mrs. Whymark's Mantelpiece," and "Mary and Sibyl, Versailles," are examples. "Borley Willows," however, shows that when she is "given a line" Miss West can adventure into space. There is a frail charm about the work of Miss West which is a distinction in itself.

At the same gallery there is the exhibition of Eleven Painters and Sculptors, who are bound together by neither similarity of aim nor personal friendship, but by belief in the efficacy of the small exhibition where several individual outlooks and methods are shown side by side. With this in view the works are grouped according to artist, with margins of space between the groups. The effect is certainly very orderly and convenient. Miss Ethel Walker and Mr. R. O. Dunlop take the lead among the painters, the first by her command of what may be called a decorative Impressionism, in light schemes of colour with dark accents, always in the right place, best illustrated by "Portrait of an Artist"; and the second by his well-directed vigour of execution, force of tone, and soundness of colour. The head of "Mary O'Sullivan" and the small "Seated Nude," admirably packed into the frame, are his two most successful works. Mr. H. E. du Plessis, who seems to take after Bonnard, is confused in his designs, but he has pleasing colour and quality in "The Kitchen Window." Both Miss Rosalie Emslie and Miss Florence M. Asher give the impression of designing away from their natural instincts as painters, and "Head of a Girl," by the first, and "A Nude Girl," by the second, are the most consistent of their works. There can be little doubt that Mr. Hooper Rowe, though he paints the figure quite well, is more at home in street scenes, and his "Broadwell, E.C.," and "Night in Castle Street" are both artistically exciting pictures. Mr. H. S. Williamson, whose name recalls some excellent posters, does not seem to be quite sure what he is after in painting, and the most comprehensible of his works is the small head "In the Fields." Mr. Robert Medley appears to model himself on Mr. Duncan Grant. He has clearly the makings of a good painter, but the best of his works here is the small "Sketch for 'Les Cyprès.'"

The sculptors are Mr. Eric Kennington, Miss Elizabeth Muntz, and Miss Anna Denhof—an Austrian lady. It is said that the late Mr. Thomas Hardy liked to be thought "dapper" in appearance. If so Mr. Kennington's "Model of Memorial" to him in bronze would have pleased him. "Primavera," a lead garden figure, by Miss Muntz, sags a little in general design, but it is delightful in feeling and execution. Miss Denhof is a wood carver, gaining by complexity of subject, so that her relief "Angel Concert" makes a better impression than "Caryatid," though that is a thoughtfully solid composition, with no detached limbs.

CLARIDGE GALLERY

Woodcuts and linocuts we know—and even the humble potato is used to produce prints by the "Rubbercuts" by Mr. George Nicholson now on view at the Claridge Gallery, 52, Brook-street, are a novelty. How much of it is due to the rubber and how much to the colours used in printing it would be difficult to say, but these colour prints have a distinct quality—rather more fluent than wood and rather sharper than lino in outline, and flat and solid in colour. Apparently the printing surface has a very long life. In this, as in any other kind of colour print, artistic, as distinct from technical, quality depends upon the design, and here Mr. Nicholson takes a good place. The series of "Fish," "Flesh," and "Fowl"—"flesh" being represented by little pink pigs, beautifully patterned on the surface, and "fowl" by penguins—are particularly pleasing. Reference to Mr. Nicholson's drawings and water-colours shows that he has still a good deal to learn about form and construction, but all his work is in good taste, and some of his landscapes in water-colour, such as "Glengariff," "Bantry Bay," "Carris," and "Gravedona," are excellent.

MRS. FABIAN WARE

Some artists are helped and some hindered by familiarity with the subjects of their art, and there can be little doubt that Mrs. Armyne Fabian Ware, who is exhibiting paintings and water-colour drawings at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, belongs to the former class. That is to say, if the large proportion of Cotswold subjects in the exhibition means a special familiarity with that part of the world. In any case, it is evident that Mrs. Fabian Ware is the kind of artist who works best broodingly, letting what she knows and feels about things for their own sake play some part in the representation of what she actually sees. This is a very English way of working, and when it is controlled by a sense of design, as in the drawings of "Moon Barn," "Throughern Valley," and "Valley near Avening," the results have a peculiar attractiveness. In anybody who knows the Cotswolds these drawings will induce nostalgia. Among the oil paintings, too, "A Stone Stile" and "Cotswold Landscape" are the ones that strike one as having something behind their technical merits. This is not to say that Mrs. Fabian Ware is tied to one place; "Cape Wrath," though rather thin in effect, is a good decorative landscape in oil, and "Balnakill, Scotland," is an excellent water-colour; but they have not the "stuff" of the Gloucestershire pictures.

ETCHINGS AND WOODCUTS

As if in deference to the season the picturesque—in the sense of the irregular in form and romantic in association—seems to have been the guiding principle of selection in the present exhibition of "Original Artist Proof Etchings" at the Bromhead Gallery, 18, Cork-street. Architectural subjects predominate, and effects of time and weather are enthusiastically dwelt upon. The artistic level is not conspicuously high, but the subjects make their own appeal, and the workmanship—if there is rather too much of it for our taste—is generally good. "Durham Cathedral," by Mr. Percy Lancaster, "Bell Tower, Tower of London," by Mr. Stanley Anderson, and "Hindhead," by Miss Kathleen Jefferies, may be named. About half the proofs are printed in colour, and here the honours go to two artists with Italian names, Figura and Antoni. Working, the former in Paris and the latter in Venice, in a combination of line and aquatint, these two artists can hardly fail to excite admiration by their technical dexterity, and their colour is mercifully subdued. Mr. Eric Slater shows three colour woodcuts.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. Jervis Twycross, curate of St. Faith's, Maidstone, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. Stephen, Hyson Green, Nottingham—patrons, C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

The Rev. A. E. McCaig, the new vicar of Old Windsor, has been appointed chaplain of the Windsor Poor Law Institution by the Berkshire County Council.

The Rev. A. T. Cosford, formerly a Congregational minister, who was ordained in the Church of England in 1928, will be instituted to the vicarage of Harefield, Uxbridge, on Saturday.

The Rev. A. J. F. Hybart, vicar of Middlestown, Wakefield, has been appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Hull.

The Rev. J. S. Stancliffe, vicar of St. John the Baptist, Dewsbury, has been appointed vicar of Holmesfield, Derbyshire.

NOTES

The Bishop of Oxford confirmed 168 Eton boys in the College Chapel on Saturday.

Canon C. R. Hone will be consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Pontefract in York Minster on Monday, February 2.

The Christmas mystery play *Sager Heari* will be performed in St. Stephen's Church, Uxbridge-road, W.12, next Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, each evening at 8 o'clock. No tickets will be required.

The Wakefield Diocesan Conference will be held on October 13 and 14. The Archbishop of York will attend the afternoon session on the second day.

Obituary

SIR FRANCIS GRANT OGILVIE

WORK FOR MUSEUMS OF SCIENCE

Sir Francis Grant Ogilvie, who died suddenly yesterday in Edinburgh at the age of 72, was formerly Director of the National Science Museum, South Kensington. Sir Francis, who lived at Shere, near Guildford, went north to visit relatives, and was taken ill on the train. He died a few hours after his arrival.

The eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Ogilvie, headmaster of Gordon's College, Aberdeen, he graduated M.A. at Aberdeen and B.Sc. at Edinburgh. After serving for a time as Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen, he was for four years science master at Gordon's College. In 1886 he was appointed Principal of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and was also for some years Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering. In 1900 he was appointed Director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

While Sir Francis Ogilvie's earliest work had been in connexion with the teaching of pure science, his most important activities after 1900 were in the direction of museum work, and particularly with museums of science. At Edinburgh he was concerned as Director of the Museum both with science and with art, and his appointment to the Board of Education involved the superintendence of the Victoria and Albert Museum as well as the Science Museum at South Kensington and the Geological Survey. He became, however, secretary of the Departmental Committee which reported in 1912 upon the separate development of the Science Museum and the Geological Survey, and was in a large degree personally responsible for the policy then laid down and since followed. Meanwhile he had himself become Director of the Science Museum and set himself to balance the emphasis upon the engineering side which he found existing with broader relations to industry and a wider contact with societies, institutions, and private firms dealing with industry's scientific side. In general he left his subordinates free to work out the development of their departments upon the general lines he had laid down, and, while hampered by the diversions of War, he succeeded in modernizing the museum to an ample degree.

Simultaneously with his Museum work he had been a responsible adviser of the Board of Education when the Imperial College of Science and Technology was formed from its constituent parts, and he became a Governor of the college, as well as one of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 who administer funds largely devoted to the cause of education in the various institutions of South Kensington.

On his retirement from the Directorship of the Science Museum in 1920 he continued to take a wide interest in the progress of the museums, and as president of the Museums Association in 1927-28 was chairman of the discussion which took place concerning the future cooperation of the museums, giving valuable evidence of this later on behalf of the Museums Association before the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries. He himself endeavoured to stimulate through the association the idea of each institution conducting regional surveys and forming a centre for the collection as well as the diffusion of local knowledge. He retired this year from the post of chairman of the Geological Survey Board, which he had held since 1920. He was created C.B. in 1906 and knighted in 1920. Sir Francis, who had commanded the Forth Division (Submarine Miners), R.E. Volunteers, rendered valuable service during the War as Assistant Controller of the Trench Warfare Research Department, 1915 to 1917, and of the Chemical Warfare Department, 1917 to 1918. He had been a member of the Edinburgh University Court and of the Senate of the University of London, and a member of the Carnegie Trust for the Scottish Universities since 1923. He married in 1886 Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. A. O. Gill, of Aberdeen, and had one son, Mr. Alan Grant Ogilvie, Reader in Geography in the University of Edinburgh.

PROFESSOR PREGL

Our Vienna Correspondent telegraphs:—

The death occurred at Graz on Saturday, of pleurisy, at the age of 61, of Dr. Fritz Pregl, recipient of the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1923, and head of the Institute for chemical and clinical research at the University of Graz. To Professor Pregl the world is indebted for the discovery and elaboration of methods of micro-chemical analysis without which modern clinical medicine were unthinkable. The employment of his method made possible the analysis of quantities of organic substances weighing no more than the millionth part of one milligramme. To accomplish this it had proved necessary to construct testing balances susceptible to any weight between 20 grammes and the millionth part of one milligramme. This also Dr. Pregl, assisted by W. Kuhlmann, of Hamburg, achieved. Incidentally, in the construction of the glass receptacles indispensable to his delicate work alone, Dr. Pregl developed the art of a consummate glass-blower. His method of micro-analysis subsequently made possible the quantitative determination of such elements as hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, the halogens, and sulphur, in any given organic substance. To the lay public Dr. Pregl is well known for the extremely helpful antiseptic solution of iodine discovered by him and bearing his name.

Professor Pregl was born at Laibach in 1869, and completed his medical studies at Graz, the city with which, except for short sojourns at German universities and at Innsbruck, he remained associated till his death. His interest in physiology, notably physiological chemistry, developed at an early stage of his medical training, and thereafter determined him to devote himself entirely to that branch of science in which he later reaped the highest distinction and tokens of esteem from many learned bodies.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. M. HALL

Brigadier-General R. B. D. Blakeney, formerly general manager, Egyptian State Railways, writes:—

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. M. Hall, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., which occurred at Countess Weir, Exeter, on Thursday at the age of 58, removes a notable personality from among that diminishing band of European officials who held high office during the days of British control in Egypt. Marked as a rising man from the beginning of his career in the Army, he was selected at the close of the Dongola Campaign, in 1896, to be a member of the crew of R.E. subalterns who, under the brilliant leadership of Lieutenant (now Sir Percy) Girouard, were ordered by Lord Kitchener to lay a railway line across the uncharted desert from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed. Considering the fact that two-thirds of the 230 miles to be traversed was through unknown, waterless sand and rock, that every drop of water would probably have to be carried in tanks, whether for men, beasts, or engines, and that the enemy were entrenched at the far end, the enterprise was viewed with misgiving by experts and wiseacres. Its success overcame the vital obstacle to the reconquest of the Sudan, and was in no small measure due to the admirable survey carried out by Hall and another officer, both of whom received the D.S.O.

As soon as the survey had reached Khartoum, Hall was brought down to Cairo as goods manager of the Egyptian State Railways, which were in a chaotic state after years of neglect and suddenly called upon to cope with an ever-increasing traffic, under almost impossible, and certainly dangerous, conditions. Stations and junctions were badly laid out and horribly congested, there were practically no facilities, and an entirely new staff had to be selected and trained, the existing *personnel* being ill-paid, ignorant, and badly treated. Hall tackled the problem with dauntless energy, understanding, and common-sense. Before many years were over he had so transformed the goods department as to render it a credit to any Government administration. In 1906 he became traffic manager, and in that capacity, with the added rank of assistant director of railway traffic, did magnificent service during the days of the Egypt Expeditionary Force. Endowed with a high order of intelligence, great powers of organization, and a singularly pleasing personality, which enabled him to get the best out of subordinates as well as superiors, he soon made a name for himself, emerging from the War with several mentions in dispatches, the decorations of C.M.G. and C.B.E., as well as high Egyptian honours. The tremendous strain had told on his constitution, and though offered an important promotion in the Egyptian Service, he decided that he could be of more utility in England. Thither he returned in 1919, becoming a director of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, where his sound judgment and intimate knowledge of local conditions could be used in the furtherance of British interests. He was a prominent member of the Anglo-Egyptian Association.

MR. J. P. BAKER

Many musicians will learn with regret that Mr. Joseph Percy Baker, who for many years had been secretary to the Musical Association, died on Friday, at the age of 71.

Mr. Baker was one of the signatories to the articles by which the association became incorporated in 1904 under the presidency of Sir Hubert Parry, and thenceforward up to the present time his best energies were constantly devoted to furthering its interests. The association is concerned with musical scholarship and research, and it meets periodically for the reading of papers by experts on all branches of musical knowledge, and the papers are published subsequently in annual volumes of "Proceedings," which have become a valuable body of scholarship. The secretary of such an association must necessarily have an exceedingly difficult task, and its continued success has been largely due to the unremitting care which Mr. Percy Baker gave to the arrangements for its meetings, the choice of lectures, the editing of "Proceedings," and most of all, perhaps, the provision of audiences. As an organist himself, Mr. Percy Baker was able to arouse the interest of other organists in the aims of the association, and by persuading many of the rank and file of musicians to become members to widen the influence of the association and prevent it from narrowing down into a small coterie of specialists. It was largely owing to him that it was held together through the recent difficult years, and is now in a position to cooperate under its president, Professor E. J. Dent, with Continental societies having similar aims.

Born at Islington on March 4, 1859, the son of Mr. J. H. Baker, Mr. Percy Baker entered in 1881 the Royal Academy of Music, of which he became a Fellow, and he also took the degree of Mus. Bac. at Durham University. In 1891 he was appointed organist and choirmaster of Tooting Graveney parish church. He published some manuals for music students. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. The funeral will be at Streatham Cemetery, Tooting, on Thursday, after service at St. Nicholas's Church at noon.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT BURKE

Flight Lieutenant Edward Joseph Augustine Burke, whose death on November 20 after his aeroplane had been forced down in a snowstorm on October 10, while on a prospecting tour in the frozen wastes of British Columbia, was reported by our Vancouver Correspondent, was on the Reserve of Air Force Officers, and had had 14 years' flying experience.

He was born on August 28, 1890, at Bray, County Dublin, and was educated at St. Lawrence College, Bray. Before the War he was a Civil servant in Dublin, and in December, 1915, he enlisted as a private in the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps, from which he was discharged on appointment to a commission as temporary second lieutenant, R.F.C., in March, 1917. Three months later he was graded Flying Officer, and on the formation of the R.A.F. in April, 1918, he became a lieutenant. From September, 1918, to April, 1919, he held the rank of acting captain, and received a Press mention by the Air Ministry for his flying services during the War. In October, 1919, he was transferred to the unemployed list, but two months later was granted a short service commission as Flying Officer. After a period at the Electrical and Wireless School, he passed the course for flying instructors in 1923, and in July, 1924, was promoted to flight lieutenant. He was employed as an instructor at No. 5 Flying Training School, Sealand, Chester, until January, 1927, when he was transferred to the Reserve on the expiration of his short service commission. Subsequently he resumed flying in Canada. Flight Lieutenant Burke was a keen sportsman; he rowed well and played both Rugby and Association football.

MR. MACKENZIE BELL

Mr. Henry Thomas Mackenzie Bell died on Saturday at his home in Bayswater in his seventy-fifth year. Educated privately, Mackenzie Bell lived much abroad, and was chiefly known as a poet and critic. He published a biographical and critical study of Christina Rossetti, also a study of Swinburne. His poems comprise chiefly "Poetical Pictures of the Great War" in four series, together with "Spring's Immortality" and "Pictures of Travel and Other Poems." He was also a keen Liberal Imperialist. He was an original member of W. E. Forster's Imperial Federation Committee, and lectured for the Social and Political Education League. On four occasions he contested St. George's, Hanover-square, as a Liberal. He had been a member of the Athenæum for many years.

Mr. George Howson, who died on Saturday at Sheffield in his 80th year, was an ex-Master of the Cutlers' Company of Hallamshire, past president of the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association, head of Harrison Bros. and Howson, cutlery manufacturers, vice-president of the Silversmiths' Association, member of the board of management of the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and a justice of the peace. For 30 years he was a director and for 24 years chairman of Truswells Brewery Company.

ESTATE MARKET

SALES THIS WEEK

The rental, on building lease, of a large corner site in Fleet-street will be fixed by public competition to-morrow at the Mart, under the hammer of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Chinnoc

THE HIGHWAY CODE

DRAFT ISSUED BY MINISTRY

RULES FOR EVERYBODY

The draft Highway Code which the Ministry of Transport has prepared in obedience to section 45 of the new Road Traffic Act was made public on Saturday. It has been circulated among the various authorities and representatives of other interests concerned for their observations. The code must be approved by both Houses of Parliament before it can be issued officially to the public.

In issuing the draft code the Secretary to the Ministry of Transport points out that by the terms of the Act a failure to observe any provision of the Highway Code will not, of itself, render anyone liable to criminal proceedings; but in either criminal or civil proceedings any such failure may be relied upon by a party to the proceedings as tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question.

The text of the draft code is as follows :—

TO ALL USERS OF THE HIGHWAY

General

Always be careful and considerate towards others. As a responsible citizen you have a duty to the community not to endanger or impede others in their lawful use of the King's highway. Remember that all persons—pedestrians, cyclists, persons leading, riding, or driving animals, and the drivers of motor or horse-drawn vehicles—have a right to use the highway and an obligation to respect the rights of others. Good manners and consideration for others are as desirable and are as much appreciated on the road as elsewhere. Bear in mind the difficulties of others and try not to add to them.

Keep on guard against the errors of others. Never take a risk in the hope or expectation that every one else will do what is necessary to avoid the consequences of your rashness.

Take special care in bad weather when the roads are greasy and all road users have less control over their movements.

Rule of the Road

ALL VEHICLES AND ANIMALS (ridden, led, or driven).—Keep to the left (or near side) except when overtaking or avoiding obstructions: when overtaking, overtake on the right (or off side).

[This rule does not necessarily apply in places where there are special arrangements for the regulation of traffic, such as "one-way" streets, "roundabouts," &c. In such places get into your proper line of traffic and keep in it. The rule also does not apply to animals being ridden or led on grass or other verges.]

PEDESTRIANS.—Always walk on the footpath where one is provided: if there is no footpath it is generally better to walk on the right of the carriageway.

TO DRIVERS OF MOTOR-VEHICLES

Speed

Carefully regulate your speed at all times to suit the circumstances and weather prevailing. You should always have your vehicle under full control and be ready and able to pull up within the distance which you can see to be clear.

[This is in addition to the strict observance of any speed limits which may be in force.]

Signals

When you stop, slow down, or change direction, give the appropriate signal clearly, definitely, and in good time.

Overtaking

When you decide to overtake a vehicle, &c., sound your horn so as to notify the rider or driver of the vehicle you are overtaking. Never overtake unless you can see sufficiently far ahead to do so with safety. Remember that the brow of a steep hill or a hump-backed bridge is as dangerous as a sharp bend, because it conceals oncoming traffic. After overtaking go back to the left side of the road, but not before you can do this without inconvenience to the person overtaken.

Do not cut in. Remember the right-hand side of the road belongs first to oncoming traffic. Never overtake, therefore, unless it is clear that you can pass and get back to the left side of the road again without making either the person overtaken or a person approaching from the opposite direction check speed or alter direction suddenly. Be specially careful when overtaking more than one vehicle.

When being overtaken by another driver try to help and not to hinder. If the road is clear signal him on and keep well to the left. Never accelerate at such a moment.

Subject to any local provisions to the contrary, tram-cars may be overtaken on the near side, but in this case special caution is necessary. Watch carefully to see if passengers are boarding the tram-car or alighting from it before you pass; in any case go slow.

Cross Roads

No vehicle has a "right of way" at cross roads, but traffic on a "major" road has priority over traffic on a "minor" road. Nevertheless, when you are driving on a major road you should always keep a sharp look out and drive cautiously at road junctions. It is the duty of a driver on a minor road when approaching a major road to go dead-slow and to give way to traffic on it.

Country Lanes

Go slow in narrow country lanes however familiar the road may be to you. Blind corners, hidden drives, cattle, or other obstructions may at any moment offer unexpected dangers.

White Lines

Look out for "white lines" on the road, carefully follow the indications they give, and keep on your proper side of them even when the road appears to be clear.

[It is an offence under the Act to fail to conform to the directions of a police-constable when engaged in the regulation of traffic or to the indication given by an authorized traffic sign.]

Convoys

When you are the driver of one of a series of large slow-moving vehicles or of a motor-coach joining up with other motor-coaches you should not travel one close behind another. Ample space should be kept between the lorries or coaches to allow faster traffic after overtaking one vehicle to draw in to the left if necessary before overtaking the next.

As you occupy a large space on the road and are slower moving, remember that as many vehicles probably will want to pass you from behind as from the front. Keep habitually, therefore, on the extreme left of the road, especially in the narrower lanes.

Obstruction

When leaving your vehicle at a standstill you should be careful not to cause inconvenience to residents or to other users of the road. Draw in your car close to the kerb and do not obstruct the entrance to a house or shop.

[It is a definite offence under the Act to leave a vehicle in a position or in a condition or in circumstances likely to be dangerous.]

Do not pull up alongside of a constable on point duty in order to ask him a question which other people could answer. His full attention is required for his duties.

Reversing

Do not attempt to turn a vehicle round unless this can be done in one movement or unless you can see that the road is clear for a good distance in both directions. It is generally simpler to go to the nearest side-road or entrance, back into it, and then retrace your way. In this case always back into the minor road or entrance and come forward into the major road.

Motor Horns

Remember that your horn is intended to be used as a warning and an indication, if needed, of your presence on the road; it should not be used as a threat. Sound your horn when approaching a danger point or when about to overtake. Do not take it for granted that your warning has been heard. In no circumstances can the sounding of a horn excuse a driver from taking every other precaution to avoid an accident.

Except as above, motor horns should be used sparingly and with consideration for the feelings of others. They should never be used to show annoyance or impatience.

Special Duties Towards Pedestrians, Cyclists, and Animals

Respect the rights of pedestrians. Aged or infirm people and young children and those in charge of them call for your special courtesy. When you see a school sign, go slow. Children are likely to be about.

When passing or overtaking pedestrians, cyclists, or animals give them plenty of room. If the roads are wet or muddy try to avoid splashing them. Give way to horses and horse-drawn vehicles.

Slow down or stop when requested or signalled to do so by those in charge of horses or other animals which may have become frightened or restive on your approach. Be ready to stop dead when meeting or overtaking a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle.

Although the rule of the road for led animals is being changed to conform to that for other traffic, some people, especially in the country, may take some time to change age-long habits. You must, therefore, still be prepared to meet animals being led on the right of the road.

TO MOTOR-CYCLISTS

The small space you occupy, your capacity for high speed, and your reluctance to stop dead may tempt you to "cut in" by threading your way through passing traffic. This is a frequent source of accidents. The risks you take are not only risks to yourself but to other users of the road. Be cautious and considerate rather than trust solely to your driving skill.

Sudden noisy acceleration is usually unnecessary and always disturbing.

[It is an offence under the Regulations as to the construction and use of motor-vehicles not to have an efficient silencer or to use a vehicle in such a way as to cause any excessive noise which could, with reasonable care, be avoided.]

As a motor-cyclist you should observe punctually and precisely the same rules as you would when driving a car.

TO DRIVERS OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

With obvious exceptions and necessary changes the above rules for motor-vehicles also apply to horse-drawn vehicles. You should, therefore, study and obey them and should pay special attention to the rules headed "Signals," "Overtaking," "White Lines," "Convoys," and "Obstruction."

Remember that you are slow-moving and should therefore keep well to the left of the road. You may be the cause of serious obstruction unless you observe strictly the rules and courtesies of the road.

TO PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ANIMALS

General

Make use of grass and other verges where available.

Signals

When wishing to cross a road or to change direction (especially when turning to the right), select a favourable opportunity and show your intention by some appropriate signal.

Attendants

If you are in charge of led animals, whether walking or riding, you should station yourself on the off side of the animals so as to be between them and passing or overtaking traffic. When approaching a corner in a country lane send someone in advance if possible to warn approaching traffic if you are driving a flock or a herd.

TO PEDAL CYCLISTS

General

Certain of the rules for motor-vehicles set out above also apply with some slight modification to pedal cycles. You should therefore study those rules and obey them. The particular rules in question are those headed "Speed," "Signals," "Overtaking," "Cross Roads," and "White Lines."

Riding Abreast

Do not ride more than two abreast.

Make the passage of other traffic wishing to overtake you easier by getting into single file except on very broad roads.

Steadiness

Do not wobble about the road, but ride as steadily as possible.

Hanging On

Do not ride close behind fast moving vehicles; leave enough space to allow for their slowing down or stopping suddenly.

[It is an offence under the Road Traffic Act to take hold of a motor-vehicle for the purpose of being towed.]

Traffic Blocks

Do not hold on to a motor-vehicle, even when it is stationary, where traffic is held up, but get to the kerb and dismount. Make no attempt to gain a forward position in a traffic block by cycling along the narrow space between two stationary vehicles. They may start suddenly and you will impede them and endanger yourself.

At Night

Remember that in the dark you are not easily visible to following traffic. Act accordingly and keep well to the left of the road.

[It is an offence under the Road Transport Lighting Act to ride at night without either a red rear lamp or an unobscured and efficient red reflector.]

Special Duties towards Pedestrians and Animals

Respect the rights of pedestrians. Aged or infirm people and young children and those in charge of them call for your special courtesy.

When you see a school sign, be particularly careful. Children are likely to be about.

When passing or overtaking pedestrians or animals, give them plenty of room.

Give way to horses and horse-drawn vehicles.

TO PEDESTRIANS

Children

Warn your children of the dangers of the road and teach them how to avoid them.

Crossing Roads

Before crossing a road (except where there is one-way traffic) look first to your right, then to your left. Be careful to take into account the speed of any approaching traffic. Step off the footpath so as to face the oncoming traffic. Do not make a sudden dash into the carriageway, and never step out from behind vehicles or other obstructions which prevent a clear view of oncoming traffic. Cross the road as directly as possible and not slantwise unless the road is clear for a good distance in both directions.

At road junctions where the traffic is controlled by police or signals, make use of that control and cross when the appropriate line of traffic is held up. Also, whenever possible, make use of subways, islands, or special crossing places, especially those marked "Please Cross Here." In this way you will avoid danger and assist in the easy flow of traffic.

Signals

Get to know the signals used by the drivers of vehicles. It will help you to know what they intend to do. Give signals yourself. It is a help to motorists to know when you intend to cross the road; also on occasions, especially on wide roads, you can show a driver on which side you expect him to pass by.

Standing at Corners

Do not stand about, especially in groups, at blind corners or other dangerous places where your presence may cause danger either of itself or by obscuring the line of vision of drivers.

Dogs

Keep your dog on the lead when walking along roads where traffic is heavy. A dog running loose in traffic is a danger to itself and to every one else.

An appendix to the code contains diagrams and descriptions of the recognized signals used by police constables and others engaged in regulating traffic, and by drivers. Drivers are asked to note that once they have been stopped the constable may lower his hand or use it for giving other signals, but that they should not move on until he signals them to do so. They should be specially careful, it is added, to distinguish the "proceed" signal intended for them from those intended for other traffic. Its application to themselves will be shown primarily by the constable's looking in their direction. In particular, they should note that no "proceed" signal applies to a driver towards whom the constable's back is turned.

The Secretary to the Ministry of Transport states that, for the convenience of motorists, arrangements have now been made under which applicants for motor drivers' licences under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, can obtain the necessary form of application, D.L.1, at any Money Order Office in Great Britain.

FAMILY HISTORY FROM ABBEY RECORDS

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS AT WESTMINSTER

Mr. L. E. Tanner, Assistant Keeper of the Muniments of Westminster Abbey, lectured before the Society of Genealogists on Saturday afternoon on "Genealogical Gleanings from Westminster Abbey."

After remarking that from a genealogical point of view, monks must necessarily be somewhat disappointing, the lecturer showed that, although the names of most of the Westminster monks were known, it was hardly ever possible to trace either their parentage or ancestry. There, were, however, exceptions. For instance, there were grounds for supposing that one of the greatest of the medieval Abbots, Nichols Litlington (1362-86), was, in reality, one of the great family of Despenser, while in Bro. Thomas Clifford, who was almost certainly a son of Thomas, eighth Lord Clifford, there was a clear case of one who entered the convent after the ruin of his family in the Wars of the Roses. Mr. Tanner then quoted from a large collection of Elizabethan letters, among the Muniments addressed to Thomas Meredith, secretary to Dean Goodman. These gave a curious picture of Elizabethan Westminster and included a note of the expenses incurred over his marriage, from which it appeared that he had to spend nearly £20 in velvet hats, gloves, whistles, knives, and hose (to say nothing of presents to "Joan her mayde") before "Mistress Man, wydowe," would consent to become Mrs. Meredith.

In conclusion, the lecturer gave some extracts from a law suit concerning the great-great-great grandfather of Lord Byron, the poet. Very little has hitherto been known about William, third Lord Byron, but these papers showed that, like his descendants, he, too, was "a cholerick man" who "had rude people about him," including "one that had killed a man," and that he was prepared to uphold what he thought to be his rights if necessary by violence.

LONDON TRANSPORT SCHEME

CRITICISM BY L.C.C. COMMITTEE

The proposals of the Minister of Transport for the creation of a new statutory public body to take over the passenger transport services of the London traffic area are adversely reported upon by the special committee of the London County Council on traffic. Their recommendations, which will come before the Council to-morrow, are as follows :—

"The proposals of the Government to vest large powers of ultimate control of policy of the transport services of the London traffic area in the hands of a Minister of State, and to exclude municipal representatives except in an advisory capacity, are contrary to sound principles of local government. It is desirable that the management, as distinct from the determination of large policy, should be vested in a small number of persons of business and other qualifications to be defined by statute.

"There should be a statutory obligation that the combined undertakings should be so conducted as to meet all proper charges from revenue.

"The basis of acquisition of local authorities' undertakings should be not less favourable than that applied to privately owned undertakings. The proposed basis of acquisition of the Council's tramway undertaking is inequitable and contrary to the interests of the Council and the ratepayers of the County of London."

After an examination of the proposals the committee say :—"The Government's proposals are based on their adherence to the principle of public ownership, which, we assume, in their view, involves advantages over private ownership even when profits are controlled. We reserve any expression of opinion on this principle, but, if it is to be deemed to be essential, accountability to the public and responsiveness to public opinion must, in our view, also be regarded as of prime importance. The basis of the proposals which have been adumbrated by the Minister is that machinery is to be provided for contact between the proposed Board and representatives of local authorities in the area affected, but that their functions would be advisory only. Important powers would, however, be exercisable by the Minister, in addition to his power of appointment of the Board. We cannot regard such proposals as satisfactory from the point of view of local government.

"Passenger transport touches intimately the life of the community and concerns the work of the local authorities in many directions. Not only the question of the price of transport, but also its nature and adequacy, directly affects the people of London, and it is also of material import to the local authorities charged with the responsibility of dealing with housing, town planning, and the provision of open spaces and playing-fields. The problem of its proper organization is admittedly highly complex, but the local reaction of any defects in policy or in its execution is serious and lasting.

"POLITICAL INTERFERENCE"

"The Minister has laid it down that the Board should, in his view, 'function as freely as possible from political interference, so far as questions of management were concerned.' We are of opinion that management cannot be dissociated from policy for this purpose, and that the proposals of the Minister to reserve important powers to himself and his successors are destructive of the principle which he regards as of prime importance. Nor do we assent to the principle that the Board should function free from political interference, if the word 'political' is to be understood in its wider sense of 'relating to civic government and its administration.' In our view, the problem of organization of the transport services of Greater London can only be satisfactorily solved if the policy of the executive body responsible for these services is thus related."

The committee add that they view with grave apprehension the proposal of the Government to concentrate in the hands of a Minister of State the control of policy of a service of such vital importance as that of transport. Should Parliament enact such a provision in the case of the London traffic area, the precedent thus created would be applicable to similar areas throughout the country, so that ultimately the control of the transport services of the whole country might be vested in a Department of State.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND VIVISECTION

B.M.A. LETTER

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy is to introduce in the House of Commons to-morrow a Bill to prevent the application of public moneys to vivisection experiments. The measure is a subsidiary Bill promoted by the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, and has previously been before Parliament in 1922 and 1924.

The British Medical Association is opposed to the Bill and has addressed a letter to members of Parliament in which it is pointed out that the Act of 1876 lays down that no one but the holder of a licence from the Secretary of State is permitted to use animals for experiments; that such work shall only be carried out at registered places; and that the experiments must be performed with a view to the advancement of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

USE OF ANAESTHETICS

"This work," the association's letter continues, "is loosely termed vivisection, but no severe cutting operation is permitted under the Act without the use of an anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain. Very many of the so-called experiments permitted under the Act are done for the routine purposes of public health or of medical treatment for the immediate benefit of the community or individual patients. The potency of many remedies in use to-day, notably glandular extract, vaccines sera, and some drugs, such as arsenicals (*e.g.*, salvarsan) cannot be determined except by animal experiments. Without being so tested they may be uselessly weak or dangerously strong. Lives depend upon these powerful medicaments being of standard strength.

"Should the expenditure of public money on such work as this be prohibited? Pituitary extract is a good example. It is a valuable drug in childbirth, often diminishing pain and danger and obviating the use of instruments, but an overdose might easily kill the patient. Before proper control was introduced, different preparations on the market varied in strength up to as high a ratio as 80 to 1 with results that can be imagined. By means of animal experiments a standard of potency, expressed in definite units, has been secured, and is, in fact, now enforced by law. This is one of the national biological standards for which the Medical Research Council is responsible. Some infectious diseases, *e.g.*, some cases of tuberculosis, cannot be diagnosed with certainty except by animal tests, and animals must of necessity be used in the preparation of certain vaccines and sera. It is a public duty that such work as this should be carried out, and in some cases the law requires it to be done. The effective control of therapeutic substances can only be ensured by the State, and therefore by the expenditure of public funds. It is not always realized that the term vivisection covers such work as this, and the British Medical Association is of opinion it is in the interests of the community that Commander Kenworthy's Bill should be opposed."

SIR SAMUEL HOARE ON LIBERALS AND LABOUR

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, M.P., speaking at Chelsea on Friday on the "Liberal-Labour pact," said that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were brazen-faced enough to call it electoral reform. They seemed to understand by electoral reform nothing more than an unscrupulous and partisan attack on one political party. Nothing was further from real electoral reform than the partisan pact into which Mr. Lloyd George and the Socialist Government seemed to have entered. He had known Mr. Lloyd George do many bold and unexpected things, but he was astonished if, as seemed to be the case, the Liberal leader had entered into an agreement with the Socialist Party under which the Lloyd George Fund collected in the years immediately after the War was to be subjected to public inspection. Sir Samuel Hoare declared that the country did not want the alternative vote proposal and would resent it if it was adopted.

William John Thomas, 41, of Palermo-road, Harlesden, a collector for a credit draper, was robbed of £10 on Saturday night in Eatongrove, Holloway, by a man who threw mustard powder in his face.

KEIGHLEY MURDER TRIAL

SENTENCE OF DEATH

The trial of Fred Gill, 26, electric motor driver, charged with the wilful murder of Oliver Preston, an elderly moneylender, of Keighley, on July 25, was concluded at Leeds Assizes late on Saturday night, when the jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty* and Gill was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Talbot.

When the trial was resumed on Saturday morning Mr. LOWENTHAL, K.C., for the Crown, continued his cross-examination of the accused and put it to Gill that two days before the crime he was in desperate need of money for his projected holiday with his sweetheart. Gill said he was not in desperate need, but would have accepted a loan if he could have got it.

Gill denied what Clifford Smith, a witness for the Crown, had said, that at 6.20 on the evening of July 25, the suggested time of the attack, he saw him standing on the staircase landing outside Preston's office. He was coming downstairs at the time and passed Smith, who was going up.

Harry Gill, a brother, the next witness for the defence, said the blue trousers which the Crown produced with blood stains as those worn by the prisoner on the day of the crime, had been lying on a chair in their joint bedroom for several months.

DEFENCE AND POLICE

There was a remarkable interlude when Dr. James Stewart Logan, of Leeds, was called to state that from his knowledge of the case as gained from photographs, it would have been impossible for Preston with such injuries to have walked or spoken afterwards.

Replying to Mr. LOWENTHAL, Dr. Logan said he had only been asked to come into the case last Thursday.

The JUDGE.—Why was it that you were requested to give evidence at so late a date?

Dr. Logan.—Because, as I understand, the doctor who was to have given evidence had been asked by the prosecution to retire from the case.

The JUDGE.—Asked to retire by whom?

Dr. Logan.—I understand it was by the leading counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. LOWENTHAL.—What?

The JUDGE.—Wait a moment, Mr. Lowenthal.

Mr. LOWENTHAL.—My Lord, as leading counsel for the Crown I say that statement is wholly untrue.

The JUDGE (to Gill's counsel).—Can you explain this, Mr. Cleworth?

Mr. CLEWORTH.—Yes, my Lord. I do not wish to mention the doctor's name, but I should like to write it down for you, and I would like to call the solicitor instructing me who had had the defence from the beginning.

Mr. Charles Mycock, solicitor, of Leeds, then went into the witness-box, and said :—When I was instructed for the defence of this prisoner I rightly or wrongly attached great importance to the medical evidence, and made it my business to find a man qualified as highly as could be to give evidence. I found such a man, who went over to Keighley, examined the scene of the crime critically, and made himself fully acquainted with all the facts. On Thursday of this week this gentleman came to me and asked me to release him from the case and not press him to give evidence. I asked him why. Shall I give you the reason he alleged, my Lord?

The JUDGE.—Yes.

Mr. Mycock.—He informed me that the Chief Constable of the West Riding had sent a highly placed detective officer in the C.I.D. of this city to tell him that he would run a serious risk if he gave evidence in the case. On that I released him.

Mr. LOWENTHAL.—The Chief Constable of the West Riding is here, and will be prepared to say——

The JUDGE.—If this matter is to be inquired into this is not the time and place for it. The doctor whose name has been passed up to me may be asked what he has to say about it. This matter may have to be investigated, but I am not going to try it here. I do not think the jury need pay the slightest attention to this matter. They are concerned only with the facts of the case as given in evidence. The last witness merely explains why Dr. Logan came so late into the case.

The incident then closed.

Before counsel for Gill began his address to the jury, Mr. LOWENTHAL, addressing the Judge, said, with reference to what the accused man's solicitor had said in the witness-box, he wished to say that no communication had been made to him about the matter until it was raised in Court.

Mr. CLEWORTH, in his address to the jury, claimed that the defence had established that Gill was not at Preston's office when the Crown stated the attack was made. The clothing of the man who committed the murder must have been saturated with blood, but none was found upon Gill's overalls.

The jury returned into court at 9.25 p.m., after an absence of an hour and 45 minutes, with a verdict of *Guilty*.

Gill.—I am not guilty.

In passing sentence of death on Gill, the JUDGE said :—"I can hold out no hope that the sentence will not be carried out. Your time is short and I would tell you to prepare yourself for that end."

After Gill had been sentenced, he had to be assisted down the steps from the dock by the warders.

SOLICITOR'S STATEMENT DENIED

Mr. F. W. BEATON, a barrister, then made an application to the Judge for permission for the head of the Leeds C.I.D. to go into the witness-box and state that the allegation made against him by Mr. Mycock in the witness-box was wholly untrue.

The JUDGE.—I appreciate that point, but the gentleman referred to must take such other steps as suggest themselves to put forward his denial. The matter arose quite incidentally, and I do not think I can turn this Court into a tribunal for hearing any further discussion on the matter.

Mr. BEATON.—The occasion on which the allegation, which we say is false, was made was a privileged one.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT.—The Press has heard your application and statement, and I have no doubt that it will be given full publicity. It is a matter that should be fully probed.

CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL

YOUTHS' THREAT TO COMPANY MANAGER

Two youths, aged 19 and 18, pleaded *Guilty* at the Central Criminal Court on Friday to demanding with menaces £50 from a company manager, who was referred to as "Mr. T."

Mr. G. D. ROBERTS, prosecuting, asked that the names of the prosecutor and the younger prisoner might not be published, remarking that if the name of the latter were divulged it would have the same damaging effects on "Mr. T." as if his own name were mentioned.

It was stated that the younger of the two youths was employed as a clerk in the office of the company of which "Mr. T." was manager. He intercepted a letter of a private character addressed to "Mr. T." and gave it to the elder, who was an old school friend of his. The elder telephoned to "Mr. T." and said that he had a letter for which he wanted £50. If he failed to obtain the money he would inform "Mrs. T." of the existence of the letter. The youths were arrested while they were telephoning to "Mrs. T.," from whom they demanded £20.

The RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) sentenced the younger prisoner to 15 months' imprisonment and the elder to 12 months' imprisonment, both in the second division.

NEW LABOUR HALL AT BROMLEY

Mrs. Ashworth, wife of the Labour candidate at the recent by-election, opened a bazaar at Bromley on Saturday in aid of the fund for the erection of the Labour Party's headquarters, to be known as the Ramsay MacDonald hall. The Prime Minister sent a message expressing the hope that the building might be a centre of inspiration and inspiring work for the Labour movement. Mr. Snowden wrote stating that the party might have a difficult task before them in such a constituency as Bromley, but the position was certainly by no means hopeless. A great many constituencies much less promising than Bromley had fallen to Labour through hard and continued work.

MACCLESFIELD DYERS' WAGES

The terms of settlement in the Macclesfield dyeing dispute were published on Saturday by Mr. F. W. Booth, secretary of the employers' association, and Mr. E. Wainwright, general president of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers. All adult males are to have an increase of 1s. 6d. a week, adult females 1s., and juniors 6d., all for a 48-hour week. If any reduction takes place in rates in Yorkshire districts the same reduction is to operate in the Macclesfield district simultaneously.

ROUND THE SHOPS

EMPIRE BUYING FOR CHRISTMAS

Little more than a week now remains for Christmas shopping, and the laggards will be very busy working through their lists from to-day onwards. Housewives have been early in the field, and most of them have already laid in many seasonable stores. This year the Empire Marketing Board have found that the demand for display material for Christmas has exceeded the supply, and they say that the growing popularity of the all-Empire Christmas pudding is one of the reasons for this demand.

The GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, 112, Regent-street, have, besides their displays of jewelry and plate, many charming novelties this year which would make acceptable gifts. Among the amusing things which have been devised to meet the demand for using one hand only is a revolving top cigarette box in shagreen and silver, at 9 guineas. There are others in crocodile at £5 10s. and in silver at £3 10s.; an eight-day watch for pocket or bag in black enamel and silver has a sliding case, also manipulated with one hand, and costs £12, and there are new pocket lighters with the same idea. For the boudoir there are new manicure boxes filled with preparations and containing a mirror in the lid; in shagreen with angles in ivory these cost £7 2s. 6d. A man's mirror for shaving, with a magnifying glass at the back, in a pigskin case, is £1 1s. There is a choice of lovely toilet suites from one in enamel on simple straight lines consisting of six pieces at £10 10s. to a unique set in sunray shell shading from blond to dark at £167 10s. A beauty case in crocodile with many fitments in modern glass for travelling is a handsome gift at £30, and there are lovely dressing-cases in modern designs and a folding travelling dressing-case with place for passport and all fitments for toilet and manicure in engine-turned silver at £31 10s.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE'S, Oxford-street, are having a big rush of present-seekers in their fancy goods and bag department. Here there are the lovely Lenci dolls in the most delightful dresses for nursery or boudoir. There is one doll available in six different dressings at 15s., and others at higher prices in many original frocks. New fancy jewelry includes the latest hat clip made of a myriad tiny mirrors and priced at 29s. 6d. Big carved imitation turquoise bead necklaces are 12s. 9d., and there are a great number of jewelry novelties which are selling rapidly. Pretty bead-embroidered evening bags in silk in pastel colours are 23s. 9d., and are also lined silk, and there are many new ideas in afternoon bags in smart designs. One of the most popular things in the perfumery section is a bottle of 5lb. of finest quality bath salts in a number of colours and perfumes and tied with ribbons, at 5s. 6d. A pint of toilet eau-de-cologne or lavender water is another of the inexpensive gifts; it costs 5s. 6d. All the new perfumes are in various sizes and fancy bottles.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, announce the arrival next Wednesday of 6,000 plump young turkeys in their Food Halls. The price of turkeys is lower this year and the quality is excellent. The best are from Norfolk, but there are also fine birds from Ireland and Normandy. The display of these birds is one of the sights of the year in the store and they very quickly acquire labels of ownership. Geese, both English and Normandy, Surrey, Norfolk, and Devon capons, Norfolk ducks, freshly shot pheasants and partridges and Norfolk hares are also among the solid fare that will be available for Christmas entertainments. National Mark beef, spiced Scotch beef, English dairy fed pork, a magnificent array of hams and bacon are also to be found in the food halls. Ready-to-serve foods are in great request at this time of year as they are a standby when unexpected guests appear. Among these are dressed York hams, raised game pies, Melton Mowbray pies, dressed boar's head, pâté de foie gras, chickens in aspic, stuffed roast turkeys, and many other delicacies. Christmas puddings in white basins with patent snap covers, mince pies, mincemeat, Christmas cakes, dessert nuts and fruits are other seasonable goods.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, have two gift halls to facilitate the choice of those who are in a hurry and have not the time to spend going through many departments. On the first floor there is a collection of the less expensive gifts, and here are handbags from 10s., fancy goods of all kinds, carnival and fancy novelties, children's books and novels, cosy bedroom slippers, confectionery, tuck boxes, &c. On the second floor there is a collection of more costly things grouped together and giving suggestions to the hurried. In the stamp department on the ground floor one of the gems is a beautiful specimen of a blue Mauritius, costing £200, which would be welcomed by a connoisseur collector, but it is possible to start a collection here at a small cost or to add to it for a few shillings. In this section also is a very large selection of the "flown covers" which are being sought by people interested in envelopes carried in famous first flights or early air postal services.

RETARDED CHILDREN

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

The concluding session of the conference organized by the Central Association for Mental Welfare was held on Saturday at British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, W.C.1. Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge presided.

In a paper on "School reorganization and the retarded child," Mr. F. P. ARMITAGE, Director of Education, Leicester City, said that there was no definite line of demarcation between human categories. The educable being—the being who could later earn a competency and live as a social unit—whatever his intellectual status, had an equal right with any of his fellows to the privileges and responsibilities pertaining to a school made up of those who later in life would be his work fellows. The only limitation to the doing of this should be the economic one—there must be sufficient of comparable intellectual calibre in a given school to justify the salary of the teacher in charge. It was the duty of authorities to group their schools that this right of corporate education be shared by as many as possible.

Mr. T. O. WILLSON, Director of Education, Oxfordshire, contributed a paper on "The retarded child in the senior school," in which was illustrated the changes in regard to reorganization in that county. It was pointed out that if reorganization resulted in the teaching of children in better classified groups and in the provision of a four-years course of education on sound general lines, which were not divorced from the environment of the children, with adequate facilities for various forms of practical work, it should result sooner or later in an improvement of the product of the schools. It was not so much a question of imparting book learning, but rather of securing general and well-balanced development, and the central schools in rural areas should be able to make a very definite contribution to the national life.

MENTAL INCAPACITY INBORN

Mr. C. A. RICHARDSON, H.M.I., said they ought to recognize that retardation was a perfectly normal phenomenon. Mental incapacity was an inborn character, and to that extent was analogous to certain physical characteristics. He did not think it had been sufficiently realized in the past that when children first went to school there was a range of three mental years between the most superior and the most inferior. At 11 or 12 they were developing at different rates and the gap of three mental years was extending the whole time. Even assuming that at that age the best 10 per cent. went to secondary schools, there would be left behind children the best of whom would have a mental age of 13½ and the most inferior a mental age of 7½. What teachers would be faced with when the children came into reorganized schools at the beginning would be a spread in the age of six mental years. Classification by attainment would break down just as much as classification by age. The only way was to combine both methods. Teachers should suit the method of teaching to the mental age, and the material of teaching to the chronological age.

Mr. M. LAVENDER, H.M.I., speaking of retarded children in rural areas, said that they should tackle, not the extent of the child's disabilities, but his special aptitudes, and try to build around these a body of interests that would encourage the child's bodily and mental activities and give him a sense of successful achievement, which was the mainspring of all progress. It was said that the proportion of retarded children was something like 10 per cent. of the total school population. It was perfectly safe to say that the proportion of teachers who had expert knowledge of the retarded child was very much smaller.

BOXING DISPLAYS ON SUNDAY

L.C.C. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

New regulations to govern premises used for boxing and a decision not to permit displays on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday are contained in the report of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council.

The committee say that they have had under consideration the question of framing regulations under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1930. They have received a deputation from the British Boxing Board of Control. "After full consideration," they report, "we are of opinion that the regulations at present in force governing premises used as places of public entertainment should, subject to certain modifications, apply generally to premises to be licensed for public boxing.

"Under the conditions hitherto existing, standing in premises used for public boxing has been prevalent to an extent much greater than that recognized by the Council in the case of premises licensed for public entertainment. In the interests of public safety we are not prepared to recommend any relaxation of the existing regulations as regards standing in gangways in applying them to premises used for public boxing, but we see no objection to certain portions of such premises, apart from the gangways, being recognized as 'standing' spaces. In the case of continuous seating and standing spaces we think that the numbers to be accommodated might, if so desired, be calculated on a basis of, say, 16 inches a person, instead of 18 inches as required by the regulations applicable to premises used for other forms of public entertainments. Although an allowance of 16 inches a person is not comfortable, we are advised that, in view of the special character of the user of the premises, the concession suggested would be appropriate."

Staff rooms and dressing rooms in boxing halls should be provided on a standard not inferior to that usually required by the Council in places of public entertainment generally, and the committee propose that the rules as at present in force with regard to the management of premises licensed for public entertainment should be generally applicable to premises licensed for public boxing.

On the question of public boxing on Sundays the committee received deputations from the Imperial Alliance for the Defence of Sunday and the British Boxing Board of Control. The committee are of opinion that, subject to review, if necessary, at the expiration of a period of six months, boxing licences granted by the Council should be in respect of each week-day, except Christmas Day and Good Friday. Many of the premises in respect of which application for boxing licences has been made, or is likely to be made in the near future, are already licensed by the Council for public music and dancing and are subject to a restrictive condition prohibiting their use for such purposes on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

THE STATUE OF EROS

PLANS FOR REPLACEMENT

The question as to who will be responsible for the entire work of replacing the statue of Eros in Piccadilly-circus is again raised in a report by the Local Government, Records and Museums Committee. Representatives of all the authorities, the committee state, have approved provisionally :—

(1) That the central island should be octagonal in shape and that its permanent position in the circus should be that occupied by the present temporary island.

(2) That the height and width of the memorial should be increased, the increased height (approximately 16in.) being secured by a series of steps which would be continuous round the memorial.

(3) That the figure when reinstated should point in the same direction as before the removal of the memorial—i.e., down Lower Regent-street.

It was also ascertained that the traffic authorities desired to make certain minor alterations to one or two of the smaller refuges in the circus. The alterations in these islands, however, will not affect the execution of the work on the central island.

The committee add that the London Electric Railway Company is responsible for the reinstatement of Eros, and state :—"It is desirable that all the work, including the suggested increase in the height of the memorial, should be carried out as one undertaking, and we have asked the company whether, in the event of its being decided to re-erect the memorial on a higher and wider base, it would be prepared to arrange for the execution of the whole work of reinstatement.

L.C.C. CHRISTMAS VACATION

The L.C.C. will rise for the Christmas vacation after their meeting to-morrow, and will reassemble on January 19.

NEW PROCESS OF COTTON SPINNING

A Manchester correspondent telegraphs :—

A new process of cotton spinning has been invented by two Preston men, which, if it justifies all the claims made for it, will bring about changes in the process of cotton spinning. Up to the present fine yarns have always to be spun on mules. For many years new methods have been developed for the spinning of coarse and medium counts. They have always had the limitation, however, of being usable for full twist yarns only. It is claimed that the new inclined mule spindle ring frame has at last succeeded in producing not only coarse weft but also the soft fine counts as well. It is said that this new ring frame will, for the first time in cotton history, produce yarn which is equal to, if not better than, that produced on the mule for the same sort of cotton. Many advantages are claimed for this new inclined ring frame. Already, it is understood, frames of 400 spindles have been successfully tried out under ordinary Lancashire mule conditions. Textile manufacturers have been licensed to manufacture the patent ring frame. The patentees are the Textile Underclearers, Limited, of Preston, and a company has been formed to exploit the invention.

News in Brief

Mr. Herbert Ryland, who has been coroner of the Borough of Windsor for the past 20 years, has resigned the office.

Major John Edgar Hill, a director of the London Brick Company and Forders, Limited, has been adopted Conservative and Unionist candidate for the Isle of Ely Division.

The White Star liner Britannic, which left Liverpool for New York on Saturday afternoon, had on board 7,500 bags of Christmas mail for the United States.

Leonard Watling, 22, a plasterer, of Canbury Park-road, Kingston, fell from the railway bridge near Surbiton Southern Railway station on Friday night and was killed.

A café was destroyed and an adjoining building damaged by a fire which broke out in the Queen's Arcade, Cardiff, yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at several thousands of pounds.

Mr. C. R. Tattam has

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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A TWO-LINED WHIP

By CALLISTHENES

"It is of primary importance in the interest of the nation that public expenditure should be reduced and every economy effected."

This, as every student of affairs now knows, was the motion being debated by the House of Commons on December 10 when it was counted out. Not forty Members of Parliament could be found with interest enough in this subject to be in the House of Commons.

It has not been stated how many members were in the Chamber when the count was demanded at quarter past eight or when a count was demanded an hour and a half before. If the utmost search of the writing room, the smoking room, the library, the restaurant, the lobbies could not produce forty it is likely that the Chamber itself would produce barely a score.

We would like in this column, speaking for a great Business Organization, speaking for the thousands of men and women who constitute it, speaking, we know, for a large section of the public, to say that we read with deep concern the account of that night's proceedings in Parliament.

"Cannot the House of Commons," we asked ourselves, "make even a gesture in support of economy? If it is impotent to check the evil which is destroying the nation must it show itself also indifferent?"

For the monstrous expenditure to which the nation is now committed, the dreadful facility with which the House of Commons yields to the growing momentum towards bankruptcy, together constitute an evil as urgent as a major war and, in its ultimate effects, more destructive of human life and happiness than many a war.

There are more ways of scattering poverty, illness and death among the men of a nation than by ordering them into the trenches.

And this is the subject which was talked about to empty benches between six o'clock and eight o'clock in the evening, when the normal duration of the sitting had three hours to run, and in mid-week. Fourteen members absent for every one present.

We are told that the Conservative Party issued a two-lined whip to its members. There are many business men and private individuals who would have wished to see the matter given the still higher degree of urgency indicated by a three-lined whip. There are still more who would have wished that the same sense of public duty in the members would have made a whip unnecessary.

That the sense of public duty, even reinforced by Party discipline, was insufficient to produce forty members has brought the British Parliament perilously near the public contempt which has overwhelmed the parliaments of other nations.

Any business in the world conducted on those lines would become bankrupt very quickly.

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BADRUTT'S PALACE ST. MORITZ

Sport. Recreation.

Miss Theodora Bay, principal of the Brighton Diocesan Training College for Women, on Friday distributed the prizes and certificates to senior pupils in Clapham High School (Girls' Public Day School Trust, Limited), South Side, Clapham Common. Professor Alfred Hughes, vice-chairman of the council, presided.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 18

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

NEW PLAYS THIS WEEK

Among the new plays to be produced in London this week are *Jane's Legacy*, by Mr. Eden Phillpotts, *Smoky Cell*, by Mr. Edgar Wallace, and *Toad of Toad Hall*, adapted by Mr. A. A. Milne from the very popular children's book "The Wind in the Willows," by Mr. Kenneth Grahame.

In addition to *Jane's Legacy*, which opens at the Duchess Theatre to-morrow, Sir Barry Jackson has arranged to produce another new Phillpotts comedy as a Christmas attraction at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre on Saturday. The new piece is entitled *The Good Old Days*, and is by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts. It has a West Country village setting, and the period is 1870. *Smoky Cell*, which is also to be staged, at Wyndham's Theatre, to-morrow, deals with American racketeers, and is in three acts and 13 scenes, of which the first opens in Captain Tricks O'Regan's room in the police headquarters of Chester County, in New York State. The part of O'Regan will be played by Mr. Harold Huth, with Mr. Ben Welden and Mr. Percy Parsons as his lieutenants. *Toad of Toad Hall* will be seen at the Lyric Theatre on Wednesday.

Mr. Archibald de Bear's *Chelsea Follies*, London's first "neighbourhood" *revue*, will open at the Victoria Palace on Wednesday. The complete cast includes Messrs. Nervo and Knox, Mr. Naughton Wayne, Mr. Harold Scott, Jackson's Eight Lancashire Lads, Miss Maisie Darrell, Miss Anona Winn, and a troupe of 24 Chelsea Follies. The book is by Mr. Archibald de Bear and Mr. Reginald Arkell, while additional scenes and lyrics have been provided by Mr. Reginald Berkeley, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Miss Ethel Mannin, and Mr. Frank Eyton.

Mr. Leonard Ide's comedy *A Marriage Has Been Dis-Arranged* was withdrawn from the Royalty Theatre on Saturday, after seven performances. It will be succeeded on Boxing Day by Mr. J. Jefferson Farjeon's "joyous melodrama," *No. 17*, which ran for nine months when first produced in 1925 at Wyndham's Theatre. The producer will be Mr. Leon M. Lion, who will play his original part, that of Ben. Another Christmas attraction will be *Carpet Slippers*, a new play by Mr. W. A. Darlington. This will be staged at the Embassy Theatre on Christmas Eve, in succession to Mrs. Agatha Christie's play *Black Coffee*, which ends its run there on Saturday. Arrangements have also been made to revive during the Christmas holidays *Charley's Aunt* and *The Private Secretary*. In *Charley's Aunt*, which opens at the New Theatre on December 22, the part of the aunt will be played this year by Mr. John Mills, who will be supported by Miss Elizabeth Vaughan, Mr. Ernest Holloway, and Mr. Arthur Bell. Mr. Charles R. Walenn is again to take the part of the Rev. Robert Spalding in *The Private Secretary*, which will also open on December 22, at the Apollo Theatre.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge is now at work on *Lavender*, his latest musical production, to be performed on Christmas Eve at the Princes Theatre, Manchester, before its production in London next year. The music is by Mr. George H. Clutsam, and, unlike *Lilac Time* and *The Damask Rose*—both of which were founded on classical works—the score is original. Mr. Courtneidge himself is chiefly responsible for the book, and the company includes Miss Eileen Moody, Miss Chili Bourchier, Mr. Walter Passmore, Mr. George Vollaire, and Mr. Jack Williams. The elaborate settings of the piece include a scene in a London slum, a ducal mansion, and the Italian Riviera.

MASKELYNES' THEATRE

The Christmas entertainment at Maskelynes' Theatre has been designed on original lines by Mr. Oswald Williams. He is blending magic and mystery in a fantasy entitled *This Magic Stuff*. The theme of the fantasy is that a number of conjurers, while awaiting the advent of the New Year at the Master Magicians' Club, fritter away the hours until midnight strikes by showing each other a number of new illusions. Mr. Noel Maskelyne, who joins the programme for Christmas, has a series of tricks of a spiritualistic character, and finishes them up by producing the ghost of the Old Year. Mr. Oswald Williams creates invisible wine from invisible bottles, while other contributors to the programme include Mr. Edward Victor, Mr. Harry Hemsley, and Togo.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-DAY.—*The Borrowed Life*. Prince of Wales (*matinée*).
TO-MORROW.—*Jane's Legacy*. Duchess; *Smoky Cell*, Wyndham's; *Full House*, Faculty.
WEDNESDAY.—*Toad of Toad Hall*. Lyric; *Chelsea Follies*, Victoria Palace.
THURSDAY.—*The Maid of the Mountains*, London Hippodrome.
SATURDAY.—*The Toymaker of Nuremberg*, Kingsway; *Cinderella*, Grafton; *Carnival*, Lyric, Hammersmith; Sterling Mackinlay *matinées*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

CHORAL CONCERTS

The approach of Christmas makes concerts choral. To-night the Westminster Abbey Special Choir will sing; to-morrow the Oriana Madrigal Society; the B.B.C. concert on Wednesday is choral and Beethoven's *Mass in D* will be sung; the Philharmonic Choir will sing *Messiah* on Friday to Handel's original accompaniments; and on Saturday the Royal Choral Society will give its annual carol concert.

TO-NIGHT.—The Amateur Orchestra of London will include Hely-Hutchinson's "Carol" symphony in its programme at Kingsway Hall (8). Mr. John Hunt will play sonatas by Schumann (G minor) and Beethoven (Op. 111) at his third piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). The special service at Westminster Abbey is at 8.

TO-MORROW.—The Oriana Madrigal Society will include Part II. of Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* in its programme at Wigmore Hall (8.15). At the Contemporary Music Centre (Armitage Hall, 8.15) viola sonatas by Bax and Hindemith will be played and a group of new songs by Holst will be sung.

WEDNESDAY.—The *Mass in D* will be conducted by Herr Hermann Scherchen, and the soloists will be Miss May Busby, Miss Muriel Brunskill, Mr. Parry Jones, and Mr. Horace Stevens. Prince George Chavchavadze will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

THURSDAY.—At Barclays Bank concert (Queen's Hall, 8) a new piano concerto on country dance tunes by Arnold Foster will be played by Mr. Reginald Paul and conducted by the composer. Mr. Bernard Connet will give a song recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30).

FRIDAY.—Mr. Kennedy Scott will conduct the Philharmonic Choir in Handel's *Messiah* with the original accompaniments, and the soloists will be Miss Dora Labbette, Miss Mary Morris, Mr. Tudor Davies, and Mr. Harold Williams (Queen's Hall, 8). The New Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Charles Kreshover, will give its first concert at Aeolian Hall (8.30), at which it will give the first performance of a chamber symphony for eight solo instruments by Paul Juon. The Handel Society will give a private concert at the Royal College of Music at 8.15.

SATURDAY.—The Royal Choral Society will sing Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer" in addition to carols at their concert at the Albert Hall (2.30), at which the soloists are Miss Noel Eadie and Mr. Walter Glynne.

SUNDAY.—The Bach Choir will sing Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* at the Albert Hall at 3.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ESSAYS ON PROTECTION OF BIRDS

The results of the Public School Essay Competition organized by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds are:—Senior Division.—Silver medal, N. T. Walford (Marlborough); second prize, G. B. Blaker (Eton). Junior Division.—Bronze medal, H. R. E. Wallis (King's School, Canterbury); second prize, J. S. W. Walter (Wellington). The judges in the Senior Division were Lord Crewe and Mr. John Buchan, M.P.; and in the Junior Division Lord Buxton and Major Laurens Sargent. The subject for the Senior Division was a short account of the birds most requiring protection in the writer's locality (home or school), with notes on their habits and the reasons why they need protection—growing rarity or decrease in numbers, value to agriculture, beauty of plumage or song—with suggestions for the best means of ensuring it. The subject for the Junior Division was personal observations on birds seen during a holiday. A sketch map of the neighbourhood was to be given.

STAGE SOCIETY

"THE BORROWED LIFE"

By GLADYS PARRISH

Servant	GRENVILLE EVES
Pavel Alexandrovitch Isleniyev	ELLIOTT SEABROOKE
Dmitri Alexeitch Arkov	GILES BYAM SHAW
Comte De Laumont	F. KINSEY PEILE
Baron Korff	ALFRED A. HARRIS
Ivan Petrovitch Stanin	ALAN NAPIER
Louise Maligé	PAMELA WILLIS
Pauline Maligé	MIRIAM LEWES
Edouard Maligé	JACK MINSTER
Madame Thomar	CLARE HARRIS

By using names of her own invention, Miss Parrish has carefully dissociated herself from any attempt to write a biography of Turgeniev in dramatic form, and she is entitled to her privilege; we shall, therefore, speak no more of Turgeniev, but say rather that her tale is of Ivan Petrovitch Stanin, a great Russian author living in France, a guest in the house of Pauline Maligé, an opera singer, and of her husband. Certain Russians, among whom is Dmitri Alexeitch Arkov, son of an old friend of Stanin's, come to persuade him to return to his own country. He is firm in his refusal until he discovers that Louise, Pauline's daughter, has promised to marry Dmitri and go to Russia with him. Then he decides to accompany them, and his decision is the key to the play and to his character. His love for Pauline has been for 20 years frustrate, but her vitality has been necessary to him. Now, following her daughter, he will recapture, not the past itself, for mother and child greatly differ, but a vitalizing sentiment that is the spring of his life and work. But when he tells Pauline that he is going, it becomes impossible for him to go. The scene between them is a beautiful and subtle one, every sentence throwing new light on the characters and increasing our knowledge of their relationship.

The play is not, as a piece for the theatre, very skilfully shaped. The scenes are laid on to one another brick by brick without giving an impression of architectural composure, and some of them do not carry the weight that they ought to carry. But in spite of this looseness of structure, the piece has exceptional merits that fully justify the Stage Society's choice of it. It moves in its period—the sixties; it has a subject that is emotionally and intellectually of genuine value; the portrait of Pauline, drawn by Miss Miriam Lewes, has warmth without extravagance and strength without violence; Louise, sketched by Miss Pamela Willins with a kind of awkward timidity that almost justifies itself, is an appropriately elusive and provocative being; and Stanin himself, though Mr. Napier's dignified performance is a trifle stiffened by hesitation for words, is continuously interesting because you are made aware of his sensitive imagination and are persuaded of his devotion to his art. In lesser parts Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, Mr. Alfred Harris, and Miss Clare Harris pleasantly distinguish themselves. It is not a play to make any gallery shout, but it has a delicacy and originality that should recommend it to the discriminating.

A second performance will be given at the Prince of Wales Theatre this afternoon at 2.30, for which the public, though not members of the Stage Society, may buy tickets at the box office.

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS

"THE MERCHANT AND VENUS"

By LAURENCE SELWOOD

The Lady Genda Traverst	PAMELA CARME
Alfred Ickes	ERNEST JAY
The Lady Monica Greve	RUTH TAYLOR
Captain Gerald Gretnger	BALLARD BERKELEY
Ferris	REGINALD SMITH
The Duchess of Cranshire	KATIE JOHNSON
The Lady Ursula Commins	GRACE WILSON
Court Hampton	CLIVE MORTON
Florrie Smallwood	KATHLEEN HARRISON
Mrs. Smallwood	MINNIE RATNER

The mercenariness of decadent aristocrats is a promising theme for satire, and it is with the obvious intention of treating this theme that Mr. Selwood presents to us Lady Genda Traverst. This young lady is definitely of the county of Cranshire, in which Mr. Alfred Ickes, an unlettered merchant, has bought Westwood Hall. She has an established position; she is in love, and her love is returned; but she has no money, and, without money, life is hardly worth living. Mr. Ickes has no established position, and nobody loves him, because he has learned neither to mind his p's and q's nor to manage his aspirates. The author nicely mirrors the unconscious vulgarity of Lady Genda in the character of the *parvenu*, who is as helpless as Kipps and as amiable as, in the same circumstances, Mr. Polly might have been. Almost every word she utters reveals to us more of her character than she herself has ever guessed at, and because we are enjoying Mr. Selwood's satire we willingly believe in the bargain that Venus strikes with the merchant.

For a large sum of money she undertakes to become his wife (in name only), to introduce him to her friends, and generally to take him in the ways of the great world. He, for his part, undertakes to divorce her at the end of two years. We accept the bargain in the hope that it will promote satire, but we have been misled. Mr. Selwood turns away to make pleasant, easy fun of the *parvenu* as the host of duchesses and of a housemaid and her mother who were good to him when he lived in Whitechapel. The farce soon gets the upper hand of the satire and squeezes the life out of it. But the fun, though less good than we have expected, is good of its kind, and Mr. Jay, Miss Taylor, and the rest never need to force it. Miss Kathleen Harrison, as a maid raised from the servants' hall to the drawing-room, gives us a delightful piece of comic acting. Miss Carme plays a more difficult part with discretion and skill.

FAMOUS SPORTSWOMEN AT THE PRESS CLUB

At the annual Ladies' Night dinner of the Press Club on Saturday the guests of honour were Miss Marjorie Foster, winner of the King's Prize at Bisley; Miss Diana Fishwick, winner of the British Women's Open Golf Championship; Miss Betty Nuthall, winner of the American Women's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship; Miss Winifred Brown, winner of the King's Cup Air Race; and Miss Joyce Cooper, the swimming champion. Mr. A. P. GARLAND, who was in the chair, said that Fleet-street owed a great deal to women—from the news point of view. In fact, if woman had not existed, Fleet-street would very likely have invented her. Not many years ago the news devoted to women used to occupy what they called "a stick or two" next to the gardening column. But women had forced their way into the columns of the Press, and now they seemed to be on their way to monopolizing them.

EARLY CLOSING HOURS AND CHRISTMAS

The Drapers' Chamber of Trade have issued a notice in relation to early closing days and the Christmas season. It is pointed out that traders who desire to keep open after the usual early closing hour on Wednesday, December 17, or Thursday, December 18, should formally change their early closing day in Christmas week to Saturday, December 27, and thus comply with the requirements of the Shops Act, 1912. The Home Secretary has made the usual order—for England and Wales—suspending the operation of the evening closing hour provisions from Friday, December 19, to December 24, both days inclusive.

THE THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL

The final report of the festivals of the Hereford Three Choirs Festival held in September is published. In view of the financial stringency of the country the result is somewhat satisfactory than had been anticipated. The amount of money allocated to the Clerical Charity for equal distribution in the three dioceses of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester was £1,350 7s. 2d., which compared with £2,175 in the record year of 1927, with £1,563 as the average for the past four Festivals, and with £1,071 at Worcester last year.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY

A ROMAN FARCE

THE "RUDENS" OF PLAUTUS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The first performance of the *Rudens* of Plautus took place on Saturday night in the College Dormitory. This play was revived four years ago after having been twice before performed at Westminster, in 1566 and 1798, and this performance confirmed the good impression made by the play in 1926.

The *Rudens* is in some ways easier to perform than any of the other Westminster plays, for it is full of vigorous action. It is thus peculiarly suited to young actors, who find it easier to interpret the rather obvious humour of Plautine farce than the polished subtlety of Terentian comedy. For the same reason it is easier for an audience to grasp the essential points and to enjoy a play which is less well-known to those who have been bred in the Terentian tradition. A short summary of the plot, therefore, will be sufficient.

THE PLOT

Daemones, an old Athenian, is living in exile on the coast of Africa, and has had the misfortune to lose a daughter, Palaestra, who had been kidnapped in childhood, and subsequently was purchased by a slave-dealer, Labrax. The latter, on his way to Sicily with his slaves, is wrecked, as it chances, not far from the abode of Daemones. Palaestra and a fellow-slave struggle ashore, and take refuge at the Temple of Venus, which, though she does not know it, is near to her father's house. Labrax also is saved and comes to demand their surrender. Fortunately, however, Gripus, Daemones's slave, has salved a trunk from the wreck, which he imagines to contain treasure. A dispute arises about the trunk, and Daemones is called to arbitrate. But when the trunk is opened it proves to contain certain trinkets of Palaestra's, which indisputably prove that she is none other than the daughter of Daemones. A joyful recognition follows. Gripus, though disappointed of his supposed treasure, is promised his freedom, while Labrax is induced to be content to lose his slave in return for a good dinner.

Such in brief is the plot—more suited, perhaps, to a comic opera than to a straight comedy. But none the less its improbability is forgotten in the numerous amusing scenes which it provides. Full advantage of these was taken by the cast, who obviously entered into the spirit of the play. The average level of acting was high, though it did not seem to us that any of the actors, with one exception, quite attained the highest standard. The exception was Mr. J. R. C. Engleheart, who gave, as Labrax, a quite remarkably fine performance. It is a good part and he made the most of it. Whining, cunning, blustering in turns, he kept the attention of the audience throughout and identified himself entirely with his part. A capital piece of acting. There is no outstanding slave in this play, but as Sceparnio Mr. E. R. Smith gave a very spirited rendering and especially enjoyed himself in his scenes with Ampelisca, very naturally and demurely played by Mr. A. F. Stephenson. Gripus, the other slave, (Mr. W. R. S. Doll) was a little inclined to overact his part, but it would take an experienced actor to carry off the rather ill-conceived scenes with which Plautus has ended his play. However, he had evidently made a careful study of the part and did his utmost to sustain interest to the end. Daemones is a colourless part, but Mr. J. R. Cheadle is a good actor, though at times he was a little difficult to hear. The same remark applies to Plesidippus (Mr. L. E. de St. Paër), the young man who wins the hand of the heroine, Palaestra. As Palaestra Mr. F. G. Adams was exceedingly good and unusually self-possessed for a young actor. Trachalio has some amusing scenes, which Mr. F. E. Pagan acted with lively energy, but we noted that both he and others were too much inclined to turn their heads away from the audience. Of the rest, Charmides (Mr. T. R. Crook), Ptolemocratia (Mr. R. H. Vigor), the whipping slaves, and especially the fishermen (whose song was quite one of the features of the play) all contributed to a good performance.

The standard of a Westminster Play is admittedly a high one, but the audience showed by their enthusiasm that they fully appreciated the success of the efforts of the new Master of K.SS. (the Rev. A. G. Pentreath) to maintain the standard set by his predecessors.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE

In the Prologue we have an interesting survival of the old Roman custom of prefacing the comedy by a set speech, in which the author addresses the audience on several topics in a serious vein. At Westminster it takes the form of a review of the past School year, and is delivered before the curtain by the Captain in knee-breeches and academic costume. In dignified iambics, admirably delivered, attention was drawn to the fact that this was the first play produced by the new Master of the K.SS., and that a new wing, the gift of a generous Old Westminster, was being added to Ashburnham House. Finally, Prologue lamented the departure of the Bursar, a familiar figure in Westminster for 45 years, and mourned the deaths of several distinguished Old Westminsters.

The Play was followed by the time-honoured Epilogue. Custom prevents us from disclosing more than that it was fully as amusing as usual. We may hint, however, that mixed bathing, midget golf, Imperial Conferences, the bi-millenary of Virgil, and Amy Johnson all find their place, and that there are puns, or, indeed, whole sentences apparently in English, of almost unbelievable ingenuity.

HARROGATE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

The proposal of the Corporation of Harrogate to disband the municipal orchestra in favour of concert parties and military bands has raised many protests from townspeople, and a petition against it is being organized. This will be presented at a special meeting of the town council on Wednesday, when the matter is to be discussed fully. Among those who have written protesting against the suggested change of policy is Dr. H. P. Thompson. The Three Arts Club has also uttered a vigorous protest, stating that the council's course of action would be a deplorable loss to the town both from the artistic and from the monetary point of view. The corporation gives the lack of appreciation and consequent poor attendance as the reason for the contemplated change. If the orchestra is abandoned the Royal Hall will be primarily devoted to entertainments by concert parties with a change of programme twice weekly.

Harrow School is producing an original *revue*, *Satura*, in Music Schools to-night and on the three following nights in aid of the School Mission at Notting Hill.

Art Exhibitions will be found on page 8

THE FILM SOCIETY

"WORLD MELODY"

The two main attractions of a rather uneven Film Society programme shown yesterday at the Tivoli were Frau Lotte Reiniger's *Ten Minutes with Mozart* and Herr Walter Ruttmann's *World Melody*. The singing silhouette may not be the ideal film form, but Frau Reiniger not only built out of it a delicate visual harmony, but endowed her fantastically cut figures with something more than a purely decorative life. Herr Ruttmann's *World Melody* has commercial, as well as aesthetic ambitions, and is none the worse, perhaps, indeed, rather the better, for that.

If railway companies can commission R.A.s to paint their posters, why should not steamship lines commission famous directors to demonstrate the advantages of travel? The Hamburg-Amerika Line commissioned Herr Ruttmann, and the result is a picture which may, or may not, be good advertisement, but is at any rate the vigorous expression of an inquiring and restless mind. Herr Ruttmann has run the excited eye of his camera over modern civilizations, English, American, French, Indian, Siamese, Japanese, Chinese, and so on, discovered in them certain similarities and certain contradictions, and worked these into a whole which, however tempestuous, retains the orderly outlines of rhythm and pattern.

The trouble is that, in his anxiety to moralize—classify would perhaps be the kinder word—he does not give the mind of the spectator time to take in the significance of the individual pictures that are hurled so prodigally at him. There are times when the part, if not greater than, is at least as interesting as, the whole, and it would have been pleasant if Herr Ruttmann had every now and again developed one or two of his scenes in leisurely independence instead of trampling them under foot in his anxiety not to lose the logic and relevance of his structure.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS opens MON. next. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30 (8 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30 & 8.30). Box-office open Olympia. Riv. 2727.

ENTERTAINMENTS

In aid National Children Adoption Association. SPECIAL MATINEE, TUESDAY, JAN. 6th, 2.30. METROPOLITAN POLICE MINSTRELS. **HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.** Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., from the Lady Bertha Dawkins, 19, Sloane-street, S.W., or usual agencies.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s. Children, 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION
ROYAL ACADEMY,
7th JANUARY—28th FEBRUARY.

Open 10 to 9 Thursdays; 10 to 7 other week-days. Admission, 5s. Fridays; 1s. 6d. other days. Season tickets admitting on all days, 10s. 6d. (30s. for three) on application BEFORE JANUARY 7, to 5-6, Cork-street, W.1; from January 7 one guinea each. Art Schools can buy day and season tickets for pupils, and other schools day tickets for parties of pupils, at half-price.

MUSEUM GALLERIES,
7, HANMARKET, S.W.1.
OPENING SHORTLY.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE. Admission and Catalogue Free.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S PICTURES of "VENICE."
"A new aspect of her inexhaustible charms."—Observer. Also Colour Drawings illustrating "Red Magic," &c., by KAY NIELSEN.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-st., W.1. 11th Annual Exhibition. SOCIETY of WOOD ENGRAVERS. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. FREE

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.—GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS WATER-COLOURS by NAN WEST.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTINGS.
2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND. W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. BRANGWYN and other ETCHINGS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by Robin Wallace. 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1. Closing Saturday.

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

DECORATIVE PRINTS by a Group of London Fine Art Publishers. Admission free. 10-6.
NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES,
Burlington-gardens, Old Bond-street, W.1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL.
HAND-PAINTED POTTERY. (Admission Free.)
BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES,
14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1 (daily 10-6).

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Ivories—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

SECOND EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *THE EAST LONDON GROUP.*
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY. Bruton-place, W. STATUETTES in POTTERY by distinguished artists. ARMY BRIGADE WARE. Paintings and Water-colours. EARLY MAPS of the XVIIth Century (hand-coloured).

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme: "MYSTERY OF LIFE." ALSO "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" ("Under the Roofs of Paris") and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Edmund Lowe & Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE BART." 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also "Cobbs and the Woman." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN." 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Greatest Show in Town, with Lilian Roth. All tkgs. Daily 2.30, 5 o'c., 8.45, Sun. 6 o'c., 8.45. "A Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/4. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE. Leicester-square. 12-12. "WAR NURSE." Now it is told for the first time—woman's side of the War, with ROBERT MONTGOMERY and ANITA PAGE. 11.30(1), any seat 1s. Lyons' 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking—RICHARD ARLEN in "BURNING UP." MORAN and MACK in "WHY BRING THAT UP?"

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30 8.30. Sun., 6 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Wallace Berry and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. (Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER." 2.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2344.) Continuous, 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 dly. Frank Lawton & Madeline Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY." 1.0, 4.0, 6.40, 9.40. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO, with full Symphony Orchestra and Variety.

PLAZA. Last Four Days! GARY COOPER, Betty Compson, in Mistletoe Outdoor Romantic Thriller, "THE SPOILERS," by Rex Beach, with Harry Green, Cast of Thousands. All Talking. Chester Conklin, "Cleaning Up." Earthquake. Stage: "Enchanted Staircase." Mats. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "SALOMY JANE." A Pearoin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.55, and 7.55. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO. Pic.-chc. (Reg. 2588). Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., & Anita Page in "LITTLE ACCIDENT." All Talking & Laughter piece. 12.20, 2.40, 5.2, 7.24, 9.42.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. Phone, Holborn 8703. WILL ROGERS and IRENE RICH in "SO THIS IS LONDON"; CONRAD NAGEL and LILA LEE in "SECOND WIFE."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

EVENINGS, at 8 (Fri. at 7).	MATS., WED. SAT., 2.30.
TO-NIGHT	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
To-morrow	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mat., Wed.	CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI
Wed. (Evening)	LA BOHEME
Thurs.	IL TROVATORE
Fri. (at 7)	THE MASTERSINGERS
Sat. (Matinee)	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (Evening)	DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
EVGS., 8.15. To-day, Sat., & Boxing Day, 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH."
—*Yorkshire Post.*
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."
—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
CLOSED Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.
Christmas Mats., Dec. 26, 27, 31, Jan. 1 & 2.
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. At 9. Tu., Fri., & Dec. 27, 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 & 8.15.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

ARTS THEATRE. THREE PUBLIC PERFS. TO-DAY, 2.45 & 8.45. TO-MORROW, 8.45.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING. Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries. (Tem. 7544.)

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6036.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
JANET MEGREW W. CRONIN-WILSON
GEORGE PUGHE EMLY

Imperial and Foreign News

LABOUR UNREST IN SPAIN

UNION RIVALRY

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

The strikes that are breaking out in various parts of Spain are symptomatic of a severe crisis, in which the workers' claims for better living conditions appear subordinated to other issues. Rivalry between Socialism and Communism is the root cause of the unrest and is a source of grave anxiety to General Berenguer's Government. The two parties are engaged in a fierce struggle for the leadership of the masses. Each has about 300,000 members and the struggle affords a ready field of intrigue for the Republicans.

There is never enough work in Spain to go round, so that there is a constant stream of thousands of young Spaniards to France, North Africa, and Latin America. There is no "dole" to anchor them to their native soil. France can be reached on foot when need presses and there are no funds for a passage overseas. Algeria and Morocco are labour markets near at hand. Conditions in Spanish agricultural districts are hard, but the rural Spaniard is wonderfully frugal. Conditions in industrial centres are on a much higher level; at Barcelona and Bilbao they compare not unfavourably with similar districts abroad. But the workers have still many claims.

The two big labour sections are the Socialist *Union General de Trabajadores* (U.G.T.), a political body, and the Communists, organized in the *Confederación General del Trabajo* (C.G.T.), who will have nothing to do with politics, will not send Deputies to the Cortes, and rely solely on direct action.

The Socialists are the older body, founded in 1876, and owe their strength to the efforts made by Pablo Iglesias, who lived long enough to see the party strongly organized throughout Spain. In the last Cortes the Socialists were represented by a small minority. Its influence rested chiefly in the personal character and debating power of the men composing it, among whom were Julian Besteiro, Professor of Logic at Madrid University; Indalecio Prieto, a leader of the Bilbao proletariat; Largo Caballero and Fernando de los Rios, all of whom are likely to obtain seats in the coming Cortes. The Socialists may be classed as Republicans to a man and anti-clericals.

GERMAN INFLUENCES

Socialism with a broader outlook is represented in the movement in which the leading spirit is Señor Aunos, the young and energetic Minister of Labour under the recent Dictatorship. Aunos is trying to form a moderate Labour group (called *Laboristas*) which will go to the polls in the coming elections in several districts. The Socialists are strongly organized in the workmen's unions, called *Casas del Pueblo* (Houses of the People), all over Spain. The Marqués de Estella made Largo Caballero a Councillor of State, thus elevating a representative of labour for the first time into the permanent councils of the Crown. Fabra Rivas, another Socialist, was sent to the Labour Department of the League of Nations. In sum, the Socialists were on better terms with the Dictator than the members of the other political parties of the old régime.

The *Confederación National del Trabajo* was founded at Barcelona in 1910 on principles of direct action, but did not make much headway until the War, when the German Embassy in Madrid entered into relations with the then leaders with a view to promoting strikes and hampering work in those factories in Catalonia which were working for the Allies. The Spanish Government possesses evidence that the Germans behaved towards Spain with the same intentions as when they allowed Lenin to leave Switzerland and pass through Germany on his way to Russia. The relations of members of the German Embassy with well-known *Sindicalistas* in Barcelona became notorious, and the organization took the form of the *Sindicato Unico* (One Big Union). Trotsky appeared in Spain, but was arrested and expelled.

The general strike in 1919 (when the Germans were out of it) marked a climax in the movement. The strike was defeated, and there followed the period of the Barcelona murders, during which hundreds of employers and workmen were shot down in cold blood by order of the union in the course of its policy of brutal coercion. Assassins were rewarded on a sliding scale—so much for a serious wound, so much for a death, with a premium if the murderer, having shot down his victim (usually ambushed), left cover and gave him the *coup de grâce* on the spot. This daring act became, as it were, the hall-mark of the union's work. It hardly seemed to matter whether or not the assassin was caught red-handed: juries were so intimidated that in dozens of cases no conviction followed.

An energetic Civil Governor, General Martinez Anido, put an end to this state of affairs by the much-criticized, though successful, expedient of supplementing police action by encouraging reprisals on the part of gunmen employed by the so-called "Free Syndicates"—that is to say, Labour Unions, corresponding to *les Jaunes* in Belgium, composed of workmen who, for reasons best known to themselves (often because they were as Catholics opposed to anarchist doctrines) took the side of law and order. These unions are accused of being in the pay of employers and of the authorities.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

Even to-day in Barcelona the Free Syndicates are in force. They were encouraged by the Dictatorship to take the place of the Socialists—hardly existent in Catalonia—in the *Comites Paritarios*.

The Marqués de Estella did his utmost to break up the Syndicalist (Communist) organization. He closed their offices; made it illegal to collect subscriptions; kept a careful register of *Sindicalistas* and tracked down their movements ceaselessly in agreement with the French and Portuguese police. Since the Dictatorship ended, however, the *Sindicato Unico* has been reorganized, and there are many signs that its propaganda all over Spain is meeting with success and that Spanish workers are beginning to shift their allegiance from Socialism to Communism. It is in the *Casas de Pueblo* that the *Sindicalistas* are most zealously planting "cells" and disputing supremacy with the Socialists. Those in communes in the *Casas del Pueblo* hold the key which controls local movements of labour.

Several *Sindicalistas* who prudently disappeared from Spain some years ago have reappeared, talking of the excellent time they had in Soviet Russia, and urging Spain to become the Russia of the West. It is credibly stated that there are some 200 Communist agents in Spain. Barcelona is their headquarters, but they have offices in Madrid, and one of them was recently raided by the police, who found much inflammatory literature. A Barcelona newspaper has denounced the presence in the University of Communists registered as students. Classes in Russian are reported to be well attended at Barcelona.

Recent strikes have shown that Communist doctrines are more readily adopted by the workers than Socialist instructions. Constant recriminations, couched in vigorous language, are exchanged between *El Socialista* and *Solidaridad Obrera*, the newspapers of the U.G.T. and C.N.T. respectively. They bear witness to an increasing temper on both sides. Thus what may fairly be called the legitimate aspirations of labour in a country where wages are below the European level and welfare institutions are in an embryonic stage stand in great danger of being swamped by strife between the two unions.

Besides these two main bodies and the numerous Free Syndicates there are the Catholic unions (*Sindicatos Católicos*), whose numerical strength is mostly in agricultural districts. Though a source of discord in Socialist circles these Catholic unions do not constitute a danger to the community; nor are they altogether averse from cooperating in the Mixed Committees, although the preponderance of Socialists there is distasteful to them and they prefer to remain independent.

Rivalries between these different social ideals, which it must be admitted had for years been exploited in plutocratic interests, have not prevented successive Spanish Governments from creating a new administrative system that should eventually provide a solution for the problems and claims of labour. The Dictatorship under General Primo de Rivera must be credited with the most decisive step. It raised the Institute of Social Reform from the status of an auxiliary Department and merged it into the Ministry of Labour. It also elaborated the *Comite Paritario* (Mixed Committee) to regulate conditions of labour in industry, and a land parcellation and purchase system to help to emancipate the agricultural labourer.

The Dictatorship of the Marqués de Estella secured the cooperation of labour (almost entirely Socialist) for the Mixed Committee system, but the revival of Communism now tends to upset an outlook that promised to be peaceful.

POWERS OF THE POLISH PRESIDENT

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI ON PROPOSED REFORMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, DEC. 14

Marshal Pilsudski, who, according to newspaper reports, will leave this week for Madeira, has issued a further statement on constitutional reform, in which he discusses the place to be occupied by the President of the Republic.

The present Constitution, he says, contains no clear attribution of powers and has made the President a ridiculous figure. The President is compelled to govern indirectly through the head of the Cabinet, so that the two are as if they had been created to collide and dance apart with the same regularity as a couple of billiard balls. Life is nowadays too complicated for anyone to be capable of personal rule, and it would be difficult to wish for a return to the good old times when a nation could be governed beneath a plane tree.

The President cannot be burdened with the technicalities of administration, but he must have liberty in a higher sphere. His proper function is to exercise control over the central machinery of the State, to keep it from rattling too much, or overcoming obstacles in too one-sided a way—in other words, to preserve harmony and equilibrium. It is wrong, therefore, to deprive him of direct authority over the persons and institutions who are liable to destroy harmony by their differences and their battles. He must have the right of dismissing any Minister he pleases, and the right of intervening in the work of the Legislature and enforcing his decisions as commands over and above the right of dissolution. It would be a shameful thing to require that he should obtain the countersignatures of Ministers for the exercise of these rights, which must be given him to use directly.

The Marshal observes that when he was head of the State and Commander-in-Chief, his exceptional strength of character and power of decision did not save him from periods of excruciating uncertainty which made him long for some support, a momentary breathing space and relief from continuous solitude. But when the head of the State is called upon to give his decision in a national crisis, he must not be hampered by foolish regulations prescribing the methods of consultation that he may use. Let him be free to make his own choice among the manifold ways in which a man may seek peace of mind and clearness of perception.

In conclusion, the Marshal says that the constitutional paragraphs in which his ideas will be clad are no concern of his. He does not attempt to draft them even in his own imagination. But all that he has written on the present occasion must be joined to an opinion which he has expressed before—namely, that the President should be elected, not as now by the Senate and the Seym, but by the nation as a whole, with the Legislature exercising as little influence as possible.

ENGLISHMAN'S GIFT TO UFFIZI GALLERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 14

Both the Italian authorities and art lovers in general express their grateful satisfaction at the valuable gift made to the Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, by Mr. James Kerr Lawson, of London. Mr. Lawson, who received the special thanks of the Minister of Education, has presented the gallery with a painting of Bernardino Bini, who was Gonfaloniere of Justice in 1525 and was a friend of Michael Angelo's.

The painting is of the Florentine school of the first half of the sixteenth century. Its acquisition by the gallery has given pleasure not only by reason of the artistic value of the work, but also because it represents a Florentine of whom no portrait had previously existed in the gallery.

COMMUNIST DISTURBANCE IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 14

The traffic on the roadway and pavements of Fifth-avenue was held up for a short while yesterday afternoon by a fight between the police and 1,500 Communists, who marched up part of the avenue, intending to demonstrate outside the French Consulate.

Their object was to protest against "French, British, and American Imperialism" in general, and "the French war plot against the Soviet Union" as "revealed" by the Moscow trial in particular. The police charged with their truncheons and beat the demonstrators till they dispersed. The French Consulate was under special guard most of the day.

BOLTS FROM THE BLUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 14

A woman sitting in her flat in a crowded district of New York yesterday afternoon was suddenly showered with fragments of the ceiling, which fell in under the impact of a cylinder dropped from an aeroplane flying over the city at a height of several thousands of feet.

The cylinder, weighing about 25lb., together with a number of large iron bolts, hurtled down on to the roof of one apartment house and bounced from there on to another. The machine was flying so high that its identification number could not be distinguished.

MR. BENNETT IN OTTAWA

UNEMPLOYED SETTLERS IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 14

Mr. Bennett, the Dominion Prime Minister, arrived in Ottawa yesterday on his return from the Imperial Conference. He was welcomed at the station by members of the Cabinet and citizens of Ottawa.

Before leaving St. John, Mr. Bennett said, in a statement to the Press, that he and his colleagues brought back with them the warmest feelings of gratitude for the generous welcome and unfailing kindness of the British people. He had had unusual opportunities to see that complex of economic problems and to appreciate the growing purpose to meet them with the same old skill, patience, and courage which had made Britain great. The difficulties of Canada were of a lesser character and largely incidental to the development of a young country. But they were still very real, and were likely to yield only to co-ordinated effort. Mr. Bennett promised soon to make a statement with regard to the Government's plans, and said that it would include a review of the Imperial Conference and a forecast of the action proposed to be taken when the Conference was resumed in Ottawa.

Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, has announced that, although the Provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have not yet reported, the joint unemployment relief scheme of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and railways has already provided work for 84,712 people through construction contracts involving an expenditure of $60,000,000 [£12,000,000]. Unemployment is, however, still serious in many places. This winter hardship is not confined to urban communities. Not only are thousands of new settlers in the prairies hard pressed for sustenance, but the settlers in the northern hinterland of Quebec and Ontario are also experiencing great difficulties. Many of them, while clearing farms, rely for their income on the proceeds of pulpwood, which they sell to newsprint mills, and on lumber. Partly owing to the decreased demand of American newspapers and partly owing to the import of cheap Russian pulpwood into the United States, the price paid for pulpwood in Canada has this autumn been cut by $5 [£1] per cord from last winter's price, which was barely profitable.

The situation is particularly serious in the Abitibi country in Western Quebec, where the Abitibi Paper Company, having closed its mills, agents have stopped buying pulpwood, as it will not pay to transport it to more southerly mills. Mr. Hector Authier, member of the Quebec Legislature for this district, has appealed to the Railway Commission for a special cut in freight rates on pulpwood and lumber from this area in order that the market for pulpwood may be secured and that the population of 30,000 dependent on forest products for their livelihood may be saved from starvation. He says that unless this relief is granted, many settlements will be evacuated.

A debate in the Quebec Legislature on Friday showed that unemployment moneys allocated to the Province from the Dominion Treasury were being spent in the building of Roman Catholic churches. The Premier, Mr. Taschereau, said that the approval of the Dominion Ministry for this expenditure had been obtained, but Mr. Houde, the Conservative leader, pointed out that such expenditure was not favoured by many Protestants.

LUBECK CHILDREN'S DEATHS

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 14

The Reich Health Council took cognizance in a session yesterday of the results of the expert inquiries into the deaths of over 70 infants at Lübeck following prophylactic treatment of tuberculosis by the Calmette method. The investigations have been carried out by the Reich Health Office at the Koch Institute, at the German Tuberculosis Research Institute at Hamburg, and at the Pathological Institute of Berlin University.

In his report Professor Ludwig Lange, of the Reich Health Office, came to the conclusion, with which Professor Neufeld, of Berlin, and Dr. Kirchner, of Hamburg, concurred, that (1) the deaths of infants at Lübeck after anti-tuberculosis treatment were not to be attributed to the Calmette process as such, and (2) it was very probable, indeed, that the admixture of virulent tubercle bacilli with the Calmette cultures was due to a mistake made at Lübeck.

The Reich Health Office, after a long discussion, decided to reaffirm its resolution of 1927 to the effect that the prophylactic treatment of tuberculosis in human beings has up to now been so little tested either by experiment or statistics that such treatment, when living bacilli, even in weakened form, are used, is not to be recommended. The council has asked the Ministry of the Interior to inform the States Governments of its conclusion. In order to guard in future against such occurrences as that at Lübeck the Reich Health Council considers an extension and tightening up of the existing regulations for the production, issue, and employment of vaccines of all kinds to be desirable, and has appointed a commission to prepare recommendations.

NAZI-COMMUNIST RIOT IN RHINELAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 14

A Communist has been shot dead and a brother of Dr. Goebbels, the Berlin Nazi leader, has been arrested at Gladbach-Rheydt, in the Rhineland, in one of the affrays between Nationalists and Communists which have become a regular feature of every week-end in Germany.

First of all a Nazi meeting was disturbed by Communists, and in the course of the ensuing scuffle a Nazi was seriously wounded by knife stabs. The police cleared the meeting and arrested three Communists. The Nazis then marched to München-Gladbach. Late in the evening, however, four Nazi leaders returned to Rheydt and entered the café in which the disturbance had occurred. They were turned out and in the street came into collision with some Communists. One of the Nazis fired four times with his revolver and shot a Communist in the heart. All four of the Nazi leaders, among whom was Dr. Goebbels's brother, were arrested.

MUSEUM ENTRANCE FEES IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 14

The deficit in the Budget may have the unpopular result of reviving the fee previously charged for entrance into Italian national museums and art galleries. A group of 12 Senators, including Professor Corrado Ricci, has presented a motion to this effect to the Minister of Education. According to this, the abolition of these fees in August, 1929, has proved no small burden on the Budget. The Senators therefore ask whether at a time when the Fascist Government has adopted "every means for balancing" the Budget, it might not be "opportune to fix a new and fair admission fee." They express their conviction that "while not being a burden to visitors it would help in the protection and preservation of works of art."

NEW REGIME IN ARGENTINA

PRESIDENT ON HIS AIMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 14

General Uriburu, the President of Argentina, attended an informal luncheon yesterday at the Escuela Superior de Guerra—the equivalent of the British Staff College. There were also present General Medina, the War Minister; General Martinez, Inspector-General; Colonel Fernandez Valdez, Chief of Staff; and other high officers.

In a speech, General Uriburu repudiated the prevailing electoral methods, and indicated the necessity of carrying out the programme which had inspired the Army to revolution. After saying that the country had been brought to the verge of an abyss by the deposed Government, he added:—"The night I entered Government House the managers of the Banco de la Nacion said despairingly: 'Sir, unless you decree that Monday shall be a holiday the bank cannot stand one hour's run on it.' The failure of the Banco meant the failure of all the banks with portfolios discounted at the Banco de la Nacion, and the country's bankruptcy. Such was the situation; not one cent in the Treasury, the Administration only one-third paid, and no banker venturing to guarantee the Government a cent. Things are changed now. The bank is working regularly, credit is restored, the Administration is being reorganized. But assuredly the most imaginative person could not have foreseen such chaos as we found."

General Uriburu said that before the revolution many politicians, knowing that it was developing, endeavoured to bind him to their party interests, but he, who had never been a politician, realized that military success meant military procedure, that was to say, one commanding and the rest obeying. This revolution was an effort in favour of the country, not of parties. However, pacts apart, he welcomed the cooperation of all parties that shared his aims.

He quoted Aristotle's definition that democracy is the government of the majority by the fittest, adding that the difficulty was to elect the fittest in a country with 60 per cent. of illiterates, which meant the prevalence of these persons in legal elections. In all great countries intelligent minorities always governed. The country should realize its debt to the officers who staked all, and that garrulous politicians who sought to bemuse the public with promises he would promise nothing. He only desired to effect institutional reform. "If they defeat me (he added) I go home like Washington, not because of the parties, but for the country's sake, and some defeats are honourable."

Finally, General Uriburu said that there was another course for those who invoked legality. The ex-President was still in custody, and he was legality personified, elected by the unprecedented number of 800,000 votes. "We have still time to replace him on the Presidential chair and say:—'Here we have legality. Do your duty, oust him as we have done.' These are the alternatives, and you will tell me at the proper moment which I shall choose."

THE UNREST IN CUBA

PROFESSORS DISMISSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 14

The Cuban Government is launching a vigorous attack on academic leaders in the island who are accused of inciting the students against the rule of President Machado. Forty professors at the Provincial Institute have already been dismissed, and the Government is believed to be about to turn its attention to the faculty at the National University, where its opponents are numerous. A number of doctors have threatened to strike if the Government continues this policy towards the professors.

Every day many people are arrested, including journalists, who are accused of spreading false information. Señor Jose Ignacio Rivero, director of the *Diario de la Marina*, the oldest newspaper in the island, has gone on "leave of absence" after publishing a leading article anti-Government in tone. Troops have had to be called out to suppress rioting at Cienfuegos and Guantanamo. President Machado continues to issue emphatic denials of the reports that he is about to resign.

The Government says that the present disturbances are not of a nature which need interfere with the plans of intending winter tourists.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES

MORATORIUM AGAIN EXTENDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 13

The moratorium declared on October 28, and later extended, has now been prolonged for a further period of 60 days. This prorogation also refers to bills already due or to fall due during December.

Banking establishments which find themselves unable to re-start normal payments at the end of this period may request, from the General Inspectorate of Banks, permission to liquidate. This liquidation will be in accordance with the bankruptcy law, but it will proceed outside the Courts under the direction of a liquidator elected by a majority of the creditors, and will be subject to the decision of a fiscal delegate appointed by the provisional Government, who may take the place of the liquidator himself when he considers it necessary. Such liquidation shall be carried out within one year.

In connexion with the São Paulo £20,000,000 coffee loan effected last April, the object of that operation cannot be achieved because the accumulated stocks of coffee have reached a volume much greater than that provided for in the loan, and also because the loan does not cover stocks which later accumulated from the excess supply in Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, and Espirito Santo. As any scheme settling this difficulty must be brought into line with the provisions governing the loan, Senhor Numa de Oliveira, after several conferences with the Minister of Finance and a representative of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, who is at present in Rio de Janeiro, has sailed for Europe to confer with bankers in London.

The new order forbids banks throughout Brazil to sell exchange to banks or firms abroad until further instructions.

A special credit has been authorized to liquidate in January, 1931, the country's indebtedness to the American Naval Mission, and to pay the return passages of the *personnel* and their families from Rio de Janeiro to New York.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 13.—A decree restricting immigration for the year 1931 is officially published.—*Reuter.*

DR. EINSTEIN HONOURED BY NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 14

Professor Einstein was officially received at the City Hall yesterday and presented with "the keys of the city." Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler greeted him as "a visiting monarch, a monarch of the mind," and hailed him as in the line of succession of Archimedes, Copernicus, Newton, and Kepler.

Mr. Walker, Mayor of New York, speaking "on behalf of the most cosmopolitan community in the history of mankind," explained that, although he could hand over the keys of the city only in "a relative sense," as there are no actual keys, Professor Einstein and his wife already possessed, and would always keep, "the keys to our hearts and the keys to our imagination."

Thousands of people gathered in the City Hall Square to cheer Professor Einstein as he left. In the evening he attended a mass meeting organized by Zionists in Madison Square Garden to celebrate the Jewish Festival of Hanukkah.

IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN'S STATEMENT IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 14

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, together with Mrs. Scullin and the members of his party, left Rome this morning for Naples, where they were to embark in the afternoon for Australia in the Orama. They were seen off at the railway station by Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Maclure of the British Embassy, Mr. Bewley, the Irish Free State Minister to the Holy See, a representative of the Italian Foreign Office, and a party of 22 Australian Roman Catholic students.

Mr. Scullin's conversation with Signor Mussolini on Friday evening was of a most cordial character. It is understood to have been quite general and to have turned almost entirely on the world crisis and upon the financial and economic problems of the two countries and of the world at large. On Saturday morning Mr. Scullin paid a visit to Cardinal Pacelli, the Cardinal Secretary of State of the Vatican, and was later entertained at luncheon by Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister. With his party he spent the afternoon sightseeing.

In a statement to the Press last evening Mr. Scullin said that he wished publicly to express his appreciation of the cordial reception accorded to him by the Italian Government and the local authorities at places he had visited. He regretted that his visit, which was of a private character, had been so brief. Referring to the general question of migration, he said:—"There are a great many misconceptions about the immediate capacity of Australia to absorb migrants and these misconceptions, unfortunately, are liable to give rise to misunderstandings. It is quite true that Australia is a vast country not fully occupied, but it is also true that a large portion of the continent is not suitable for settlement—for intensive settlement, at any rate. The sections of the continent which are capable of intensive settlement can only be developed to carry populations in so far as the total capital wealth of the country is increased and in so far as marketing outlets can be found for the primary and other products which Australia produces. The whole problem of migration to Australia is dependent not upon the amount of space available to settlers but upon our capacity to receive migrants at a rate which will not throw the whole national life out of balance.

"Just now," Mr. Scullin continued, "the whole problem is complicated by the unemployment difficulties from which Australia in common with most other countries is suffering. Unemployment to-day is very serious in Australia. We do not wish to adopt any policy that is selfish or unfriendly to other nations. But obviously the first duty of every National Government must be to ensure as far as possible that there is work available for its own citizens, including those from other lands who have become adopted citizens. I say frankly that we are to-day unable to find employment for all our own citizens. Many immigrants are returning of their own accord from Australia, and in the ship in which I travelled from Australia several months ago there were many Italians returning to their country because they were unable to get work. Clearly, therefore, it would be the height of folly on our part just at the present stage to give any encouragement to settlers. It would moreover be most unfair to the migrants themselves, who, owing to the present economic difficulties, would be unable to find employment, and would therefore be compelled to return to their own lands as bitterly disappointed men." Regarding the 160 Italians who have been denied admission to Australia, Mr. Scullin said that that matter was being dealt with by the Acting Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet in Australia.

FOOD FOR TROOPS BY AIR

EXPERIMENT ON NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

(BY OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Details of the provisioning of a military force on active service on the North-West Frontier by means of aeroplanes have just been made available. The experiment was made in September, when a column of 1,000 men were moving up from Dargai. During the first two days of their march towards Chitral all their food was delivered from Dargai by air as far north as Chakdarra, and was dropped in this mountainous and difficult country by parachute containers such as have been in use by the R.A.F. for some time.

Three tons of food was delivered daily in this way by 14 Westland Wapiti aeroplanes of No. 2 (Indian) Wing. Each machine carried a parachute load weighing 56lb., and made four journeys daily from the base to the stopping place of the troops. A "dropping area" had been marked out for the guidance of the pilots, and on the first day 48 of the 56 parachute loads were safely delivered. On the second day only two of the parcels failed to reach the troops. The experiment was regarded as successful.

CAPE FLYERS' RETURN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 14

Miss Spooner and Captain Edwards arrived at the airport here yesterday from Naples. They were met by Colonel Liotta of the Royal Aero Club, Prince Lancellotti, Captain Bradley of the British Embassy, and members of the Italian Flying Corps. To-day, accompanied by Major de Bernardi, the Italian airman, they visited the Orbetello aerodrome, where they thanked General Balbo, Minister of Air, for his help after their recent mishap and watched some of the final preparations for the Italian flight to Brazil, which is to start early to-morrow.

The flight itself is arousing great interest in Italy. Yesterday General Balbo assembled all the persons taking part. The present enterprise, he said, was "destined to form one of the most memorable feats in the history of world aviation."

LORRIES' JOURNEY ACROSS SAHARA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, DEC. 14

The scientific mission organized by the International Institute of Anthropology in collaboration with the committee of the French Colonial Exhibition, which left Algiers for the Central Sahara on November 24, has arrived at Gao. The three Lafilly lorries equipped with Diesel engines in which the mission is travelling have given complete satisfaction, and the timetable has been strictly adhered to. Although each vehicle is loaded up to six tons, none of them has yet stuck in the sand and the consumption of fuel has been very low. The mission halted for three days at Tanezruft, where prehistoric remains were found.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW DELHI CEREMONIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 14

General Sir John Monash has been invited to represent Australia at the inauguration ceremonies in New Delhi, and will almost certainly accept. The Government went outside the Ministry on this occasion because of the exceptional political situation. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood's name had been suggested, but it is believed that the Labour Caucus insisted on the selection of an Australian. The invitation to Sir John Monash has given general satisfaction here.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

SECOND ASSASSIN DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14

Benoy Bose, who was concerned in the murder of Colonel Simpson at Writers' Buildings, died yesterday at the Medical College Hospital. He had shot himself in the head, and no hope was ever entertained that he could recover. The other wounded man, who has been operated upon, may recover. Bose, who was wanted for the murder in August of Mr. Lowman, Inspector-General of the Bengal Police, is believed to have been in concealment at Howrah and Calcutta for weeks, never sleeping twice in the same place. Though there was a heavy price on his head, he had sufficient friends to baffle all police searches.

Mr. Nelson, who was wounded in the thigh by one of the murderers, has made such progress that it is expected he will be discharged from hospital soon.

** All three assassins turned their revolvers on themselves after the murder at Writers' Buildings. One was already dead when the police entered, having also taken poison.

CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN POLICE

A CALCUTTA PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14

In a leading article dealing with the Indian police the *Statesman* says it is deplorable that an English newspaper [not *The Times*] should lend an ear to reckless charges made against the police and weaken the support that the Government of India has hitherto received in its efforts to withstand the anarchic forces let loose by the Congress.

The *Statesman* says that in carrying out orders, of which they are only the executive, the police have to endure long periods of abuse and menace and to restrain themselves during scenes of violent disorder. The police are being tried very highly at the present time and need the consciousness of recognition, encouragement, and support. They and their families have been subjected to intensive social persecution and boycott, having frequently difficulty in obtaining their food in the bazaars.

Recent decisions by the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts have certainly not rendered the task of the police authorities easier. On this point it is noteworthy that Mr. Justice Costello has shown a firm determination lately not to listen to counsel who endeavour to suggest that cases are the concoction of the police where there is no evidence of any such thing. In criminal cases in India this has long been the line of defence of counsel otherwise without a case, and one advocate, warned by Mr. Justice Costello that he was injuring his case by unsupported denunciation of the police, pathetically asked how he was to make a case at all unless he was to be allowed to attack the police.

BRITISH CHARITY BALL IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 14

Sir Horace Rumbold, the British Ambassador in Berlin, and more than 350 British residents and visitors attended a charity ball held at the Central Hotel on Friday night in aid of the British relief fund.

The ball, which followed a general visit to the Wintergarten variety theatre, was an even greater success than the last, held in 1927, owing, in no small measure, to the untiring energy of Mr. G. Lyall, the British Consul. As on the former occasion the ball formed part of a special appeal by the Relief Fund Committee, whose task is particularly difficult in the depressed economic conditions of this winter.

The fund, from which relief is distributed to distressed British subjects, is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, many of which are received from British firms doing business in Germany. The inflation brought the old British Relief Association to grief, and the present committee, formed in 1925, has had to build the fund up again and endeavour to keep it at an adequate level.

Telegrams in Brief

Ratifications of the German-Persian Treaty of Friendship and accompanying agreements were exchanged in TEHERAN on Friday.

Admiral Conrado Heck has been appointed Minister of Marine in BRAZIL in succession to Admiral Isaias Noronha, who has resigned.—*Reuter.*

M. Badoux, manager of the PARIS offices of the Oustric group, appeared again on Saturday before the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Oustric failures.

A new building of a ceramic works near SAARBRUCKEN, which was almost completed, collapsed on Saturday, burying five workmen. Three bodies have so far been recovered.

The crew of seven of the sailing vessel Amy McKean were rescued in the NORTH ATLANTIC on Saturday when their vessel was foundering by the Swedish motor-steamer Straassa.—*Reuter.*

The first British aeroplane to visit TENERIFFE arrived there on Saturday, having left London on December 7 carrying a passenger to visit his dying father. He arrived with only a few hours to spare.

The Committee of the International Labour Organization for the prevention of industrial accidents, sitting in GENEVA, has been considering the best means for protecting workers employed in industries producing and using acetylene gas.

Mr. Isaac Green, private secretary to the Governor of Madras, died yesterday of nephritis in the General Hospital, Madras, which he entered a few days ago. He was born in 1895, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1920.—*Reuter.*

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of ONTARIO Mr. William Irvine, Progressive member of the Dominion Parliament for the Alberta Division, advocated the establishment of a central trading agency through which Canadian farmers would sell all their products and buy all their requirements.

After a 20-hour pursuit the TORONTO police captured John Brockenshire, the second man who was in a stolen motor-car when Constable McQuillin was shot dead on Friday. Brockenshire has assumed sole responsibility for the shooting and has exonerated his confederate Clarkson, who had already been captured.

President von Hindenburg has refused an invitation to be one of the patrons of the Paris International Conference on Security in Aviation. Although no reason is given officially, the refusal is generally attributed to the fact that GERMANY'S equality of status in aviation has not yet been fully restored.

Fishermen at SALERNO are reported to have brought up a large bronze head of Apollo of particular beauty. The head, which is about 20in. in height and weighs about 100lb., is thought to date from the fourth or fifth century B.C., and the suggestion is made that it may have come originally from Paestum.

Mr. Parker Moloney, the Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, assured the OTTAWA Board of Trade on Saturday that Canadian dairy interests would not be harmed by the projected new trade arrangements of the Dominion with his country, and Mr. Stevens, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, urged Canadians to buy more Australian products in order to equalize the balance of trade between the two countries.

THE COPTIC CHURCH

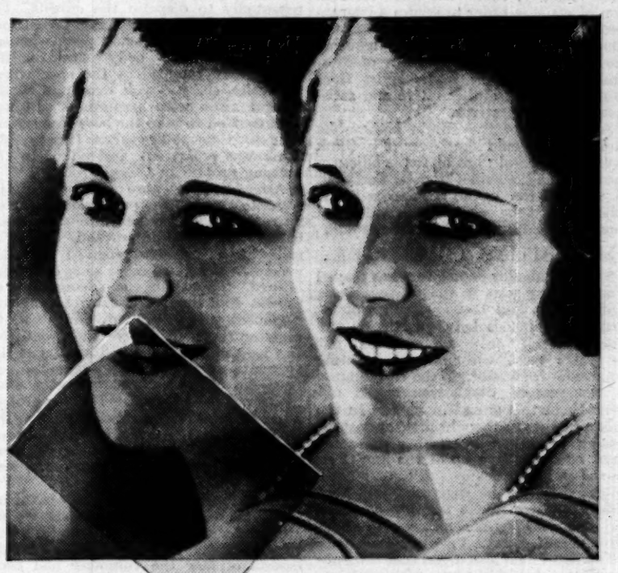
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, DEC. 14

As the result of friction between Mgr. Yoannes XIX., the Coptic Patriarch, and the powerful Coptic Council, seven members of that body resigned on Friday, and his Beatitude called upon Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, to inform him that he wished to abdicate and retire to a monastery in Upper Egypt. The Government is particularly anxious that the difficulty may be adjusted, as it fears that it may weaken the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia, of which the Church is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Coptic Patriarch, and the Patriarch has, therefore, been asked to leave matters in its hands, in order that an attempt to effect a reconciliation may be made. His Beatitude has agreed to do this, and it is understood that the law governing the constitution of the Coptic Council may be amended, as it is considered that at present the lay element in the Church is given too much power in the Council.

** Mgr. Yoannes XIX. was consecrated and enthroned as Coptic Patriarch on December 16, 1928, in succession to Mgr. Kyrillos V., who had died on August 7, 1927, at the reputed age of 105.

Other Foreign News on following page



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MINORITIES IN INDIA

HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM

DISCUSSIONS AT CHEQUERS

NO AGREEMENT

The efforts of the Prime Minister to mediate, in consultation with leading British Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference, a settlement of Hindu-Moslem differences on the safeguards necessary in the new Constitution for India were resumed at Chequers on Saturday afternoon without success. An expectation that the informal discussions with him would be continued yesterday was not fulfilled. The discussions were adjourned on Saturday *sine die*, with no prospect of resumption.

About 30 delegates—Hindu Liberal, Hindu Mahasabha, and Moslem—motored to Chequers after luncheon on Saturday, and the conference began at 3.15 and ended at 6, with a brief interval for tea, when Miss Ishbel MacDonald acted as hostess.

The discussion showed that many telegrams have been received from India on either side, and particularly from Moslem organizations and individuals, in opposition to concessions on matters held to be vital. The Prime Minister referred to the difficulty of reconciling, at least in the Punjab, the claims of the Moslems with those of other minorities. Referring to his conversation with the two Sikh representatives on Friday, he said that if the Moslems obtained a proportion of representation in the Provincial Council based on their numerical superiority (55 per cent.) it would be impossible to distribute the remaining seats in such a way as to meet the claims of the Hindus and the Sikhs. Some satisfaction was expressed in the discussion that Bengal, where also the Moslems are in a small numerical majority, was not a factor in the discussion, as the Aga Khan had accepted the invitation to arbitrate between the two communities in that province.

A SUGGESTED PLAN

The outstanding feature of the interchange of views was a tentative suggestion by the Prime Minister. Reference was made to the familiar argument that, by both Hindu and Moslem members having to rely on the support of a mixed electorate, the candidate of intolerant views would be less likely to be chosen; and Mr. MacDonald suggested a plan of joint electorates for 80 per cent. of the membership, with an agreed proportion of those seats reserved for minorities, and 20 per cent. of the seats on the basis of separate minority representation; the plan to apply, with suitable adjustments, to all the Provinces. In return for this great abrogation of separate electorates it was suggested that the Hindus should concede, subject to adjustments in discussion, the other Moslem claims for safeguards.

Several Moslem members took strong exception to the proposal, and expressed the conviction that it would not be agreed to by those whom they represented. Their main argument was one which the Statutory Commission recognized as having force—namely, that "the mere reservation of seats, in order to secure a guaranteed amount of representation for the Moslem minority, is far from securing the return to the Legislatures of Moslems who would be regarded by their co-religionists as authoritative and satisfactory representatives."

A member of the Hindu Mahasabha said that he would like 24 hours to think over the proposal; but after the adjournment for tea the Prime Minister said that, in view of the opinions expressed, the scheme must be withdrawn, and ruled that it was no longer open to discussion.

MINORITIES COMMITTEE

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who has played a conciliatory part in the conversations, said that he had had experience of informal conferences between Hindus and Moslems, not only for months but for years past, without success being achieved. He was afraid the continuance of the present discussions would not bring them to the end in view. In the circumstances he thought little or nothing was to be gained by further postponement of the setting up of the Sub-Committee on Minorities by the Round-Table Conference, and he suggested that that Sub-Committee might possibly be made the vehicle of some announcement of Government policy.

The Aga Khan also urged that the Sub-Committee should be set up without delay, because, charged with the duty of seeking a solution, it would have a greater sense of responsibility than could attach to private discussions, and the atmosphere would therefore be more favourable to settlement.

This view found general acceptance, and, although the Prime Minister had spoken of setting up the Sub-Committee next week, it may be appointed in the course of the present week. The Prime Minister, while expressing regret that his efforts at conciliation had not succeeded, laid stress on the desirability for leading men on both sides to continue to explore the situation in small private groups.

The fact is that the more the Conference gets to grips with its detailed work the more it has to be recognized that the Statutory Commission had good ground for one of its outstanding conclusions (Part II., Chapter 2) in which, after regretting that an accommodation between the Moslems and the Hindus had not been reached, it said:—

> If an agreed solution is not forthcoming there remains "a very serious hindrance to the self-governing principle." But no third party, however friendly and disinterested, can do what the two communities might cooperate in doing for themselves by mutual agreement. In the absence of such agreement we are compelled to assume, in reference to this matter, a continuance of separate communal electorates.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The breakdown of the Prime Minister's friendly and disinterested efforts, together with Mr. Churchill's outburst on Thursday, has rather chilled the atmosphere for the meetings at St. James's Palace this week. This morning the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee will meet under the chairmanship of Mr. Henderson to consider the draft report, which was circulated to its members on Saturday. A plenary sitting is expected to be held to-morrow, and on Wednesday the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will take up the important question of the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive. This will raise the issue of the measure of responsibility to be granted at the Centre. It is understood to be the intention of some members of the Sub-Committee to urge that responsibility should extend to financial and commercial policy, although with safeguards, such as provision for a transitional period to carry out a preparatory constructive programme, and guarantees against unfair racial discrimination. The British Delegation is understood to have had this thorny problem under consideration, and an expression of views by its spokesmen cannot long be deferred.

A careful survey of the subject in the Government of India's Dispatch on Constitutional Reform led to the conclusion that the occasion for a transfer of financial responsibility could not be reached without the fulfilment of certain conditions, among them being "the inauguration and successful working for some time of a reserve bank with adequate sterling reserves." Some of the conditions were general, and, in the last resort, his Majesty's Government must be the sole judge of their realization. "It is at this point," said the Dispatch, "that the essential difficulty arises, and it is precisely on the subject of these conditions that free discussion at the Round-Table Conference is likely to be helpful." It was further suggested that the Government of India should embark upon a period definitely acknowledged to be one of preparation for the transfer of responsibility.

BENGAL MOSLEMS' ANXIETY

DELHI POLICY UPHELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14

The Moslems of Bengal are showing very real alarm at reports reaching Calcutta regarding supposed concessions made by their delegates to the Round-Table Conference.

The Central Mohamedan and National Mohamedan Association has sent a telegram to London to the effect that Moslem India stands solidly by the Delhi Moslem Conference resolutions, particularly those dealing with separate electorates and proportional representation on a population basis in Bengal and the Punjab. The message declares that surrender on these points would be a shameful betrayal of Moslem interests, and would be repudiated by Moslems as leading to their political extinction.

Another influential body of Calcutta Moslems has telegraphed saying that it is willing to accept a joint electorate, with the reservation of at least 51 per cent. of the whole House, and declaring that a Second Chamber in the Province is unacceptable.

The Nationalist Party in the Legislative Council, which is a small group of Hindus led by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, has telegraphed rejecting the proposed arbitration by the Aga Khan, and declaring that Bengal Hindus insist on a joint electorate and repudiate the claim of Moslems to a majority of the seats in the Provincial Council "on the strength of their artificial majority, created by an excessive number of women and infants."

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN BOMBAY

DISORDERS OVER DEATH OF VOLUNTEER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 14

Serious developments followed the death of the Congress volunteer who was run over by a motor lorry on Friday.

During the night a great part of the bazaar was seething with excitement, and there were several acts of mob violence, crowds molesting pedestrians and the occupants of motor-cars and tramcars who did not remove their hats. Bonfires were lighted in the streets, obstructing traffic, and the police had repeatedly to disperse the crowds. On Saturday morning a funeral procession, in which several thousand people joined, accompanied the body through the bazaar, and stopped at the spot where the volunteer was run over and where funeral rites were performed. It was then decided to take the body for cremation to Chowpatty sands (where Mr. Tilak was cremated) instead of to the burning ground in Queen's-road.

Armed police were hurried to the scene to prevent the procession changing its route, and, as orders were disobeyed, the armed police intervened, and in a *mêlée* two persons received bayonet wounds and several more were otherwise injured. Meanwhile, one company of the 1st Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment was called out, and stood to arms at the point where the procession was held up. After much argument the obstinate section of the procession was prevailed on to turn back. Shortly after the procession left for the burning ground a demonstration was held outside the Opera House, where the troops had been stationed, and several windows were broken before the police dispersed the crowd.

Apart from the excitement caused by the funeral procession, a tense feeling prevailed throughout the city and suburbs caused by the circulation of inaccurate reports of how the volunteer had been killed. In the course of the night a Moslem warehouse was broken into and several packages of foreign cloth were burnt.

VICEROY'S ENGAGEMENTS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14

Although the Viceroy abandoned his visit to Serampore College yesterday at the suggestion of the authorities responsible for order, he continues to move about in the discharge of a heavy list of engagements. Yesterday afternoon he attended the races, occupying the Governor's box. To-day, besides attending a lawn tennis match, in which the English team gave exhibition games, he was present at the wedding party of Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter's daughter.

*** A statement by the Maharajah of Bikaner, replying to Mr. Churchill's speech in the City, is published on page 14, and other Indian news appears on page 11.

CONGRESS COMMENT ON MR. CHURCHILL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, DEC. 14

A report of Mr. Churchill's speech was given much prominence in the Congress organ, the *Hindustan Times*, yesterday, and long extracts from the leading article in *The Times* repudiating Mr. Churchill as a Conservative spokesman on Indian affairs appear to-day in the Congress Press, with the result that the Nationalists realize that no profit is to be made out of Mr. Churchill's indiscretion. Accordingly, they turn and rend him.

The *Hindustan Times* this morning begins its leading article as follows:—"No one is likely to make the mistake of taking seriously Mr. Churchill's mad outburst. Who is Mr. Churchill to take up the representation of all England? Even the Conservatives have no use for him."

The article goes on to subject both the speech and the speaker to caustic ridicule.

NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. STEEG'S SUCCESS

11 SOCIALIST-RADICAL MINISTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 14

Yesterday morning M. Théodore Steeg succeeded at last in forming his Cabinet. It had hardly been completed when two of his Under-Secretaries tendered their resignations. The Cabinet as first completed was as follows:—

M. STEEG	.. ..	Prime Minister and Colonies
M. CHÉRON	.. ..	Vice-President of the Council and Justice
M. LEYGUES	..	Interior
M. BRIAND	..	Foreign Affairs
M. GERMAIN-MARTIN		Finance
M. PALMADE	..	Budget
M. BARTHOU	..	War
M. ALBERT SARRAUT		Marine
M. CHAUTEMPS	..	Public Instruction
M. DALADIER	..	Public Works
M. LOUCHEUR	..	Commerce
M. VICTOR BORET		Agriculture
M. GRINDA	.. ..	Labour
M. THOUMYRE	..	Pensions
M. PAINLEVÉ	..	Air
M. DANIÉLOU	..	Mercantile Marine
M. GEORGES BONNET		Posts
M. QUEUILLE	..	Public Health

The following appointments to Under-Secretaryships were made:—MM. Marchaineux (Prime Minister's office), Léon Meyer (Commerce), René Coty (Interior), Baréty (Finance), Cantru (Agriculture), Auguste Brunet (Colonies), Berthod (Fine Arts), Frédéric Brunet (Physical Education), Mounié (Labour), Gourdeau (Public Works and Tourist Industry), Etienne Riché (Aviation), and Millot (War).

M. Baréty resigned as the result of a resolution taken by his party. M. Etienne Riché resigned because he had agreed to join under a misapprehension. M. Coty on the other hand maintains his acceptance though the circulation during the day of circumstantial and persistent rumours of his resignation required an official démenti this evening. The démenti admitted that M. Coty had upheld his decision "in the face of strong pressure."

Conforming to custom, M. Stee presented his new Ministry to the President of the Republic during the morning. A meeting was afterwards held for a preliminary exchange of views and it was arranged that the first Cabinet Council should be held on Tuesday.

PARTIES REPRESENTED

Five members of the new Government, MM. Steeg, Chéron, Barthou, Sarraut, and Mounié, are Senators. The Cabinet contains 11 members of the Socialist-Radical Party. It also contains Deputies belonging to the Left Republican group, the Radical Left, the Republican Socialists, the French Socialist Party, and the Left Independents. M. Cantru, the Under-Secretary for Agriculture, belongs to no party, but was formerly a member of the Republican Democratic Union.

This composition, while distinctly Radical in colour, affords no guide to the degree of support the Cabinet will be able to count upon. With the exception of the Socialist-Radicals, the new Ministers have brought to the Cabinet only their own votes and have not been empowered to engage their respective parties. The Republican Democratic Union (Marin group), Action Démocratique (Maginot group), Social and Radical Left (Franklin-Bouillon group), and the Popular Democrats (Conservative Right), which formed the backbone of M. Tardieu's majority, stand strictly aloof from the new Ministry, and, though four members of M. Tardieu's own party, the Republican Left, have joined M. Steeg, they have done so against the decision of the party as a whole.

The Cabinet is thus a "Cabinet of personalities" under Socialist-Radical leadership. M. Steeg has retained the Ministry of the Colonies as a token of his long administrative career in Algeria and Morocco. Continuity in foreign affairs is assured by M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Chéron retains the Ministry of Justice, and M. Germain-Martin remains at the Ministry of Finance, so that neither the legal inquiries nor the financial administration need suffer from a change over. M. Palmade has been one of the *rapporteurs* of the Budget. The selection of M. Leygues, the oldest member of the Cabinet, for the Ministry of the Interior temporarily removes that office from the arena of conflict. M. Loucheur, as Minister of Commerce, and M. Painlevé as Minister of Air bring a touch of the expert to their respective departments. The list might be extended, but such continuity is only of value if the Government itself contains the elements of permanence, and the circumstances in which it came into existence can hardly be said to promise well for its future.

The Ministry, indeed, is founded on an equivocation. The Centre parties had declared that they would have nothing to do with M. Steeg's attempts so long as the Socialist-Radicals persisted in their refusal to tolerate the inclusion of M. Tardieu or the Marin group. The veto was never really withdrawn, and all that happened was that M. Herriot was authorized to declare that M. Steeg had been given a free hand. On the basis of this vague admission some thought a truce had been reached and others did not. M. Tardieu and the bulk of his supporters continued to decline all offers, but individuals consented to help in bringing the crisis to an end.

POLITICAL AUGURIES

There is a tendency to wait for the new Ministry's declaration of policy. Hitherto in the welter of personalities policy has receded out of sight, and nobody knows whether M. Steeg's appeal for the appeasement of political passion and a speedy return to work will be followed. The financial year has been shifted forward to give more time, but that respite has been frittered in conflict, and the Budget will have to be the first care of the new Prime Minister if his Government survives its initial encounter with the Chamber.

But the political auguries are against him. One of the conditions under which he was allowed to complete his task was that he should not rely upon the support of any groups that voted against the credits for national defence. By this the Socialists are indicated. They have yet to decide upon their attitude as a party, but the signs are plain that their own interests dictate neutrality. Abandoned to its own resources the Cabinet can at best hope for a very slender majority, quite incomparable with that which supported M. Tardieu, and at worst it may come in for a very handsome defeat. Its principal safeguard would seem to lie in the latent desire, not as yet very widespread, to get away from personal recrimination and the rancour engendered by allegations of corrupt practices, and to return to the immediate tasks of legislation. The omens for peace are not very favourable; the weapons of inquiry and threatened exposure are still tempting the wilder spirits to seek revenge. Should the new Government rely upon the Socialists for its support in a policy of political adventure, and so revive the Cartel, in fact if not in name, it would soon be discredited.

THE SPANISH REVOLT

REBELS ROUTED

TWO LEADERS EXECUTED

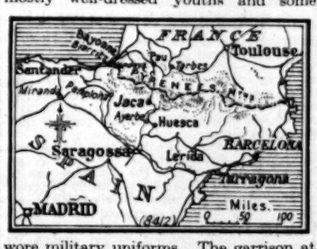
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 14

The rebellion which started at Jaca on Friday morning collapsed yesterday after an encounter between the Government's forces and the rebels near Ayerbe, midway between Jaca and Huesca, at 9 a.m.

A strict censorship, which for the last 48 hours has limited information almost entirely to official notes, makes it very difficult to ascertain what really took place. The following narrative is therefore given with reserve, although based as far as possible on the facts that are known.

Before dawn on Friday morning a number of civilians arrived at Jaca in taxicabs from Saragossa, a distance of about 70 miles by road. They were mostly well-dressed youths and some



wore military uniforms. The garrison at Jaca consisted only of a weak infantry battalion of about 350 men belonging to the Regiment of Galicia, as the Palma Rifle Battalion had been recently ordered to Madrid for special duty.

In the early morning part of the garrison mutinied, joined the youths who had arrived during the night, and arrested the Military Governor and other officers of high rank. The Civil Guard and Excise Guard, called Carabineros, with the Alcalde of the town, refused to submit to the authority of the "National Committee" in the name of which the rebels declared that they were acting in a movement which would be widespread. In resisting the rebels the sergeant commanding the Civil Guard was killed.

A GENERAL WOUNDED

On hearing of the revolt the Military Governor of the province of Huesca, General Don Manuel Heras, whose district extends to Jaca, set out by motor-car, unescorted except by a captain and two men of the Civil Guard. His car was fired at before reaching Jaca. The General was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner, and one of the Civil Guards escorting him was killed.

The rebels meanwhile were preparing to march towards Huesca. Several motor-lorries were seized, machine-guns were mounted on them, and a motley group of the new saviours of Spain set out. They appear to have reached Ayerbe, half-way between Jaca and Huesca, and spent the night there, thus leaving Jaca almost unguarded.

The Government took action with extreme prudence, and no great haste. Troops were dispatched from Barcelona and Madrid towards Saragossa, and while a flying column of all arms was being organized at the latter town, General Gay was sent up to take command at Huesca in place of the captured General Heras. The flying column, commanded by General Dolla, a veteran of the wars in Morocco, entrained at Saragossa at 9 p.m. It consisted of the Infantry regiments of Aragon and Gerona, with 35 machine-guns, Red Cross units, and a company of Engineers to repair the railway line, which had been torn up by the rebels. Artillery joined the column at Huesca.

Soon after daybreak General Dolla's force met the rebels some 10 miles out from Huesca on the Jaca road, and dispersed them with artillery fire without incurring a single casualty. On the rebel side there appear to have been two killed and a score wounded. Four officers, whose name are given as Captains Salinas and Hernandez-Garcia and Lieutenants Munoz and Navarro, are reported to have advanced towards the loyal troops, shouting, "Long live the Republic! Don't fire, we are all brothers." By 10 a.m. 108 prisoners, including the four officers, had been taken, as well as the lorries, machine-guns, and rifles of the rebels. Later another rebel, Captain Galan, an infantry officer, gave himself up.

FATE OF PRISONERS

On Saturday morning a second flying column was dispatched to Jaca from Pamplona, 60 miles away. Before it arrived, however, the officer commanding the Excise Guard at Jaca, seeing that the rebels had departed, made a sortie from his barracks, occupied the Citadel, and set free the wounded General Heras, who was found to be tied up, and the officers who had refused to join the rebels. He then ordered the band to march about the town playing martial music as a sign to the inhabitants that all was well once more.

Two of the five officers who were made prisoners yesterday, Captain Galan and Captain Garcia, were Court-martialled to-day at Huesca and shot at 2 p.m. The three other officers were sentenced to imprisonment for life. The news of the executions is causing a painful impression this evening, and it is feared that it will provoke general strikes in Saragossa, Barcelona, and Madrid. The police are making numerous arrests among Socialist leaders and men known to be militant Republicans. Major Franco, who was reputed by rumour to be one of the leaders of the revolt, has not appeared, and according to one report he is now in Germany.

The first official news of the suppression of the revolt at Jaca was given to the Press by General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, a little after noon on Saturday. The Prime Minister, who had been at a meeting of the Cabinet until 5 o'clock in the morning, went to the Royal Palace at 11 a.m. Before announcing the news to the Press representatives he said, "I do not know if the censorship will allow you to publish what I am going to tell you."

There is, unfortunately, little doubt that the Jaca rising was part of a widespread conspiracy. A Republican Directorate is said to have been formed, and an agreement made with the Socialists by which the latter are alleged to have agreed to assist the rebellion with strikes and risings in several garrison towns. The Jaca outbreak appears to have been premature, just as the Ciudad Real Artillery revolt forestalled a more general movement two years ago. There was an attempt at a general strike in Saragossa yesterday, but it proved a failure.

An article analysing the present labour unrest in Spain appears on the preceding page and pictures of Jaca and of strike incidents at Valencia on p. 16.

GOVERNMENT AND DYESTUFFS

EXPECTED RENEWAL OF THE ACT

THE SCHOOL AGE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Before the House of Commons rises for the Christmas recess on Friday it must take a vital decision on the future of the British dye industry.

The Dyestuffs Act, which was passed for a period of 10 years, is due to expire on January 15, and the Government has decided that it shall not be renewed. When the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was before the House of Commons the Conservatives, with some Liberal help, tried to secure its inclusion in the schedule of the Bill for five years more. The effort failed by 30 votes, and the Bill comes before the House of Lords to-day. Lord Hailsham has already stated that the Conservative peers will move to continue the Dyestuffs Act, but as a compromise they suggest that the Act should be renewed for a further 12 months only, with the idea that in that period there may be a full and impartial investigation into the state of the dye industry. There is no doubt that this amendment will be carried, for the Peers, having saved the country from an upheaval in the mining industry by insisting on the inclusion of the spread-over system in the Coal Mines Act, are now anxious to do their best to save the dye industry.

A DIFFICULT POSITION

It is proposed that the Bill, as amended, shall come before the House of Commons again to-morrow, and to-day the Prime Minister will be pressed to take the Lords' amendment as the first order to-morrow in order to ensure that it shall not be discussed at a late hour of the night. The position of the Government will be difficult, as the members of the Left Wing of the Labour Party themselves handed in an amendment to continue the Dyestuffs Act for 12 months, and it will not be easy for them to resist the action of the Lords. The general impression is that the Government will accept the reprieve of the Act, though under protest. If it does not do so a position of acute difficulty may arise, for the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill would then go back to the House of Lords with the Dyestuffs Act struck out of the schedule once more. Should the Peers again insert it, the House of Commons would have to accept it or lose the whole Bill. The Government could not risk this in view of the fact that the Bill includes, among other measures, the Rent Restriction Act, which would then come to an end

The House of Commons will also deal this week with the raising of the school age and unemployment. It is hoped to complete the Committee stage of the Education Bill to-day, and the 11 o'clock rule will be suspended for the purpose. Wednesday and Thursday will be set aside for the Report and third reading stages, provided that the House agrees to take private members' time on both Wednesday and Friday. On the third reading the Conservatives will move the rejection of the Bill, and a three-lined whip is being issued for the division. The Roman Catholic members of the Labour Party indicated during the Committee stage that they had prepared an amendment declaring that the Bill should not come into operation until another Bill had been passed enabling local authorities to contribute towards the expenditure incurred by the managers of non-provided schools in providing adequate and suitable accommodation. Mr. Scurr, who spoke on their behalf, stated that conversations were going on with the President of the Board of Education, but if it was found that the Government could not make any grant at all to the non-provided schools he would put the amendment down on the Report stage, and would not be afraid to go into the division lobby against the Government. There is no sign that the conversations have yet had a satisfactory result, but it is expected that Sir Charles Trevelyan will deal with the subject on Wednesday

THE UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment will be discussed to-morrow, at the request of the Liberals, on a motion for the adjournment of the House. The Liberals hope that either the Prime Minister or one of his principal lieutenants will open the debate and announce that the Government has decided to embark upon "a bolder course" in dealing with unemployment than it has yet followed. Mr. Lloyd George will speak later. On Thursday the Prime Minister will discuss electoral reform with the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The Liberals have decided to accept the alternative vote as the next best thing to proportional representation, but many Labour members are still sceptical of the benefits to their own party of any change in the present method of voting. When the motion for the adjournment of the House until January 20 is taken on Friday Mr. Guinness will open a discussion on the position of ex-Service men in the Civil Service.

In the House of Lords to-morrow Lord Hanworth will move the rejection of the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill, and Lord Amulree, the Air Minister, will move the second reading of the Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill. Lord Lamington will ask for information about the relations of this country with the Imam of Sana in the Yemen, and Lord Lovat has a question about the Government's policy on cereal farming.

INVALIDS

Lord Crewe was stated yesterday to be very much improved.

Lord Ilkeston will leave a London nursing home, for convalescence at Torquay, in a few days' time.

Lord Riddell was going on well yesterday.

Mr. Justice Langton was reported yesterday to be going on very well.

Miss Phyllis Dare was stated last night to be very comfortable.

Miss Jessie Millward, who is ill at Brighton, was last night reported to be progressing well. She is, however, not yet out of danger.

Mr. William Wright, Labour M.P. for Rutherglen, Lanark, is suffering from bronchiatic asthma, which will prevent him from attending to his Parliamentary duties for some time.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

A draft Highway Code prepared under Section 45 of the Road Traffic Act was issued by the Minister of Transport on Saturday. The full text appears on page 9. The code has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament before it can be issued in its final form.

FROM RAIN TO SUNSHINE

AN UNSETTLED OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A deep depression between Scotland and Iceland became less intense during the week-end. After the heavy rain on Friday night, which yielded falls of from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in Scotland, winds were mainly from the west and north-west, and there was a general improvement, though secondary disturbances brought occasional showers in most districts. The south-east of England experienced the fewest of these, and had long periods of sunshine. Yesterday there was six hours' sunshine at a number of places along the coasts of Sussex and Kent.

There is a good chance that eastern England may experience another day of mainly fine and sunny weather, but southerly winds and rains are expected to set in very soon in the west, and the approach of a new depression from the Atlantic and a general return of wet weather is likely to take place by to-morrow.

CULTIVATION OF ALLOTMENTS

£90,000 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE

A Supplementary Estimate for £90,000 was issued on Saturday for the purpose of grants or loans by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Scottish Department of Agriculture in connexion with the Government's scheme for maintaining and extending the cultivation of allotments by persons who are unemployed or who are not in full-time employment.

Money is required immediately so that the necessary organization may be set up for the provision of seeds, fertilizers, and other requirements with a view to allotments being cultivated and planted next spring.

In the absence of such provision, unemployed plot holders who received assistance from the Mansion House Fund in respect of this year's cultivation will, in the majority of cases, be unable to crop their land next year. The cost of providing seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, it is stated, will to a large extent be recoverable. Amounts recovered will be paid into the Small Holdings Account.

Provisions to empower the Minister of Agriculture to make the proposed grants or advances out of the Small Holdings Account are included in the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill now before Standing Committee B. The Supplementary Estimate provides for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to receive £80,000, and the Department of Agriculture, Scotland, £10,000.

Sixteen supplementary estimates for 1930 have now been issued, and the total sum involved is £12,070,403.

BRITISH DEBT TO U.S.

PAYMENT OF $94,390,000 TO-DAY

A payment of $94,390,000 is being made to-day by his Majesty's Government to the United States Treasury, of which sum the amount of $28,000,000 is on account of repayment of principal, the balance being interest.

With this payment the total payments to the United States since the funding of the British Debt amount to $1,285,750,000, of which $202,000,000 has been on account of repayment of principal. The amount outstanding has been reduced to $4,398,000,000.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

NEW KEEPER OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES

Mr. Sidney Smith, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, has been appointed Keeper of the Department in the room of the late Dr. H. R. Hall.

Mr. Smith, who is 41 years of age, was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, where he took the Classical Tripos in 1911. He subsequently worked in Germany, but received an appointment as an assistant in the British Museum in 1915, relinquishing it to serve in France with the Middlesex Regiment. He was attached to a trench mortar battery, and was twice wounded, being mentioned in dispatches. In 1919 he took up his appointment upon demobilization and devoted himself to the study of cuneiform, of which he is the leading British scholar of the younger generation. In the museum he has edited a number of the official publications of cuneiform texts, and in addition published in 1921 a translation and commentary upon the First Campaign of Sennacherib. In 1924 he published an edition of the Babylonian historical texts relating to the Capture and Downfall of Babylon, following this in 1928 with a comprehensive work on the Early History of Assyria to 1000 B.C. During the same year he was lent by the British Museum to become Director of the Baghdad Museum, where he has spent the last two years.

Mr. Smith, who is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, is returning immediately to take up his new appointment at Bloomsbury.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 14

The appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as Governor-General of Australia has provoked discussion in the Canadian Press about the desirability of the appointment of a native-born Governor-General here, and a preponderance of public opinion against the idea has been revealed.

Some supporters of the idea think that Sir Robert Borden might fill the post, but yesterday Sir Robert issued a statement to the effect that he had not been offered the post, and that, if it were offered, he would not in any circumstances accept it.

SUNDAY CINEMAS

Although writs have been issued claiming nearly £200,000 by way of penalties under the Sunday Observance Act of 150 years ago, the London cinemas yesterday were open as usual. There was also boxing in London yesterday at Shoreditch Olympia and the Labour Hall, Hammersmith.

FULHAM POWER STATION

The Electricity Commissioners will hold an inquiry to-day at the Institution of Electrical Engineers into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for permission to enlarge its power station. It is proposed to extend the present installed capacity of 18,000 kilowatts to an ultimate capacity of about 300,000 kilowatts. The application now is for the first section of this scheme, comprising an extension to 100,000 kilowatts. The total cost of the new station is estimated at £3,250,000.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Camp Bird.
Mexican Corporation.
Santa Gertrudis Company.

"SPREAD-OVER" IN COALFIELDS

TWO DECISIONS BY MINERS

CONFUSED POSITION

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The confusion over the spread-over of working hours in the coalfields has been increased by two decisions taken on Saturday. In South Wales a delegate conference not only approved of the policy of giving the industry "a chance to get its reorganization schemes under the Coal Mines Act working effectively"—according to the advice which the Prime Minister gave the officials of the National Miners' Federation—but also proceeded to lay down lines of discussion for a longer agreement on spread-over terms than that which is in force this month as a stopgap.

In Lancashire the local miners' conference decided to appeal to the National Wages Board against the proposals of the mineowners (which, it appears, would require a reduction of wages by one-sixteenth, notwithstanding a spread-over of hours), and to ask the executive committee of the federation to postpone meanwhile a pronouncement on the spread-over. The executive of the federation is to meet to-morrow to hear the replies the districts have made, at the second time of asking, to the suggestion that spread-over arrangements should be sanctioned where desired. If the executive were to find a majority in favour of sanction they could make an announcement that would remove a political and industrial embarrassment, but there is no expectation of such a majority. On the contrary, the second appeal to the districts will probably result in a reaffirmation of the veto. Hitherto the Lancashire miners have stoutly resisted approval of spread-over arrangements, but the request made to the national executive suggests that they are looking for a way of retreat.

BOARD IN DANGER

Every one knows that in the South Wales and Scottish cases the Wages Board recommended temporary "spread-over" agreements without reduction of wages, and the recommendations have been accepted by the miners immediately concerned. The Lancashire miners cannot hope for anything better than that; and now that they have to face the issue for themselves they may desire to retain the freedom to carry out what they may anticipate the Board's recommendation will be in their case. It is possible, of course, that the Lancashire men may reason that a stronger case against a spread-over arrangement can be put forward in the absence of a favourable pronouncement by the federation; but it must be remembered in the first place that an unfavourable, not a favourable, pronouncement is in prospect and, again, that the miners in Lancashire, as elsewhere, though anxious for a reduction of working time, are still more anxious to avoid a reduction of wages.

There is a further consideration. The National Board's recommendations cannot be implemented legally, inasmuch as they involve the "spread-over," without the approval of the Miners' Federation. An immediate consequence of the withholding of approval has been the resignation of one of the miner members of the Board. The Board is, indeed, in danger of dying by the hands of those who clamoured for its creation. Moreover, the Lancashire miners cannot reasonably appeal to the Board for its decision while still opposing the application of the Board's recommendations in other areas and while so committed as to make it idle for the Board to come to a similar conclusion in the Lancashire case. The Lancashire association of mineowners is the only one in the country that nominated a member of the National Board. The miners can scarcely expect him to retain his seat if they go before the Board resolved in advance not to accept a finding that would entail the spread-over of working hours which the owners suggest.

Whatever the decisions of the district miners' associations may be, the "spread-over" has proved a way of accommodation between the rival claims of owners and miners and it will continue. The things with a doubtful future are the power of veto of the Miners' Federation and the utility of the National Board.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 14

A total of £21,000,000 has now been subscribed towards the Conversion Loan. It is confidently expected that the remaining £7,000,000 will be raised to-morrow. If necessary, however, the lists will remain open another week.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	9
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	2.45 & 8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	MR. JOHN HUNT 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAR NURSE	12 to 12
Kensington	BURNING UP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOILERS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30 & 8.30
Regal	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	1 to 11
R

THE TIMES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-westerly winds, backing later ; fair ; normal temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, with some rain in most districts. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Our Parliamentary Correspondent says the general impression is that the Government, pressed by the House of Lords, will accept, under protest, the reprieve of the Dyestuffs Act for a year. (p. 12)

A payment of $94,390,00€ is being made to-day by his Majesty's Government to the United States Treasury, of which $28,000,000 is repayment of principal and the balance interest. (p. 12)

Mr. Sidney Smith, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, has been appointed Keeper of the Department. (p. 12)

Decisions taken by the miners in South Wales and Lancashire increase the uncertainty of the position in the mining industry. (p. 12)

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, speaking at Colne yesterday, discussed the expansion of towns in England and said he was hoping to get a Planning Bill through in the next Session. (p. 14)

A draft Highway Code, prepared by the Ministry of Transport under the new Road Traffic Act, was issued on Saturday. (p. 9)

The first performance of this year's Westminster play, the *Rudens* of Plautus, took place at the school on Saturday night. (p. 10)

The proposals of the Minister of Transport for the control of passenger transport services in London are criticized by the special traffic committee of the L.C.C. (p. 9)

New regulations to govern premises used for boxing and a decision not to permit displays on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, are contained in the report of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Sir John Simon, speaking in Yorkshire on Saturday, explained his objections to the system of the alternative vote, and said that Liberals should stand stoutly for proportional representation. He emphasized the importance of economy and sound finance, and indicated his intention of exercising an independent judgment, followed, if necessary, by independent action. (p. 14)

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., speaking in Lancashire on Saturday, severely criticized Mr. Churchill's recent speech on the future of India, which he described as profoundly unpatriotic. He declared that, if the issue of the intervention of the House of Lords should be revived on any question, all sections of progressive opinion in the country would accept the challenge. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The efforts of the Prime Minister to bring about a settlement of Hindu-Moslem differences were resumed at Chequers on Saturday without success. About 30 of the delegates to the Round-Table Conference were present at the discussions, which were adjourned *sine die*. (p. 12)

Troops were called out in Bombay on Saturday, when disorders arose out of the funeral procession for a Congress volunteer who was run over by a motor-lorry on Friday. Several persons were injured in a clash with armed police. (p. 12)

The revolt at Jaca, in Spain, which seems to have been on a much smaller scale than was at first supposed, came to an end on Saturday morning, when it was crushed by loyal troops. Two of the officers concerned in it have been court-martialled and shot ; three others have been sentenced to imprisonment for life. (p. 12)

Mr. Bennett, the Dominion Prime Minister, arrived in Ottawa on Saturday on his return from the Imperial Conference. (p. 11)

With the cooperation of the Socialist-Radicals M. Steeg succeeded in forming a Cabinet yesterday. The main elements of M. Tardieu's majority remained aloof. It is expected that the new Government's declaration of policy will be made to the Chamber and Senate on Thursday. (p. 12)

Speaking at an officers' luncheon in Buenos Aires, the Argentine President, General Uriburu, said it was necessary to carry out the programme which inspired the Army to revolution, and as the revolution was a military success, such success meant military procedure—one commanding and the rest obeying. (p. 11)

Marshal Pilsudski has issued a statement on Polish constitutional reform, in which he discusses the place to be occupied by the President of the Republic. (p. 11)

SPORT

A race meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded at Lingfield Park on Saturday. (p. 4)

The teams for the Rugby football trial match between Probables and Possibles at Weston-super-Mare next Saturday were announced yesterday ; the Irish team to meet France in Paris on New Year's Day was also announced. (p. 5)

Chelsea beat Sunderland in an Association football match at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by five goals to none ; and West Ham United beat Manchester City at Upton Park by two goals to none. (p. 6)

Oxford beat Cambridge in the University Cross-country race at Horton Kirby on Saturday by 26 points to 29. (p. 7)

The billiard match in the international tournament between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, on Saturday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Railway Dividends and Wages ; the Facts of the Case ; Argentine Short-Term Borrowing ; the Last Stock Exchange Account of the Year ; Sterling and Dollar Bond Prices ; Sulphide Corporation Report ; and Argentine Grain Freights. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street on Saturday money was in superabundant supply. Discount rates were firmly maintained. The Bank sold £261,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York and Berlin rates were slightly lower. A sharp fall occurred in the value of Spanish currency. The Argentine exchange declined. Eastern silver exchanges were firmer, and silver rose ¼d. to 15 3-16d. an ounce. (p. 19)

"TACTICAL CALCULATIONS"

The Liberal Parliamentary Party have accepted MR. LLOYD GEORGE's suggestion that there should be no General Election until the present Government have passed a measure instituting the alternative vote. During the week-end two members of the Government—one of them the PRIME MINISTER—have told the country that it is really intolerable to have an electoral system under which a minority of voters may elect a majority of the House of Commons. It may be taken as certain, therefore, that the official view of the two parties who stand to profit most from a change in the electoral law is that the present Parliament should be kept in existence until such a change has been effected. The public will no doubt be willing to give them full credit for possessing a highly developed sense of self-preservation, but it may be hoped that they will neither claim nor receive credit for very much more. This is not the moment to discuss the abstract merits or demerits of the alternative vote, which is likely to become the subject of debate before long. It is sufficient to note that this form of franchise has so far been consistently neglected, and occasionally spurned, by those who are now willing to lay their political lives at its feet. The Liberals in particular, as SIR JOHN SIMON pointed out on Saturday, cannot claim to have been convinced of its merits by a sudden and irresistible revelation. Their moral duty to wait for the alternative vote is not apparent. Even on the questionable assumption that the alternative vote would produce a Government which a majority of the nation desire, it is remarkable that the Liberals should feel compelled to keep in power for a further two years a Government which their leader has described as "footlers" and "an acknowledged failure" at a time when he himself is demanding a competent and determined administration. Again, it has often been pointed out how surprising in one with MR. LLOYD GEORGE's record for fiscal impartiality is his preference for the persistence of "pot-"bound Ministers" over the risk of what he now denounces outright as a protectionist Government. The light of truth can be more easily detected in arguments with a less brilliant moral glow. Let it be assumed that MR. LLOYD GEORGE cannot bear to reflect that an early election would decimate the already scanty survivors of his last crusade to conquer unemployment. Let it be assumed that MR. MACDONALD thinks that "the dull constituencies" unable to appreciate his interpretation of the record of the Government would, under the present electoral system, be disastrously numerous. On these assumptions the alternative vote becomes a tactical godsend to both Liberals and Socialists, for it offers the prospect that the Socialists would lose many fewer seats, and the Liberals gain a further handful.

There must be many who share the acid disapproval expressed by SIR JOHN SIMON at Cleckheaton on Saturday for the cynical regulation of party policy by "tactical calculations" of this kind. Those who indulge in them at this moment run the risk of being surprised by the deepening into real crisis of the growing industrial and financial depression. Great Britain still has a colossal trade. She may or may not be living already on her capital ; but the volume of trade and the margin of saving are undoubtedly shrinking. Even MR. SNOWDEN, who until recently was justifying a facile optimism by remarking upon the obvious volume of traffic upon our roads, is reported to have told the Parliamentary Labour Party last Wednesday that there had been a heavy falling off in revenue and that there was little prospect of more money for schemes of work being provided by the Exchequer. There are no doubt members, and even groups, in all parties who are more deeply impressed than MR. SNOWDEN by a sense of the national danger. But no group, and certainly no party, is as yet sufficiently frightened to cause a change in party alignments. That is the inevitable deduction from MR. LLOYD GEORGE's decision to wait, if necessary, two years for the alternative vote purely for the advantage which it will bring to his own party. SIR JOHN SIMON has indeed challenged the party view both by speech and by action, but he has not converted the party. If MR. LLOYD GEORGE and MR. MACDONALD have their way the next election, whenever it comes, will be the usual inter-party fight, and there will be no dramatic remoulding of parties in the interval.

There is, however, no reason why this prospect should offer the electors only a choice of evils, or why those who are groping for a national policy should be sent empty away. The formation of what is called a National Government is ruled out not merely by the prevalence of tactical calculations but also, as MR. BALDWIN pointed out in Glasgow on Friday, by irreconcilable divergences of view between Socialists and Unionists upon items which must figure in the policy of such a Government. But the possibility remains of framing a policy which will appeal so widely to the electorate that the next Government, although technically a party Government, will represent the nation far more truly than any of its recent predecessors. SIR JOHN SIMON called on Saturday for the application of the "primary need of economy and sound finance." MR. BALDWIN at Glasgow on Friday said much the same thing under this head ; and he added, as the other items of Unionist policy, the imposition of an emergency tariff on manufactured articles, the encouragement of the British farmer by a number of empirical devices, the economic consolidation of the British Empire, and a close cooperation with trade unionists in maintaining by these and other means the standard of living and the volume of employment. It is clearly open to the Unionist Party to respond to the public demand for a national policy ; but they have a long way yet to travel before they can convince the public that the response has been made. Professions of devotion to economy will be discounted so long as a party 260 strong allows even this House of Commons to be counted out during even a private member's motion on the subject. Declarations must not be nullified by slips of this kind. Secondly, if their fiscal policy is to rally all whom events have made fiscally impartial, it must be broad but not doctrinaire, encouraging but not coddling. What the country wants from tariffs is not the blind pursuit of a theory, like MR. SNOWDEN's own course in the opposite direction, but a chance for industry to revive its competitive power at home and abroad, a means to preserve existing markets and obtain a footing by negotiation in others, and a source of revenue. Finally public confidence is won not only by measures but also by men, and the leader of the party has as great a responsibility to the nation in choosing his colleagues as he has in defining his policy. The real need of the nation is that whenever the election comes the electors should have a chance to vote for a broad and drastic policy and to entrust it to competent hands.

Another French Ministry

M. STEEG, a Senator of the Radical Party, has succeeded in forming the sixth Government which France has had within the last two years ; and how soon it will be succeeded by the seventh is already a subject of ironical speculation in Paris. Although it was formed only in the early hours of Saturday morning it has already suffered two defections, for the FINANCE SECRETARY and the UNDER-SECRETARY for AIR sent in their resignations within a few hours of their acceptance. Nevertheless it is not in *personnel* that the new Ministry is weak. It contains no fewer than six former Prime Ministers, including M. STEEG himself. M. BRIAND is there ; and it is possible that with more colleagues from the Left and fewer from the Right he may even find himself now in more congenial company than in the Tardieu Cabinet. His friend M. LOUCHEUR once more obtains a post ; M. ALBERT SARRAUT returns to the Ministry of Marine ; and M. BARTHOU comes to the War Office. M. PAINLEVÉ relinquishes the duties of that office to take up those of the Air Ministry, where M. LAURENT-EYNAC, in spite of his good work during the last few years, had been subjected to some sharp criticism. The Cabinet is definitely a Left and Left-Centre combination, as opposed to the Centre Right-Centre grouping of M. TARDIEU's. Though M. TARDIEU himself stands down from the Government, six of his supporters are included in it ; but they are understood to have joined on their own account without a mandate from their groups. It is therefore not at present clear from what quarters the Government will derive stable support. It consists approximately of the same elements as those of the ill-fated Chautemps Cabinet of last February, which lasted only the four days before it met Parliament, when it was summarily rejected.

The interval of nine days since the fall of M. TARDIEU's late Government has been filled with febrile political huckstering. First M. BARTHOU tried to form a Ministry and failed ; then M. LAVAL tried and failed ; and M. STEEG's own failure at one time appeared imminent. It seems a pity indeed that the late PRIME MINISTER should have made M. HÉRY's interpellation on December 4 a vote of confidence : for M. TARDIEU's position in the Chamber was still strong, and even the eight votes by which he was beaten in the Senate proved on verification and recount to be only three. The Senate moreover is not expected to play so prominent a part in French politics, and the result of its unwonted initiative has been disturbance and confusion. The Upper Chamber in France is the more radical of the two, not because the minds of its elderly members have advanced with advancing years, but because France herself has become more conservative ; and many of the Senators are apt still to think anxiously of the dangers that threatened their country in the early years of this century from anti-Republicanism and Clericalism. They have from the first objected to M. TARDIEU as being dictatorial by temperament, indifferent if here and there in the provinces the Church is regaining a trifle of its former authority, and perhaps less urbane than he should be towards their own deliberations. And to cap his delinquencies came the Oustric affair. It followed other financial scandals, and his accusers attributed them to Governmental laxity. Whatever may have been the responsibility of M. TARDIEU, he accepted the verdict in the Senate. He did not plead, as he might have pleaded, that at the very same moment that he was defeated there by three votes he was being supported on his Military Credits Bill in the Chamber by 442 to 134. He resigned at once ; and he agreed with his critics that the sense of the hostile vote indicated that there should be "an extension of the basis of "power in both Houses"—in other words, that the next Ministry should be formed from elements rather more to the Left in Chamber and Senate. In practice this meant that it would be necessary either to include some Socialist-Radicals in the Cabinet and secure the support of their party, or else to invite a Socialist-Radical himself to form the Ministry and get what support he could from the Centre and Right. This second alternative was adopted after the other had failed ; and France obtains as Prime Minister a distinguished Senator, who has had considerable administrative experience in the French Colonies.

It seems to be the general impression of the Paris Press that the last eight days of breathless political bargaining have consumed valuable energies without commensurate results. Each successive aspirant for the Premiership has followed more or less closely the prescribed etiquette by visiting the PRESIDENTS of the SENATE and the CHAMBER, the outgoing PRIME MINISTER, and such outstanding figures as M. POINCARÉ and M. BRIAND. Each in turn has received a crowd of office-seekers, party-leaders, group-leaders, friendly advisers, and other callers. Uninterruptedly for over a week bargains have been made and unmade. Frequently the candidate for Ministerial rank has had to hurry to and fro between the Prime Minister-elect of the moment and his own followers, eagerly grouped in the lobbies and corridors of the Palais Bourbon, or more sedately speculating on their chances of power in the Luxembourg Palace. Every now and again it became necessary for the leader to bid his group or party to gather in formal meeting in order to decide whether the latest offer was sufficient. M. LAVAL, for instance, offered the Socialist-Radicals four Ministries and two Under-Secretaryships, and the offer tempted them. But they refused it because the Prime Minister-designate, who had himself been Minister of Labour in M. TARDIEU's Government, insisted on having M. TARDIEU in his own ; and the Socialist-Radicals would have nothing to do with either M. TARDIEU or one of his chief supporters, M. MARIN, of the Republican Democratic Union. The party issued a *communiqué*, explaining their refusal, the gist of which was that they objected to the "personal pretensions" of the late PRIME MINISTER, who had "presumed to "dictate his own law to the public "men charged with the task of forming "the new Cabinet." Another of his crimes was that he was trying to maintain intact in the Chamber the assortment of political groups that had constituted his majority. Little was heard of policy in all these bewildering negotiations ; and it is in fact perfectly understood in France that, until the next dissolution, which is not due until 1932, there can hardly be any appreciable change of policy at home or abroad, for the composition of the Chamber remains unaltered.

Rehabilitating Rembrandt

REMBRANDT went bankrupt in 1656, when he was about fifty ; and though he lived for thirteen years afterwards, and did some of his finest work, he never succeeded in paying off his creditors. The bankruptcy was partly his fault for being too generous to others and too fond of buying beautiful things. It was partly VAN DYCK'S fault for painting in a way that the Dutch liked better than REMBRANDT'S ; it was partly the fault of the tulip trade, which, like some trades since, was heavily over-capitalized ; and of the Spaniards and the English, who were in hostilities with his country. REMBRANDT, therefore, died a bankrupt. For the last 150 years or thereabouts posterity has held him in the highest honour. It has bought this or that etching at a price which would have paid off all his creditors a hundred times over. It has written very large and expensive, and very small and improving, books about him. It has dug up the tiniest facts about his life and work, and treasured the grubbiest scrap of document bearing his name. And in doing so it has done well. But till to-day no one has thought of paying the great ghost an honour that it would surely prize—of making REMBRANDT VAN RIJN, of Amsterdam, painter, no longer an undischarged bankrupt. This is the pious duty which a student of Utrecht University, who is descended from a brother of REMBRANDT'S wife, SASKIA, is taking legal steps to perform.

It is a charming idea, with a dash of the nobly absurd and the romantic about it to give a glow to its legal plainness. One thing there is which REMBRANDT would like still more—that the creditors could have been paid and the discharge won at twenty shillings in the pound. WALTER SCOTT and he must still go on each comforting the other when the thought of those debts, still unpaid after so much heroic labour, clouds their Elysian peace. But to REMBRANDT, staunch Hollander and honest burgher, the rehabilitation will mean so much that he may be inclined to crow over SCOTT, at whose title and grandeur he is already inclined to laugh in his plain and hearty way. And others there are among the painters (to say nothing of the musicians) who may wish they too had descendants to remember that they were not painters only but also men, and to rehabilitate and refurbish their somewhat tarnished honours. BENVENUTO, the old rascal, would scout the notion, and only wish he had pitched it a little stronger yet in those memoirs. But wistful ANDREA DEL SARTO longs for someone to tell him that by now he has expiated the dishonesty and the idleness into which that woman—so unlike SASKIA or HENDRICKJE—lured him. VAN DYCK, too, feels a little uneasy ; and not a man of them but would welcome any sort of lustre that would make RUBENS look by comparison not quite so abominably prosperous and courtly and respectable. It may be that the student of Utrecht has set an example which others will follow ; and that many a perturbed spirit, but little soothed by big books and big prices, will rest on the comfort of integrity restored by this new form of ancestor-worship.

BURGLARIES UNPUNISHED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"South-West" has had a similar experience to my own. My house on Campden-hill was once entered and once attempted during a period in which our street suffered from some half-dozen burglaries or attempts each year. Strong mortice locks on the doors and "burglar preventers" on accessible windows are usually enough to keep out the cut-and-run type of burglar.

I appealed to a friend at the Yard, who sent the inspector in charge of the division along with a senior inspector to interview me. I was told I was lucky, in that my street lay on the boundary of a police division and so was more than doubly patrolled, it being the practice of constables to go round the outside edge of their beat, while sergeants worked the reverse direction of the boundary, so meeting the men in their charge. As both divisions thus worked my street, the patrolling was described as being more than twice normal. But such relatively intensive patrolling had proved of no avail, and the friendly inspectors assured me that the engagement of a private retired constable or detective for the protection of our street alone would be no more effective.

What, then, is the cause and cure? Does it lie in active pursuit and punishment of the cat and crack burglar, the small cut-and-run burglar, and the latter's seedy assistant—the "down-and-out" who searches for a "dead-un," *i.e.*, a temporarily empty house, and then passes the tip to the active member? I believe not.

The receiver, the re-setter, or fence is the man to attack. May one not ask, why does the re-setter so rarely appear in Court?

For the reason given by "South-West" I give my name to the Editor but subscribe myself,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WEST EIGHT.

December 12.

LIVING ON THE DOLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just heard from a friend of mine in Canada, one of whose tasks is to censor the letters to and from prisoners, that recently he has frequently come across references to prisoners' friends who are "doing very well on the dole." In one letter it was definitely stated that "Millie has left school and had a job for a month, so she has got the dole." He also tells me that young men and youths who have been persuaded to go out there to work are often affected with the dole virus to such an extent that they seem to find it impossible to do the work found for them or to make any determined effort to "make good." This coincides with the announcement in to-day's papers that another ten millions odd has been voted for doles to undermine still further the moral of our people.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE BRUCE-PORTER.

6, Grosvenor-street, W.1, Dec. 10.

THE ECONOMY DEBATE

MORE VIEWS ON THE COUNT-OUT

CONSERVATIVES AND THEIR CRITICS

The counting-out of the House of Commons last Wednesday, when Sir John Davidson submitted his motion on economy, forms the subject of the bulk of the letters which have reached "The Times" during the week-end. A representative selection from the correspondence is given below.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to express the surprise with which I have read in your leading article to-day that "neither of the two professedly anti-Socialist parties have really attempted to take seriously" the all-important question of national economy—a view which appears to be an echo of letters appearing in your columns apropos the "count-out" on Wednesday on Sir John Davidson's motion ? Any opposition to the Government's reckless expenditure has indeed been all too rare from Liberal members, but can the writers really be ignorant of the strenuous and consistent opposition to such expenditure offered by the Unionist Party ? Surely, if not, it ill becomes men who are spared the strain and anxiety and, I may add, the all too frequent odium, of Parliamentary life, to belittle the efforts of men and women who day after day stand up to fight the battle for national economy, in the face of the gibes with which references to this subject are usually received on the Socialist benches. Least of all, Sir, if I may say so, does this criticism come well from a newspaper which has been supporting the Government in its policy of raising compulsorily the school age—one of the chief items of additional expenditure to which the Government is committing the country. I think it may be clearer now to you than it appeared to be a few weeks ago how very large is the expenditure this measure will involve.

It is by its attitude towards Bills which may become Acts of Parliament that a party must be judged, not by an accidental "count-out" at the dinner hour on a private member's motion which, as it cannot go further, is necessarily somewhat academic. In this matter, therefore, of working for national economy in the teeth of difficulties which no one can rightly estimate who has not experienced them, Unionist members can face their critics with the courage born of a clear conscience, though not without amazement and disappointment that their efforts should be so little appreciated by some of those to whom they are entitled to look for support and encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

KATHARINE ATHOLL.

House of Commons, Dec. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the meeting of the executive of the Dulwich Conservative Association last night I was able to secure a resolution on the counting out in the House of Commons on Wednesday. I cannot give you the exact wording of the resolution as it will appear in the minutes, but it is somewhat on the following lines :—

"This association deplores the lack of interest evidenced by members of Parliament in the subject of national economy by the small attendance in the House of Commons at the debate on this subject on Wednesday, the 10th December, and particularly regrets that Conservative members of Parliament as a whole did not make a determined effort to support the motion, but allowed the proceedings to terminate through failure to maintain a quorum."

One member of the Dulwich Conservative Association's executive said exactly what Mr. Neville Chamberlain says in his letter, which appears in *The Times* this morning. That, however, is only in extenuation and shows that the members, who were available, should have made the greater effort to maintain the quorum. More than enough were present in the precincts of the House to have done so if they had been so minded.

I hope that all Conservative associations will follow the lead of the Dulwich Conservative Association. There is, of course, no reflection intended on any particular member of Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

MAX C. BATTEN.

2, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4, Dec. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Without making any pretence to be "politicians" there are still a number of taxpayers in this country who desire to put—and keep—in power a Government which will make the nation's interests its first concern without regard to what is popular with any class. As one of that number, I desire to thank you for the scathing leading article in *The Times* of the 12th inst. in which you denounce the cynical contempt of members of the House of Commons for a debate on public economy, a subject which appears to be beneath the notice of representatives of the people. Yet economy is the vital issue to-day.

Conservatives who should have been in the House to support Sir John Davidson were less interested in this question than in Mr. Boothby's banquet and Sir Oswald Mosley's manifesto. Economy is an unpopular subject ; so it is better to feast the Leader of a party which once stood for retrenchment but now asks for £200,000,000 to squander on needless projects, while the nation can only meet its obligations by oppressive and unequal taxation. But where were all the other Conservatives who were not invited to meet the Liberal Leader and join with him in after-dinner community singing ? Presumably they were under no obligation sufficiently urgent to keep them away from a debate on the reckless and continuing extravagance of the present minority Government. Where was the Leader of the Opposition, his late Ministers and Under-Secretaries, the party officials, and all the rest of them ? Were they also preferring dinner to the condemnation of unpardonable extravagance by speech and vote ?

That is a lesson to all of us who must find the money for schemes which, whether excellent or insensate, are unjustifiable in the present state of the country's finances. We shall remember this incident when next we are invited to contribute to election expenses, and, personally, I shall vote for the party which declares to make administrative economy—with an axe—its first object.

I have read Mr. N. Chamberlain's letter in *The Times* of to-day, and the impression it leaves is that economy, from the point of view of heads of great public offices, is of less importance than it appears to be to mere taxpayers ; and, secondly, that the debate on Sir John Davidson's motion ended in damaging fiasco because the enemy attacked the Conservative position without warning while the defenders were otherwise engaged.

Your obedient servant,

December 13. FRANK SWETTENHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As representatives of the Empire Activity Fund, we would like to record a protest against the apathy and negligence of the members of our party whose absence from the House of Commons last Wednesday night caused the collapse of the debate on public economy.

We, as a body, have been working for some time to raise funds in order to maintain organizers in London constituencies where most needed. Our efforts have met with considerable success, but it is disheartening to observe that members who are elected to represent the Conservatives of the country do not think it worth while, on an occasion when the vital issue of economy is being discussed, even to be present. We also learn from your columns that those who were in the House at the time did not take the trouble to carry out the plain duty for which they are sent to Westminster.

The question of economy is one which all Conservatives, and women not the least, must treat as of supreme importance if at the next election they are to be entrusted with a mandate to govern the country. We are, Sir, very faithfully yours,

EILEEN SUTHERLAND.
VIOLET MELCHETT.
LILIAS G. RODD.

Empire Activity Fund, Dec. 12.

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the House of Commons on July 8, 1920, the Government of the day was defending its censure of General Dyer in the House of Commons. The then Secretary of State for War and Air intervened with a speech which, by common consent, contributed decisively to the Government's success that day. "The British way of doing things," he reminded the House, "had always meant close cooperation with the people of the country." "We had plenty of force," he continued, "if force were all, but what we were seeking was cooperation and good will." That a rupture between Government and people in India had been avoided was, he thought, "largely due to the constructive policy of his Majesty's Government."

May I ask leave to bring these sober and historic truths, so pertinent in 1930, to the recollection of the speaker who was making flesh creep in the City on Thursday ? He cannot but recognize the sentences, for they are his own. In view of your own comments to-day upon the lamentable consistency of Mr. Churchill's views on Indian policy, it seems only just to place this memorable deviation into statesmanship again on record.

I am, &c.,

December 13. CONSTANS.

AIR ROUTES OF CANADA

THE ARCTIC LINK

PIONEER WORK IN THE DOMINION

(By Major-General J. H. MacBrien, President of the Aviation League of Canada)

The potential air line from Britain to Canada now being surveyed by the Watkins Greenland Expedition emphasizes the geographical position which will make Canada one of the most important units in Imperial and world air transport. Examination of a world globe shows that the shortest route from Great Britain to Eastern Asia is across Northern Canada ; the shortest route from the United States to Northern and Western Europe is over the central and eastern part of Canada ; and the shortest route from the United States to Asia and the Far East is over the western part of Canada.

Ordinarily Winnipeg, in the heart of Canada, is a twelve days' journey from London ; but in a few years the journey will be done in two and a half days. The 5,000 miles that now have to be covered will be reduced to 3,500, and of these not more than 1,400 will be over water. There is nothing in this prediction greatly to surprise Western Canada, where flights are regularly made from the banks of the Red River into the Arctic, to Chesterfield, or down the Mackenzie River to Aklavik, which is 8deg. farther into the Arctic than any point on the proposed air line from Britain to Canada. Before such a route can come into regular use two or three years will have to be spent in preparation ; but the first flight from London to Winnipeg to be made by way of Iceland and Greenland, by Baffin Land and Hudson Bay, should be flown next August if all goes well with the Watkins expedition.

OVER GREENLAND

Three routes have been considered for the Canada-Britain Line. One is by the Azores and Bermuda, which involves long stretches of flight over water ; the other, by way of Newfoundland to Ireland, is short and direct, but involves an even longer water flight and worse climatic conditions. As safety is the first consideration in every sound commercial air enterprise, only the northern route remains. This is by way of Orkneys, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Baffin Land, thence down the west coast of Hudson Bay to Winnipeg. It is a flight of jumps, none longer than 470 miles over water and for four-fifths of the way none unreasonably out of reach of emergency landing harbours. This route offers much better weather than that by way of Labrador or Newfoundland. It is generally accepted that some Atlantic flyers lost their lives when shrouded in fog over the wilds of these two countries.

Fog is the greatest danger the pilot has to face and aeroplanes which reach Greenland should not go directly southwards, as they will meet with fog until they get down to Nova Scotia and Maine, and therefore cannot be said to be following the safest or the shortest route. The solution is to fly straight ahead westward from the south of Greenland, or to fly over Greenland. This has never been done ; to determine whether or not it is a feasible proposition is the object of the present expedition in Greenland.

The rapid progress now being made in aerial navigation and the information available about certain bases and meteorological conditions justify the belief that, given two or three years for its reorganization, the Northern air route may eventually be used in all seasons of the year with at least 90 per cent. regularity.

Recent years have seen great advances in aviation over the whole of Canada. Forest protection and survey work have been carried out on a large scale. Flying in the Far North has become an essential part of the transport system. Air mail services already span half the country. In the East, trunk lines now run daily from Halifax, Moncton, and St. John to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, and Detroit. In the West, aeroplanes span the prairies every night from Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton. Everywhere from the Pacific to the Atlantic municipalities are contributing generously towards the provision of aerodromes and their equipment, with hangars and night-landing facilities where necessary.

VALUE OF AIRCRAFT

Conditions have been favourable in Canada since the Great War for the development of aviation on a sound basis. Three-quarters of the territory in the Dominion is still unserved by roads and railways. The exploration of this area has been proceeding with great rapidity and the need of transport has been met by the use of aircraft. The result is that the remotest corners of continental Canada have been brought within easy reach of civilization. Millions of acres of remote forest lands, hitherto unprotected because of their inaccessibility, are now efficiently patrolled. Their extent and value have been determined and adequate maps can now be made with a speed and accuracy unknown before the advent of the aeroplane.

The older Canadian enthusiasts will remember those weight-lifting kites with which Bell carried out his experiments in Nova Scotia ; the aeroplane in which McCurdy and Baldwin flew over the ice at Baddeck in 1908 ; and the stray Curtiss aeroplane dispatched oversea with the first Canadian contingent to the Great War, which the writer last saw in the mud of Salisbury Plain.

About 10,000 Canadians served in the various branches of the R.A.F. in Canada, England, or in the theatres of war. At the end of the War 20 per cent. of the R.A.F. pilots were Canadians. No Canadian air units were formed oversea until the summer of 1918, when the organization of two squadrons was authorized. These were almost ready for active service when the War ended. In Canada the Royal Canadian Air Service was formed and operated from Halifax and Sydney in combating the submarine menace on the Atlantic coast.

After the declaration of peace all Canadian units were disbanded and demobilized, and R.A.F. *personnel* returned to England ; all manufacture of aircraft was stopped. Thus Canada was without any air organization ; but there were thousands in the country who had had valuable aeronautical experience in war and who were convinced that aircraft could be usefully employed in times of peace.

In 1919 the Dominion Government passed the Air Board Act, which provided for the control of aeronautics. In the same year the British Government presented one million pounds' worth of aerial equipment to Canada. This gift, with the flying-boats of the disbanded Royal Canadian Air Service, provided the equipment for the experimental work in forestry protection, aerial photography for survey purposes, and transport and exploration flights into the North Country.

Early in 1920 an Order in Council authorized a non-permanent military service and a civil flying service ; another Order in Council passed the air regulations for the control of civil aviation. Late in 1921 the Government organized the Department of National Defence. In 1922 the powers of the Air Board were vested in the Minister of Militia and Defence, and all *personnel* of the Civil Flying Service were put on a military basis. The Canadian Air Force

became a regular and homogeneous corps, and soon afterwards was granted the title of "Royal" by the King. From that time great progress was made in forestry protection, aerial survey, and other work performed by the Royal Canadian Air Force for the various civil departments of the Government. A few firms made attempts to operate commercial aviation companies, but up to 1927 the progress was slow. It was not until 1927 that any attempt was made to organize regular lines for air traffic between the principal cities of Canada, but now many regular mail services are in operation.

The first air mail served remote districts. Contracts were given for services to points on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Magdalen Islands, to Anticosti, in the Yukon and Mackenzie Valleys, and to many of the newly formed mining towns in the North. The next move was to speed up the incoming and outgoing British mails. These are now put ashore at Rimouski and flown to Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and from these places to Rimouski to catch the outgoing steamers. In 1928 daily air mails were instituted by contract with the Post Office Department between Montreal and New York, and Montreal and Toronto. The latter route was extended to Windsor and Detroit in July, 1929. Mails by these services are delivered in Chicago before the steamer which brings them from England docks in Quebec.

QUICKER MAILS

When the new Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Britain enters the St. Lawrence service next spring it will be possible to bring letters from London to Montreal in less than four days. The mail will be transferred in the Strait of Belle Isle from the liner to a seaplane, which will make the 900-mile trip to Montreal in a few hours.

The Civil Government Operations Branch of the Department of National Defence now maintains 74 offices, 249 airmen R.C.A.F., 86 aircraft, one central depôt, three main stations, 11 sub-bases, 121 caches, 15 wireless stations, and eight photographic departments. Approximately 100,000,000 acres of territory in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are patrolled, and 400,000 square miles of territory have been photographed.

One of the most valuable arms of the department is that assisting the Forest Service. The fire-fighting organization has been greatly enhanced by the addition of aircraft, which have helped to concentrate efforts on the area of greatest value and highest hazard.

The province of Ontario also has an efficient air service whose functions are similar to the Civil Government's Operation Branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Other provinces are employing commercial companies to do the same work.

The success of Government operations for forest protection soon led commercial firms to organize transport in the North. The mining camps were far from the railways, and the aircraft firms found a ready demand for their services. To-day travel by air throughout Northern Canada is a normal thing. The saving of time is immense. Fuel caches have been laid down along the coasts and the great river basins, and no district of Canada, however inaccessible at one time, is now beyond two days' travel by air. This is true in winter as well as summer; the only closed seasons are when the ice is forming or breaking up.

Several of the large mineral exploration companies have organized their own flying services, and if the right direction is given by a wise and vigorous Government policy the development of aviation in Canada will be immeasurably greater than might be expected from a country with only 10 millions of people.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

THE NEW PROPOSALS EXPLAINED

A memorandum by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, issued on Saturday, explains the financial resolution required to give the necessary authority to make payments for the purpose of continuing temporarily in insurance under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and consequently also under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts persons who by reason of prolonged unemployment would cease under the present law to be insured. Provision has also to be made to continue the title to insurance benefit of persons, who after returning to work following a prolonged period of unemployment would otherwise be required to undergo a waiting period before becoming entitled to benefit.

It is proposed that 36 contributions shall be credited out of the moneys provided by Parliament to the appropriate National Health Insurance Funds in respect of each of the persons whose insurance is prolonged. These contributions are at the rate of 9d. a week for a man and 8½d. a week for a woman, and in the main the sums payable will be credited to the approved societies. The estimated cost to the Exchequer is believed to lie between £80,000 and £130,000, the lower figure relating to 60,000 persons, and the higher to 100,000 persons. The related State grant towards the cost of benefits (one-seventh in the case of men and one-fifth in the case of women), which is also dependent on the numbers involved, is estimated to be between £14,000 and £24,000.

The number of persons, the memorandum states, whose pension insurance would be terminated but for the provisions now proposed, cannot be estimated but must be considerably less than the number of those on whom a title is conferred to further health insurance benefits. It is not proposed to pay any contributions to the Pensions Account in respect of these persons.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

POSITION OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS

Phases of social insurance were discussed on Saturday by representatives of 40 organizations of non-manual or professional workers at a conference convened by the National Federation of Professional Workers at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Mr. G. Lathan, M.P., president of the federation, was in the chair.

The question considered was whether the existing State insurance schemes with their salary limits of £250 per annum should be extended to persons in receipt of annual incomes above the existing limit, and it was decided to set up a committee to consider the whole question of social insurance.

Miss DOROTHY EVANS, general secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, speaking on superannuation and widows' and orphans' pensions as affecting non-manual workers, said that the provision of adequate provision for old age was one which had not yet been dealt with so far as the salaried worker was concerned. For all those whose incomes were above £250 per annum no State provision existed, and many whose incomes were below that limit were only inadequately provided for under the present scheme. After examining a number of schemes already in operation, and comparing them with the advantages provided under the Contributory Pensions Act, they had to admit, she said, that bearing in mind the contributions paid there was no scheme in existence so satisfactory, in respect of the aged worker, as the 1925 Act. In framing their scheme, which should be on a national basis, she would bring in all non-manual workers with an income of, say, from £150 per annum, with a limit of about £500 to £600.

MR. BALDWIN AND A GENERAL ELECTION

Mr. BALDWIN, who addressed a mass meeting in Glasgow on Friday night, before leaving for London, said in an interview that, as the result of his visit, he returned to England very much encouraged and full of hope for a sweeping victory in Scotland at the forthcoming General Election, which could not be long delayed.

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

BRITISH INTERESTS

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER'S REPLY

The Maharajah of Bikaner, in a statement issued yesterday on the work of the Round-Table Conference, with special reference to Mr. Churchill's speech in the City on Thursday, said:—

Mr. Churchill is a brother soldier and an old personal friend of mine. But for my heavy official preoccupations I should have welcomed an opportunity of discussing the Indian problem with him, not that I am vain enough to think I could persuade him to change his views, but to clear the air. I have no intention of crossing polemical swords now; but the issues raised by his last speech are of such tremendous importance that I feel it incumbent on me to say something from the standpoint of the Empire and of India.

What has brought us to London at the invitation of his Majesty's Government—the Princes and their Ministers at no inconsiderable public and private sacrifice, as also the delegates from British India, in the face of opposition and obloquy from a certain section of the people of India? It is the spirit of service—of service to our beloved King-Emperor, to the British Empire, and to our Mother Country. We believe that the greatest work we can do at this juncture is to strive for a peaceful, contented, and prosperous India. Our country, as was so well said by my old friend, Sir Francis Younghusband, in his letter to *The Times* on Saturday, is animated by a passionate spirit of nationality, and nationality is not a thing which England would ever attempt or wish to cow and suppress. It is unfortunately true that this spirit is sometimes expressed in the direction of political extremism, but, as I tried to point out in my speech to the British Indian Union shortly before the Round-Table Conference assembled, there are two parties in Indian political life. There are the wild men out for destruction. With them we have nothing in common; they are a danger to the body politic, and must be suppressed by all the forces of the law. There is the great body of Indian political thought, loyal to the Crown and the Empire at the core, but instinct with the spirit of freedom imbibed from the British connexion, asking nothing more than to be masters in their own house, under adequate safeguards, and for an equal place in the Commonwealth. Does anybody in his senses believe that this articulate India, embracing, I am convinced, the great majority of the thinking people, can be content with permanent subordination to a bureaucratic system of government, or can be held in subjection by a policy of blood and iron? To dream such dreams is not statesmanship, but totally alien to the spirit of British liberalism.

THE FEDERAL IDEAL

That is the problem which we of the Round-Table Conference have to face—the incorporation of these great dynamic forces which are stirring India into a Constitution which will secure her full nationhood and at the same time maintain intact the majestic fabric of law. After the most anxious consideration, in a spirit of fairness and reason on all sides, we have come to the conclusion that the great end in view can be attained under a Federal Constitution. In that Constitution, British India will be linked with the Indian States in a whole, which will make India increasingly one in thought and action on common subjects. For the realization of this great ideal the Indian States have shown willingness to delegate some important elements of their sovereignty to the Federal Government, from no mean or narrow consideration, but because they are convinced that in this way they can add stability and experience to the administration and best serve the King-Emperor, the Empire, and their country. Our colleagues from British India, too, have shown a willingness to forgo some of the thoughts of an ideal federation from the point of view of British India alone which they brought to London.

But we are told that, if we attain our purpose, India will be handed over to a handful of wild men, who will repudiate the debt, hold the country in thrall through an army of Janissaries, and finally plunge India into a Chinese confusion. I cannot understand how it can be contended that a Conference like that now assembled, consisting as it does of representatives of his Majesty's Government and the other political parties in Parliament, of the Indian States, and of many of the most prominent and loyal British Indian subjects of his Majesty, any proposals are possible which are going to result in the destruction of the Empire to which we are all proud to belong.

INTERESTS AT STAKE

If these dire results followed, who would be the chief sufferers? The Princes and people of India—in a very special measure the delegates to the Conference. Possibly English business interests would be affected; Britain's commerce with India would decline. But the internal trade of every country is many times the overseas commerce, and for every British interest imperilled Indian interests would suffer tenfold. Britain would suffer some loss; we should lose our all. If the debt were repudiated, Indians again would be the chief losers; they hold most of the internal debt and a considerable part of the sterling loans. Surely we are entitled to be credited with a little political wisdom and common sense, when we have everything we hold dear at stake? Is it within the bounds of reason that we should with our eyes open throw our own country into the melting-pot?

Again, we are told that if a resolute and liberal effort is made to satisfy the national consciousness of India, Britain will cast away that bright and precious jewel in the Crown. Well, if there is one certain way calculated to bring about the ultimate loss of India it is to attempt to cabin and confine the tremendous national forces stirring her to her depths in a non-national Government which she has outgrown. That is the surest way of strengthening the extremist elements in British India, now, I gather, on the wane, and of giving them a dominant position in politics, which will be as detrimental to Great Britain as to India herself.

A NARROW POLICY

This line of action is dear to certain bureaucratic minds steeped in departmental traditions and policies in British India, who fight on all fronts at once—friends and foes alike, including those who have the proud privilege of being, by treaties supported by Parliamentary guarantees, perpetual allies and faithful friends of the Crown—namely, the Rulers of the Indian States. It has placed them at a serious disadvantage even in the work they have to face at the Round-Table Conference; it has weakened other loyal supporters of the British connexion in British India—the great majority of her people comprising the moderate and liberal elements in our country. If these narrow ideas are allowed to prevail, not only will the British Empire, so far as India is concerned, commit suicide, but the Indian States, as well as those who represent moderate and loyal opinion in British India, will be driven to commit suicide too. That policy was pursued in the eighteenth century; the loss of the North American Colonies is a lesson all may read. There is a certain way of retaining India under the Crown. That is for the British people, through their Parliament, to cast away all doubts and fears, to recognize the strength of the righteous forces they have themselves created, and in a spirit of courage, bold imagination, and liberality worthy of a great people, to place themselves at the head of the New India, and secure her contentment by a national system of government in a stable federal system. That policy was applied to Canada and South Africa, which are now pillars of the Commonwealth.

I have no doubt, when this issue is understood, what the decision of the great British public will be. In this atmosphere of hope, undeterred by the moanings of reactionaries and the forebodings of the timid, the Conference will, I pray, go forward, and the principles of its conclusions will be accepted by Parliament and embodied in a new and living federal constitution. For that we are working, and will continue to work, and so complete the contribution which Lord Irwin, truly described by the Prime Minister as one of the greatest Viceroys India has ever had, has carried through with serene courage and understanding at a time of unparalleled difficulty.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "DASTARDLY STATEMENT"

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Dalton, near Rotherham, on Saturday, said that the Government had prepared a plan whereby naval construction work would be spread over a period of five years. Work would be given to depressed areas, where it was most needed. One of the most difficult tasks with which the country was faced to-day was the Indian Conference. Mr. Churchill had made one of the most dastardly statements ever made during a national conference. His statement was a direct insult to the Indian representatives in England.

"GRAVE DISSERVICE"

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL ON PATRIOTISM

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., speaking in the Darwen Division on Saturday, referred to Mr. Churchill's speech on the Indian Conference.

He said that the speech was reactionary in spirit, and contemptuous in tone, and its effect was likely to be most mischievous to the best interests of the British Empire. His declarations ought to be promptly repudiated by the spokesmen of every section of British opinion. The destinies of all India were now being determined. Three out of four of the population of the British Empire were Indians. They were a people sensitive, proud, honourably eager to take their proper place among the nations of the world. At this moment many of their trusted representatives were meeting in conference the leading spokesmen of all the British parties. It was a momentous gathering, inaugurated by the King-Emperor with every circumstance of State in a speech in which he recommended the spirit of harmony and good will, and invoked an earnest endeavour to reach agreement.

The Conference had now reached the central point in its deliberations. At this moment a statesman who had held high positions in Governments of a great variety of political complexions, deliberately depreciated the Conference, declared that, whatever its decisions, they would have no validity, and forecast that the people of India would be kept for an indefinite time under military subjection. He (Sir Herbert Samuel) could not recall within living memory any speech more calculated to be harmful or more profoundly unpatriotic. If, indeed, the truest patriot was a man who breathed hatred, who sowed the seeds of wars and stirred up the greatest number of enemies against his country, then Mr. Churchill was a great patriot. But if they desired the affairs of the Empire to be conducted in a spirit of cooperation and good will, if they desired that all the people of the British Commonwealth should feel that this nation was anxious to promote not only their material interests but also their fullest development in the political sphere, and, above all, in the realm of moral values, intangible but most important—if that was, as he believed, the only true patriotism, then Mr. Churchill had rendered a grave disservice to his country. Mr. Churchill had said that whatever the Conference might decide the existing Parliament might well reject. He questioned whether Mr. Churchill spoke even for the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. He was certain that he did not speak for any majority in the House. Let them not doubt that if general agreement was reached in the Conference, which, included all sections of British political opinion, the House of Commons would be ready to endorse its recommendations. Even if one section dissented on particular points, the House of Commons might very probably not accept their view. He was certain that it would be ready to consider in no spirit of prejudice any proposals placed before it.

Finally Mr. Churchill threatened that, whatever the House of Commons might do, the House of Lords might be brought in to veto any measures that they found distasteful. This from a statesman who had as much as any other shared the responsibility for the attack upon the House of Lords in 1910, and the passage into law of the Parliament Act, which drastically curtailed its powers. If the issue of intervention of the House of Lords was revived, no matter on what question, the challenge would be accepted by all sections of progressive opinion in this country. Those people would not consent to have their destinies decided, or the destinies of any part of the British Empire, by 700 gentlemen, the great majority quite unknown to the nation, who possessed no representative authority of any kind. It would not be tolerated that they should exercise any final control over great political issues. Mr. Churchill was playing the part of a lone wolf or a dangerous creature, and ought to be treated as such.

MR. ISAAC FOOT'S VIEWS

Mr. ISAAC FOOT, M.P., a member of the Round-Table Conference, speaking at Pensilva, Cornwall, on Saturday, replied to Mr. Churchill's speech on India. "Most people," he said, "will have read this speech with amazement, but its effect in this country will be negligible, for we know only too well Winston. Its effect in America will only be to give justification to those ill-informed people who have made bitter comment upon our Indian policy. But its effect in India might be most lamentable."

Mr. Foot said that within a few hours of the speech being reported he discussed it with some of the foremost Indian representatives at the Conference. They told him that upon the speech being reproduced in India it would be received with shouts of joy by Congress extremists, who would say this represented the authentic voice of an alien Government and the real spirit of British domination that underlay the soft speech and smooth words of the Conference spokesmen. It was easy for Mr. Churchill to use his slashing rhetoric and swashbuckling sentences at the Cannon Street Hotel, but his words were likely to cause dismay to Lord Irwin and his colleagues, who were responsible for the maintenance of law and order in India.

Mr. Churchill had said that Gandhiism, and all that it stood for, had to be crushed. Evidently he regarded India as another Sydney-street. If Mr. Churchill's speech had to be carried to its logical conclusions it would mean that pledges already given by Parliament and Viceroys would have to be cancelled; that great parts of the Simon Report would have to be thrown into the waste-paper basket, and Lord Irwin would have to be recalled, martial law proclaimed, and Amritsar taken as our general model of government. If the people of this country were foolish enough to take Mr. Churchill's advice they would embark on a policy which might temporarily succeed, but in the end would certainly fail.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE DELEGATES

LUNCHEON AT WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD

Sir John and Lady Simon gave a luncheon to the delegates of the Round-Table Conference at Wadham College, Oxford, yesterday. Those present included the Warden of Wadham College, the Warden of New College, Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Maharajah Rana of Dholpur, Mr. Jinnah and Miss Jinnah, Sirdar Jamani Das, Mrs. Subbarayan, and Mr. Gilbert Simon.

SIR JOHN SIMON, proposing the toast of "Success to the Round-Table Conference," said:—"It is personal contact which makes us understand one another better, and I am indeed glad to recall that it was a letter from myself to the Prime Minister which made the proposal which has resulted in the Conference that is now sitting. Especially do I rejoice that the view which my colleagues and I on the Commission were led to form, that the future constitutional progress of India would be best discussed in consultation with the ruling Princes, and that it is on the lines of an All-India Federation that India's proper status may be attained, has been so widely approved.

"You and I and all who study the Indian problem closely realize how much has to be done to translate general expressions into workable schemes. But what matters most of all is the spirit in which the work is undertaken, for no solution can ever be attained by language of denunciation or by acts of violence. Every day that passes, as I watch with the most intense interest your efforts, convinces me more of the need of sympathetic insight and friendly cooperation. Allow me then to tender to you my congratulations and my good wishes—congratulations on the patriotic courage which has led you to undertake your part in this supreme task, and good wishes that, in the words of the King-Emperor, all your deliberations may be inspired by wisdom and patience and good will."

SIR AKBAR HYDARI, in proposing the toast of "The Host and Hostess," referred to the masterly survey of the facts of the Indian question which Sir John Simon had given in the report of the Statutory Commission, and said that that was a contribution of unequalled value. He continued:—"It is now for us to construct a Constitution that can satisfy our aspirations and the requirements of English experience and centuries of Parliamentary Government. I think, therefore, the solution of the Indian problem will be in a great measure due to the work of our host." RAJA NARENDRA NATH also spoke.

LADY SIMON said the Conference was very interesting to her because it had some women on it. She continued:—"The key of progress in India lies with the women. I do have the greatest reverence for all the work the women are doing, and the more I saw of their work in India the more I revered them. I still maintain that when real work has got to be done the women do it."

SOLICITOR-GENERAL ADOPTED AS CANDIDATE

Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., the Solicitor-General, was on Saturday night adopted Labour candidate for the Bristol East by-election occasioned by the death of Mr. Walter Baker.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CRITICISM

Sir John Simon, M.P., who was accompanied by Lady Simon, opened a young Liberals' bazaar at Cleckheaton on Saturday. He recalled that three weeks ago he expounded to his constituents the views which he had expressed in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George which was published on November 5, and said he had had overwhelming evidence from all parts of the country of sympathy with his attitude.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he had nothing whatever in those views to withdraw or to explain away. He had acted in accordance with them in the interval, and should continue to do so. He stood by his opposition to the proposal to repeal the Trade Disputes Act or to alter the political levy, and he believed it would be of real advantage if Liberals who so largely agreed with him on that subject would say so plainly. He gratefully recognized that Mr. Lloyd George had declared in the clearest terms that there was no pact or deal arranged with the Labour Government. Everybody ought to accept that assurance, as he himself accepted it, as the literal truth. It would indeed be disastrous to Liberalism to ally itself with a Government that had done so badly. The only difference that could be suggested on this point was that Mr. Lloyd George had used much more lurid language about the incompetence of his Majesty's present advisers than a moderate and unimaginative person like himself had thought it proper to employ. "The Government," said Mr. Lloyd George, "was an acknowledged failure. There were not two independent men in the House of Commons, belonging to any party, who would say that the Government had successfully tackled its job. It is not that they have gone too far; they are not going at all," and in a series of brilliant metaphors Mr. Lloyd George had spoken of them as "pot-bound Ministers," as "babies," as "toddlers," as "footlers," as "children of the mist," as "second-class brains," as Ministers "who are missing great opportunities." He (Sir John Simon) really did not think they were as bad as all that, but, if they were, he found it difficult to believe that Britain was so destitute of more competent advisers that it would be an injury to the Commonwealth if an Administration exhibiting that combination of deficiencies unhappily ceased to exist.

POLITICAL "WANGLER'S" CHANCE

Yet a Socialist organ like the *New Leader* disregarded all those assurances and declared that something had happened as the result of which the Government Whips "may now sleep soundly o' nights." Apparently this was a reference to the prospect of the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill for establishing the alternative vote. He was not enamoured of the alternative vote, and he was a little mystified at the sudden change of opinion as to its merits. Last October the National Liberal Federation declared for proportional representation, and insisted on excluding from its resolution any reference to a suggestion that the alternative vote was a tolerable second best. Mr. Ramsay Muir (chairman of the Liberal Party Organization), whose devotion to the Liberal cause in times of adversity earned the admiration of them all, declared not so long ago that "under the existing system parties are sorely tempted to make electoral bargains and are always looking over their shoulders at the electorate, and always living in dread of a dissolution on an unfavourable issue. The alternative vote would increase this evil, because every party would be tempted to make bargains as to the advice it would give regarding the use of the second preference. The only system which absolutely secures the integrity of parties is proportional representation." The *Manchester Guardian* six months ago was scouting the idea that it was possible for Liberals to accept the alternative vote, for it could be worked, "by a clever manipulation of second choices, so as to completely destroy the Liberal Party in the House of Commons." He was far from denying that it was possible to receive new and sudden illumination on the way to Damascus, but he must really be excused for still holding the opinions which, so far as he knew, most of his Liberal friends held a few months ago.

But the real objection to the Alternative Vote did not depend upon calculations as to how at the moment it might benefit their party or not. It was a very important constitutional change which, once made, was very unlikely to be further altered in this generation. The main objection to it was not a party objection, but a national and constitutional objection. It was a system which gave the widest possible opportunity for the exercise of the art of the political "wangler." Uncle Remus described how Brer Rabbit, whenever he got into a difficulty, suddenly disappeared, and popped up in a different place. He (Sir John Simon) did not think that it was in the interests of good government or of sound democracy that political Brer Rabbits should have two bolt holes and pop up out of one or the other according to the convenience of the moment. The reason why he regarded that method of electoral reform as unsatisfactory, and held that they should stand stoutly for proportional representation, was best expressed in the words of a very wise French reformer, Jean Jaurès, who said: "The law of contests in single-member constituencies is the law of murder—'thou shalt kill thine adversary.' The law of contests in large constituencies is the law of justice—'you and your adversaries shall each have your fair share.'"

"INDEPENDENT ACTION"

The chief need of the country at the moment was statesmanship which would proclaim and apply the primary need of economy and sound finance. It was not a popular cry, when they came to its practical application; for it meant refusing to vote for further high expenditure of rates and taxes when many proposals involving such expenditure were in themselves admirable and desirable. But he held that unless a more resolute effort was made in that direction the country was threatened with disaster, and all who thought with him were bound to put that consideration in the very front, not only of their declarations, but of their actions. His constituents, therefore, would not be surprised if he claimed to exercise in future, as he had in the past, an independent judgment in public affairs and to follow it up if need be by independent action.

REGIONAL PLANNING OF ENGLAND

HEALTH MINISTER'S HOPE OF BILL NEXT SESSION

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, speaking at Colne yesterday, said that he believed that the Slum Clearance Act was a substantial piece of legislation and had very valuable possibilities in it if used properly by local authorities. If those authorities did not do their duty then there were strong default powers in the Act which would enable him to do it for them.

"Frankly I do not want to have to do that," he said. "You get the best work out of people when it is done willingly and if people are driven it often makes all kinds of trouble. But, of course, these default powers are there to be used if necessary."

There was a need for organization and rationalization in regard to the whole problem of housing and building. England was in the mess that it was to-day because nobody ever planned it and nobody was seriously planning it to-day. They saw in London new lines of buildings just trailing farther and farther into the country without any forethought or proper plan, and making England uglier and uglier. It was too unscientific and his next job was that of planning and of looking at the land of England to get powers for local authorities to enable them to control future developments on scientific and proper lines.

He was hoping to get a planning Bill through in the next Session. It was a very complicated business, but it was necessary as a general background to housing provision and in order to see that in future they did not go on building houses on areas that ought to be kept for open spaces or for the building of factories.

PILGRIMAGE TO INDIAN REFORMER'S TOMB

Distinguished visitors from India, including several members of the Secretariat attending the Round-Table Conference, made on Saturday the annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, the Indian reformer, at Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol. There was a heavy downpour of rain during the simple service conducted by the local Unitarian minister, Dr. Tudor Jones, who mentioned that the Rajah died in Bristol shortly after his arrival in England. At the subsequent reception the Lord Mayor of Bristol (Alderman Clothier) said that hundreds of pilgrimages had been made by famous Indians individually and collectively to the tomb, and every year services had been held at the chapel.

THE SOCIALIST MANIFESTO

AUTHORS' DEFENCE

The following statement has been issued by Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., on behalf of the Mosley political group:—

Criticism of the proposals put forward on our manifesto upon the present crisis have centred largely upon that section of the memorandum which stresses the need for adapting the Parliamentary machine to the needs of the time. In particular, the word "dictatorship" has been applied to the proposal that there should be five Ministers without portfolio specially responsible to the nation for handling the crisis.

As to this, three things may be said. The first is that the memorandum makes it perfectly clear that the power to make and unmake Governments should continue to reside in Parliament. While this sovereign power resides in Parliament, the "dictatorship" talk is an evasion of the issue, which is not one of principle, but of machinery. The second is that the nation must ask itself whether it is better to have a Cabinet of 22 members, no single one of whom holds particular responsibility for handling the situation, or of five members who will be specifically responsible for it. The third is that so long as a Parliament of 615 people is occupied not only with general principles but with every clause, every line, and every word of every Government measure, it is impossible to get through more than two or three big measures in a whole year of Parliamentary time.

RELIEVE PARLIAMENT OF DETAIL

But the situation will not wait on this leisurely pace. In agriculture alone it would take the best part of a decade to push through the measures that ought to be applied in the next six months if that aspect of the situation is to be dealt with.

The solution is obviously to relieve Parliament of the detail work and to ask it to concentrate on its proper function, the determination of general principles which now are obscured by the mass of detail it is asked to cope with. The real enemies of democracy are not those who insist on the need for speedy action, but those who bring democratic Parliamentary constitutions into contempt by refusing to face the facts of the situation.

A second misapprehension relates to our proposals for slowing down the rate of repayment of the War debt. No repudiation of the War debt in any shape or form has been suggested. What is suggested is that the annual contribution to the sinking fund for repayment of debt, fixed at a time when no one foresaw the present crisis, should be reduced in the light of the present conditions.

A third criticism, which mainly comes from Liberal and Labour sources, relates to the protectionist character of some of our proposals. This criticism ignores the situation. It is idle for Labour men to talk about increasing purchasing power at home unless they are prepared to shield the home market from the competition of goods made under worse labour conditions abroad. In theory Labour men and Socialists recognize this. Import Boards form part of the Labour Party programme. So also does prohibition of goods made under sweated conditions. But if Labour men and Socialists are precipitately to retreat into the *laissez-faire* of Cobdenism whenever the issue arises of making control of imports a real thing, it is idle to talk of salvation through a revival of the home market.

A fourth criticism, also from the Labour side, is that our document puts Socialism into the background. If this were true, the short answer would be that Socialism could not have been put more into the background than it has been by the present Government.

"CARETAKER OF CAPITALISM"

Indeed the main criticism of the Government from Socialist quarters is that instead of being an instrument for the achievement of Socialism, it has developed into an ineffective caretaker of capitalism.

But there is another answer. Our friend Mr. James Maxton has said that it would take a majority Socialist Government in uninterrupted office 25 years to bring Socialism into being. But wholesale attacks on the standard of life of the workers—miners, railwaymen, cotton operatives—are here now. What is to be done about the situation?

We believe that the programme we have outlined affords a basis on which men who realize the gravity of the situation can get together to avoid the crisis developing into disaster. That programme has already produced a tremendous response in the country. Shortly our proposals will be available in extended pamphlet form, and we invite all who are in sympathy with their broad outline to communicate with us.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY AT BIRMINGHAM

REPLY TO CRITICISMS OF MANIFESTO

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, speaking at Birmingham last night, said that he continued to receive very strong support in the country for the manifesto recently issued.

They had met with much support, but also with much abuse, which was what he had expected. Both were proof of the vitality of their ideas. Their opponents had little reasonable criticism to offer beyond personal abuse and the customary gibes of the political game. Because he had suggested a new machinery for government he was charged with wanting the job himself. The fact that he had previously resigned office might protect him in fair men's minds from the charge of being a cheaper kind of office-seeker.

The proposed change in machinery was in no sense dictatorship because Parliamentary control was retained, but it would enable a national policy to be carried through. Those who opposed any such change declared themselves content to occupy the decorative posts of government without the power to redeem the pledges they made to the electorate. To meet the new situation required new ideas and a new psychology. The ideas had to be hard, realistic, modern, calling the nation not to easier reward by a competition in promises, but summoning it to effort and action.

RAILWAY RATES

CONFERENCE ON ASSESSMENT

The Railway Assessment Authority (which was set up under the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act, 1930, to value the chief railway systems for purposes of local rates) held a conference on Friday with the railway companies concerned and the associations of the local authorities. Mr. Joshua Scholefield, K.C., the chairman of the authority, presided and there were present representatives of the following companies and bodies:—

The London and North Eastern, the London Midland and Scottish, the Great Western, the Southern, and the Metropolitan Railway Companies, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Boroughs, the County Councils Association, the Municipal Corporations Association, the Urban District Councils Association, and the Rural District Councils Association.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss suggestions put forward by the Railway Assessment Authority for a draft of the apportionment scheme, which is required to be prepared under section 13 of the Act and is to lay down the principles in accordance with which the net annual value of each railway company's undertaking is to be apportioned among the individual hereditaments of the undertaking. There was a free interchange of views without prejudice to the rights of the interested parties, and the representatives of the companies and the local authorities agreed to submit in writing detailed suggestions to which the authority undertook to give careful consideration.

STOKE POGES CLUB BROKEN INTO

A motor-car, stolen in the Metropolitan Police District on Friday night, is believed to have been used by men who broke into the Stoke Court Club, Stoke Poges, early Saturday morning. The night porter on duty surprised four men who were in the office and challenged them. One of the men attacked him and dealt him a blow on the jaw which knocked him down. The men then escaped by a side door. The porter at once telephoned to the Slough police and they turned out with two cars. As the second car was leaving Slough police-station, a motor-car containing four men passed in the direction of London. It was chased as far as Harlington cross-roads, where the men got away. The car was later found abandoned between Harlington and Southall. Nothing has been missed at the club. The night porter is not seriously hurt. The men got away under cover of a terrific storm and the car was left waiting for them a short distance from the club.

ROBBERY AT SHORTLANDS RAILWAY STATION

Thieves who broke into Shortlands railway station, Bromley, on Saturday night ransacked several trunks in the luggage department and stole 1,000 cigarettes from a cigarette kiosk on the platform. They obtained entry to the offices by forcing a window.

THE WEATHER

MILD AND UNSETTLED

Meteorological Office, Dec. 14

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large depression now on the Eastern Atlantic will advance eastward and cause mild, unsettled conditions with freshening southerly winds and rain to spread slowly from the West to most districts, though they are not likely to reach Eastern England for at least 24 hours.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-westerly winds backing later; fair; normal temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Fresh north-westerly winds backing and becoming strong southerly later; fair at first, some rain later in the day; normal temperature at first, mild later.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, with some rain in most districts.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossing from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Fresh westerly winds, backing; fair at first, less settled later; sea rather rough.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Moderate north-westerly to westerly winds; fair; local mist early; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh westerly winds, backing to strong southerly later; cloud increasing and lowering, some rain later; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind W. to N.W., 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface, squally; 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly fine, but local squally showers. Visibility 6-12 miles, but 4,000 yards during showers.

Sun rises, 8.1 a.m.; sets, 3.49 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.33 a.m.; sets, 1.8 p.m.
New Moon, December 20.
Lighting-up time, 4.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.25 a.m. and 10.23 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 13, 6 P.M.—Bar., 993.4mb. (29.34in.), rising slowly; temp., 46deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 6 p.m. to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, 3.6mm. (0.14in.).

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 2.9 hours.

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 14, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1000.2mb. (29.54in.), steady; temp., 40deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, fine.

Saturday, 6 p.m. to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.

Sunday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 44deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.9 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 4; Lowestoft, 2; Southport, 0; Torquay, 1¼; Ventnor, 3¼.

The figures for Saturday were:—Clacton, 2; Southport, 1; Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 3¼.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTIONS

Heavily armed and guarded by a squad of police officers, Mr. P. Rockliff, secretary of the New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society, on Saturday drew £30,000 from a bank in the City, and, with the money tied up in sacks, drove to the society's headquarters in Old-street, Shoreditch. This was the thirty-ninth annual Christmas share-out, and the money represented the surplus after paying all claims for sickness, death, and other benefits.

The London General Omnibus Company's Employees' Friendly Society will share out a sum of approximately £40,000 to its members to-day. Special arrangements are made with the banks for handling the cash, and the share-out is conducted at the various depôts without interference with the men's duties. The society has a membership of approximately 25,000, and the extent of benefits made to its members for the year will amount to £135,000. A convalescent home and dental surgeries are carried on by the society, and it is hoped to open a hydro for the treatment of rheumatic and kindred diseases early in the New Year.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
EAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-o.-T	1·9	—	37	43	Cloudy, showers.
Scarborough	4·4	—	37	44	Fair.
Bridlington	4·8	—	32	46	Slight rain, fair.
Cleethorpes	3·8	0·2	37	44	Fair.
Mablethorpe	4·3	—	36	42	Fair, slight mist.
Yarmouth	3·5	1	40	44	Bright periods.
Felixstowe	5·1	—	38	44	Fine.
Walton-on-N	5·7	—	34	45	Fine, some mist.
Clacton	5·6	—	37	44	Fine, some mist.
Maldon	4·7	—	35	45	Fine, some mist.
Southend	2·2	—	35	43	Fair.
Margate	4·2	—	40	46	Fine.
Ramsgate	4·0	—	38	45	Fair, fine later.
Deal	4·2	—	38	44	Fine.
Dover	5·0	—	38	46	Fine, slight mist.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	4·8	—	37	46	Fine.
Hastings	6·1	0·3	36	45	Fine, slight mist.
Bexhill	5·7	—	36

Durward's

SALE OF COATS FOR MEN and WOMEN

Every overcoat on sale is made by our highly skilled craftsmen from the finest materials, and the prices, which are in many cases below cost, range

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Ready to wear.
Usually from £6 6 0.

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS

have been made on all garments in stock, and other attractive offers include

COATS and SKIRTS
From 4 gns.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
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A Gift for your Motoring friends

Something more than a gift . . . a token of goodwill . . . a present which shows care for a friend's safety. For a Pyrene Fire Extinguisher will put your friends right with the law under the new regulations and protect them from fire on the road as well.

Handsome, useful, welcome! Available in Chromium Plate and other attractive finishes. Packed in jolly Xmas cartons. PRICES from 35/-

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Get Rid of ACIDITY

Digestion cannot proceed properly if the stomach is burdened with acidity. A *rational* and *safe* means of freeing the stomach from acidity is provided by Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges, made by Savory & Moore from a formula of the famous Dr. Jenner.

These lozenges are quite different from the ordinary antacid preparations, and contain neither bismuth nor magnesia. They owe their value to their remarkable power to absorb acidity. To sufferers from Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, Palpitation (especially at night), and all the ills that arise from acidity, they are of the greatest possible benefit. They are quite harmless, having no effect whatever on the stomach itself or the digestive ferments.

A feature of the lozenges, which is attested by all who use them, is the *immediate* relief given, even in chronic cases. Their action is so beneficial that in a short time ordinary meals can be taken without fear of indigestion.

Boxes 1/3, 3/- and 5/-, of all Chemists.

A FREE SAMPLE

of the Lozenges will be sent on receipt of a postcard. Mention *The Times* and address Savory & Moore, Ltd., Chemists to The King, 143a, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

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Antiques and Objects of Art

An opportunity for a merchant selling fine antiques and art objects to locate in the Hotel New Weston, Madison Avenue and 50th Street, New York City. The new corner store will draw its clientele from the finest and best shopping district in the city, and from the guests of this large hotel.

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HECTORS RESTAURANT,
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OPENING for DINNER TUESDAY, DEC. 16th.
Finest Cuisine. Dance Music for Supper by New Venetian Orchestra.

SERVICE DINNERS

39TH BRIGADE, R.G.A.

The twelfth annual reunion dinner of the 39th Brigade, R.G.A., was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, when the following officers were present:—

Colonel Charles F. Phipps; Majors G. De La C. Corbett and F. G. Goddard; Captains M. K. Nelson, L.M.C., and A. L. Chandler, R.A.S.C.; and Messrs. H. Bateman, E. Bell, K. Davies, G. Eaton, T. H. Hill, C. S. Houston, H. Hughes, E. C. James, E. J. Jennings, W. C. Laing, S. U. Sharpe, G. Sindair, J. P. Sinclair, L. P. Tremlett, and L. A. Walters.

No. 41 (F) SQUADRON, R.A.F.

The following officers attended the reunion dinner of No. 41 (F) Squadron, R.A.F., which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday:—

Group Captain Landon, Wing Commanders Bowman and Seeley; Squadron Leaders Huskinson and Aitken; Flight Lieutenants Sanderson, Hilton, Spackman, Bond, Baker and Moore; Stanland, and Edwards; Captains Appleton, Wilson, Bishop, Sampson, Mutch, Bellairs, Mowatt, and Fowler.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 8

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 14

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. T. R. Hine-Haycock (Priest-in-Ordinary in Waiting), and the Revd. Canon T. Guy Rogers (Chaplain to The King; Rector of Birmingham) preached the Sermon.

To-day is the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Duke of York.

The King and Queen visited the Duke and Duchess of York at 145, Piccadilly, and the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Princess Beatrice at Kensington Palace, this afternoon.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke have disposed of their house, 4, Belgrave-place. Lady Carisbrooke has left London for Spain and is spending the next few weeks with the King and Queen of Spain at Madrid. Lord Carisbrooke will be proceeding to Madrid at the end of this week. In the meantime all correspondence should be addressed to Kensington Palace.

The Marquess of Salisbury is suffering from the effects of overwork. He has been ordered by his medical advisers to have complete rest. During this period no correspondence will be attended to.

The Countess of Listowel will leave 14, Bryanston-square on Saturday for Oxton House, Kenton, Devon.

The Earl of Chesterfield left 41, Grosvenor-square on Thursday for Beningbrough, York.

Lord and Lady Parmoor will leave 29, Wilton-crescent at the end of this week for Sidmouth, where they will spend Christmas.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave 28, Grosvenor-street to-day for Paris.

Lady Winefride Elwes will spend Christmas at Selwood Place, Stanwell, near Staines.

Lady Mary Savile will spend Christmas with the Earl of Mexborough at Arden Hall, Hemsley, and expects to leave London about December 23.

The Dowager Lady Hillingdon left London on Saturday for Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore will leave 16, Princes-gate on January 3 for Cannes, where she will remain until April.

Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd expect to leave 39, Bryanston-square next Saturday for Italy, where they will stay for a month.

The Hon. Mrs. Trevor Lewis will leave London to-day to join the Empress of Australia at Monaco for a cruise round the world.

Sir Francis Layland-Barratt will arrive at 68, Cadogan-square to-day from Torquay to spend a few days in London.

M. C. M. Laptew, Acting Counsellor to the Rumanian Legation, will return to London to-day from the Continent.

Mr. and Lady Barbara Bevan will leave 6, Norfolk-crescent next Sunday for Ford Manor, Lingfield, where they will spend Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmut Schröder hope to arrive to-day at Earlywood, Ascot, which they have taken on lease. (Telephone, Ascot 71.)

The Queen visited the exhibition of decorative prints at the New Burlington Galleries on Thursday and made three or four purchases. The Queen was much pleased and interested with what she saw.

The Duchess of York has consented to attend a Christmas holiday *matinée* performance for youth, in aid of the Winter Distress League, at the Cambridge Theatre on Friday.

Prince George will attend the Eclipse ball, arranged by Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger in aid of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, at the Park Lane Hotel on Wednesday.

Lady Maureen Stanley announces that, with a cheque received from Lady Hulton, the Conservative ball has realized £3,000 free of all expense.

Mrs. H. Chapple has consented to act as hostess at the Guy's Hospital residents' ball to be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Friday, January 16, 1931.

FUNERALS

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON

Lady Anderson has received the following telegram from the Prince of Wales:—

"Please accept my deepest sympathy in your great sorrow.—EDWARD P."

The funeral service of Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson will take place at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at 11 a.m. to-day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR ARTHUR YORKE

The funeral service for Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Horatio Arthur Yorke, C.B., late R.E., was held on Saturday morning at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens. The Rev. B. F. Simpson officiated. The chief mourners were Lady Yorke (widow), Mr. P. C. Yorke, Mrs. Garstin, Miss Garstin, Major and Mrs. Carol Fiennes, Mrs. Dickson, and Miss Draper. Others present included:—

The Countess of Hardwicke, the Dowager Lady Loch, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Gamble, Major-General Duperier, Miss Ella Macmahon, Sir Reginald Antrobus, Mr. Cyril Lloyd, Mrs. Frank Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer Aitken and Miss Molly Aitken, the Misses Draper, Miss Marsh, Miss Hilda Marsh, Miss Jeffray, Colonel Sir John Pringle, Miss Evans, Miss Mary Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lucas, Miss Costeker, Colonel C. H. Darling, Captain Seton Christopher, Mrs. John Thackeray, Sir William Marwood, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. Yeatherd, Sir Felix Pole, Colonel H. B. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Prior, General Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hogg, Mrs. Wilfred Bevan, Colonel La Terriere, Miss Blackburn, Miss Vansittart, Mrs. Erskine Loch, and Mr. J. L. Edwards (representing the chairman, directors, and chief officers of the Great Western Railway Company).

The burial took place at Barnes Cemetery, East Sheen.

MR. F. C. LE MARCHANT

The funeral service for Mr. Francis Charles Le Marchant was held at St. Michael's, Chester-square on Saturday morning, the Rev. W. H. Elliott officiating. The chief mourners were Brigadier-General Sir Edward and Lady Le Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. William Le Marchant, Mr. Herbert Le Marchant, and Mr. Denis Le Marchant. Others present included:—

Admiral Evelyn Le Marchant, Miss Dora Le Marchant, Miss Ethel Le Marchant, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Mr. Harold Farrer, Mrs. Ogilvy, Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, and Mrs. Clements, Mr. Archibald Jamieson, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Stephen Bagge, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. Duncan Stirling, Mr. C. G. Hamilton, Mr. Edward Hoare, Miss Frances Seymour, Mr. G. Farrer, Mr. Henry Farrer, Mr. C. Cowdery, Mr. Herbert Arbuthnot, Mr. Alexander Johnston, Miss La Primaudaye, Mrs. Patterson, Major Sir Harry Goschen (National Provincial Bank), Miss Florence Anson, Mrs. Frederick Butler, Sir William Graham-Harrison (representing the United University Club), Mr. Gaspar Le Marchant, Miss Negean, Mr. Alfred Mildmay, Mr. R. C. Whiteroft, Mrs. Edward Gennion, Mr. Charles Barnett, Mrs. Kaufer, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Knightley, members of the staff of H. S. Lefevre and Co., and members of the household staff.

The burial took place privately afterwards at St. Saviour's Church, Valley End, Chobham, Surrey.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SQUADRON LEADER THE HON. RALPH COCHRANE AND MISS H. WIGGIN

The marriage arranged between Squadron Leader the Hon. Ralph Cochrane, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, and Miss Hilda Wiggin will take place at the Church of St. Simon Zelotes, Lennox-gardens, on Monday, December 22, at 11.30 a.m.

MR. M. PATRICK AND LADY EVELYN GRAHAM

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. Mark Patrick, late of H.M. Diplomatic Service, son of the late Colin Grant Patrick, and Lady Evelyn Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Lovelace.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. N. LORISTON CLARKE, R.N., AND MISS C. OAKES

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant-Commander Geoffry N. Loriston Clarke, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Loriston Clarke, of Deerhurst Priory, Clifton, Bristol, and Cicely, daughter of Captain M. P. R. Oakes (late 5th Royal Irish Lancers) and of Mrs. Oakes, of 34, Cheyne-row, S.W.3.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. BATT AND MISS V. COLE

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Batt and Miss Violet Cole will take place in London, very quietly, on January 8.

MR. J. G. FISHER AND MISS MANLOVE

The engagement is announced between John Greenwood Fisher, Royal Marines, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fisher, of 5, Tudor-road, Beckenham, and Jill, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Manlove, of 114, Gloucester-place, W.1.

MR. L. T. CHUBB AND MISS ELLIS

An engagement is announced between Llyn Travers, Nigerian Administrative Service, elder son of the Rev. H. P. B. and Mrs. Chubb, of Hatchford, Surrey, and Aileen Haughton, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. P. H. Ellis, of Emlyn Lodge, Cobham, Surrey.

MR. N. BOMER AND MISS BOOCOCK

The engagement is announced between Neville, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bomer, of Marsham Manor, Gerrards Cross, and Esmé Murielle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Grimwood Boocock, of Aveley, Gerrards Cross, and eldest great-granddaughter of the late Mr. John Tompkins, of Aveley Hall, Essex.

MR. H. D. DORÉE AND MISS F. VESTEY JONES

The engagement is announced between Harold Douglas Dorée, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dorée, of Oakleigh, Edgware, Middlesex, and Florence Sarah Vestey, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Jones, of Strathleven, Oakleigh Park.

MR. T. CLOVER LARKWORTHY AND MISS MILES SHARP

The engagement is announced between Mr. Thomas Clover Larkworthy, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Larkworthy, 24, Kensington-court, W.8, and Pamela Miles Sharp, only daughter of Mrs. Lane-Roberts, of 17, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

MR. I. WEDDERBURN AND MISS I. JEANS

The engagement is announced between Innes Wedderburn, Writer to the Signet, only son of the late A. F. J. Wedderburn and of Mrs. Wedderburn, 10, Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh, and Innes, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jeans, Delavor, Noctorum, Birkenhead.

CHRISTENINGS

The son of Mrs. Rope, the widow of Squadron Leader Rope, R.A.F., who lost his life in the R 101, was christened at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Ipswich, on December 6. Father B. McCaul officiated, and the child was named Crispin Michael. The godparents were Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander H. R. H. Vaughan, R.N., and Mrs. Vaughan.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Woodman Burbidge took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Saturday afternoon, December 13. Prebendary Gough officiated, and the child was named John Richard Woodman. The godparents were Mr. A. M. Faulkner, Mr. Charles H. Kearley, Mr. John W. Appel (New York), and Miss Queena Tonge. Among those present were Sir Woodman and Lady Burbidge and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kearley (grandparents), Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Mr. and Mrs. Venables.

The christening of the infant son of Lieutenant-Commander L. Gordon E. Robinson, R.N., and Mrs. Robinson, took place on Saturday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Brompton. Prebendary Gough officiated, and the child was named Keith Lawrance Stewart.

LUNCHEONS

NAWAB SIR AHMED AMIN JUNG

Nawab Sir Ahmed Amin Jung, of the Hyderabad Delegation for the Round-Table Conference, gave a luncheon party at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday, when the guests included:—

Lord Headley, Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Brian Egerton, Colonel Sir George Paton, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Reginald Glancy, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Stuart Fraser, Mr. A. Latif, Mr. Baipai, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. K. M. Pannikar, Mr. Pattani, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. R. Rutherford, Dr. L. Dent, Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Anderson, Sir Robert Johnson, Sir Lennox Russell, Major Graham Pole, Mr. Yusaf Ali, Professor W. Rothenstein, Mr. M. H. Kidwin, and Mr. Abdula Pasha.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

The Earl of Lonsdale will preside at the luncheon to be given to the ruling Princes of India by the British Sportsmen's Club at the Savoy Hotel to-morrow.

BALL

5TH BATTALION, THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

The regimental ball of the 5th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's), was held at the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, on Friday. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. E. Wenger, Colonel and Mrs. Joseph, Colonel and Mrs. Walwyn, Colonel Barke, Major and Mrs. Hobart, Lieutenant H. C. Wenger, Mr. R. J. Wenger, Mr. and Miss Whiston, Colonel and Mrs. Harry Clive, Major-General C. J. C. Grant, Major and Mrs. W. E. Cowlishaw, Major and Mrs. W. H. Grindley, Mrs. N. M. Harrison, Colonel and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson, Sir Francis and Lady Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Parrington, Major G. J. Worthington, Mr. N. J. Wenger, Mr. A. H. C. Wenger, Major and Mrs. C. J. Woolley, Captain H. F. Wood, Captain G. C. C. Atkinson, Captain and Mrs. A. H. Waddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bullock, Mr. A. S. Llewellyn, Mr. C. M. G. Boote, Mr. J. Meakin, Mr. J. Preece, and Captain and Mrs. C. B. Startin.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, DEC. 12

The whole of the Municipal Casino is now open and the newly erected section, of which the main feature is a spacious hall, twice the size of the one it has replaced, with a stage for theatrical and musical performances, an effective system of concealed lighting and modern decorations, and a series of exceptionally large windows overlooking the harbour and the Esterel Mountains, is a notable improvement. The theatre opens on December 15 with a series of comedies and the weekly classical concerts are to be resumed next Friday.

The Polo Club at Mandelieu will be open for practice on and after December 15, and the first public match of the season will take place on December 27. During January there will be a series of weekly handicap tournaments for the Bernascon Cup. The Marquis de Meyronnet de St. Marc is again president of the club and the manager for the season will be Major E. Graham.

Arrivals in the town include Sir Harry and Lady Skinner at the Villa La Madeleine; General and Mme. Blacque, Villa Francesca; Mrs. Ralph Cazenove, Villa Toboso; Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Riddle, Villa Sans-Souci, Mandelieu; Mr. and Mrs. G. Roche Cheetham, Villa Boucley; General and Mrs. Carleton Clery, Villa Romarin; Prince and Princess Toumanoff, Villa les Anglais; and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bleackley, Villa Allevria. Guests in various hotels include Sir William Stuart-Menteth and Captain Charles Somers-Cocks, Grand Hotel; Sir William and Lady Plender and Mr. and Mrs. John Plender, Hôtel Beau-Site; Admiral and Mrs. H. Fyler, Gallia Palace; and the Hon. Mrs. Phillimore, Hôtel des Anglais.

MEMORIAL TO SIR LAURENCE JENKINS

A window in memory of the late Sir Laurence Hugh Jenkins, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, and later of India, and his son, the late Lieutenant Glodrydd Laurence Richard Jenkins, Welsh Guards, was dedicated in Llangoedmore Church, Cardiganshire, by the Bishop of St. David's. The window, which is the gift of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Bombay, portrays Christ as the perfect, impartial Judge, conveying an analogy to the great reputation for upright and impartial judgments which Sir Laurence earned for himself in India.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

TO-NIGHT.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester.

TO-MORROW.—Officers' ball, Westmorland and Cumberland Territorial Army Units, Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle.

DECEMBER 17.—The Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Kelso.

DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.

DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).

Pipewell Foot Beagles Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.

The United Hunts ball, Town Hall, Banbury.

Nottingham General Hospital annual ball, Greyfriars Hall, Nottingham.

Princes Risborough Agricultural Association Farmers' Hunt ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe (The Night Watchman band).

North Staffs Hunt ball, Maer Hall (by permission of Miss Harrison) (Clifford Essex band).

Leicestershire and Rutland Territorial Army ball, King's Hall, Grand Hotel, Leicester.

DECEMBER 22.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).

DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).

Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).

West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball-room, King's Lynn.

DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).

Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).

The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).

DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.

The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).

Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.

Cheltenham Hospitals ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).

South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).

The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).

JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).

West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).

Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).

The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the Officers of the Garrison).

JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).

The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.

The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).

The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).

The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.

The North Cotswold Hunt ball.

The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).

The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).

Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).

Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).

The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.

6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.

Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.

Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).

North Norfolk Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich (Vale Lane's band).

The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.

Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band).

The 46th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.

Wycombe Memorial Hospital annual ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe.

JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).

Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).

The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.

Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.

The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).

Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).

The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).

The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.

Derbyshire Children's Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.

JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).

The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).

The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).

York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).

Cornwall County hall, Truro.

Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).

Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).

JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).

The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).

The Suffolk County ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).

5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).

The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).

JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.), Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy band).

The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.

County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).

The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).

Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Cat Club band).

The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.

West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.

The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.

The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.

The League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.

The Albrighton Hunt ball, Chillington Hall, Wolverhampton (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford) (Newman's band).

JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).

Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.

The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shire Hall, Worcester.

(Continued in next column)

The High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro (Dick Richards's band).

JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).

The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.

The V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Clifford Essex band).

JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.

The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).

The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).

Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.

Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).

The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.

The West Street Harriers Hunt ball, Fredville Park, Nonington, near Dover (by permission of Miss Hardy) (Vassie's band).

The Beaumont dance, May Fair Hotel (Marius Winter's band).

JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.

JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball.

Meynell Hunt ball, Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).

Warneford Hospital ball, Shire Hall, Warwick.

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.

FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.

FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).

FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn., K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).

MARCH 6.—South Herts Beagles Hunt ball, Town Hall, St. Albans.

MARCH 13.—Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary ball, College Hall (by special permission of the Master and Fellows).

The Tedworth Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Tidworth.

APRIL 7.—South Pembrokeshire Hunt ball, Tenby.

BRUCE OF ABYSSINIA

A GREAT EXPLORER

The two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of James Bruce of Kinnaird, "the African traveller," is being observed by Harrow, where he spent four years, by the putting up of a panel to his memory.

Bruce is best remembered for his adventurous life in Abyssinia, his description of the country and the customs of the people, his friendship for Queen Esther (the young wife of the grim old warrior and king-maker, Ras Michael), and his search for "the fountains of the Nile." The recent festivities at the coronation of Haili Selassie as Negus Negusti (king of kings) of Ethiopia recall the incredulity with which many of Bruce's statements were received in polite London. That the Abyssinians cut steaks from the flanks of live oxen and forthwith ate them could not be believed. But Bruce's statement was accurate, as were strange stories he told of other people—such as men and women who wore rings on their lips and not in their ears and, to quote Sir Francis Head, Bruce's biographer and champion, "instead of playing tunes upon them wore the entrails of animals as ornaments." One claim Bruce made—it is carved on his tombstone—time has disproved. It was the source of the Blue Nile, not of the main stream, that he reached. But he was the first to trace that river to its confluence with the White Nile. And Bruce himself marked the White Nile on his map and recorded that it was the larger river, though strenuously maintaining that the Blue was the true Nile.

At Harrow Dr. Cox, the headmaster, said of him at the age of 14, "Mr. Bruce is as promising a young man as ever I had under my care." Ill-health and disinclination put an end to an effort to make him a lawyer. At the age of 22 he was in London intent on a career in India. But he fell in love, married, and lost his wife in the same year. He thereupon began to travel in Europe, fighting a duel in Brussels and seeing one of the battles in the Seven Years' War. In Spain his interest in the Moors led to his learning Arabic, and Arabic led him on to Geez (Ethiopic) and Amharic. Fired with the exploits of the Bruces he made an offer to Pitt, when war with Spain broke out, to lead an attack on Ferrol; the offer was declined, but in 1762 he was made Consul at Algiers, with a commission to take drawings of the ruined cities of Barbary and a hint from Lord Halifax that he could slake his thirst for adventure by trying to find the Nile source.

At the Court of the Dey Bruce firmly upheld British interests, and learned more than a smattering of medicine from the King's Surgeon. For over a year he went about the land sketching the remains of the old Roman cities—many of his drawings were given to George III. and are now in the Royal Library at Windsor—until he was shipwrecked off the coast of Tripoli. Cast ashore senseless he only saved his life by assuring the Arabs that he was "a poor Nazarene *Hakim* (physician) who went about the world doing good for the sake of God." Travels in Crete, Cyprus, Asia Minor, and Syria followed, and at last he undertook his great Abyssinian journey in 1768. First he went to Egypt and as *Hakim* gained the friendship of the Mameluke Bey of Cairo. After adventures in the Arabian Desert he spent some time in recharting the Red Sea, thereby earning the gratitude of many British seamen. When he landed at Jeddah, before crossing over to Abyssinia, he was ill with fever and dressed in common seamen's clothes. The British Agent thought him ready for the hospital or the grave; but the "poor wreck" carried a firman from the Sultan and recommendations from the Bey of Cairo and others. When he left for Marsowa all the guns at Jeddah fired a salute in his honour.

His adventures in Abyssinia and his journey thence to where now Khartoum stands, and then across the desert to Syene, occupy two of the five volumes of his "Travels," and reveal the man himself, self-confident, adroit, and ever-resourceful. The journey across the desert nearly ended in disaster; the camels died, sand-storms, famine, and thirst afflicted the little party. Finally, Bruce had to abandon his drawings, instruments, and previous journal. But having gained the Nile and safety, "the madman," as the Turks called him, went back into the desert and recovered his lost belongings.

Although his travels in all had lasted 20 years, he was only 44 years old, and might have done much more. But, disgusted with the incredulity of the home public, he retired to his estate at Kinnaird for the rest of his life. He remarried, and was again left a widower, this time with a son and daughter. His studies in astronomy made the countryside declare "the Laird be gaen daft." He was most hospitable, and it was at one of his entertainments that he met his death—at the age of 63. He went to attend an aged lady from the drawing-room to her carriage. At the head of the grand staircase he missed his footing, fell down, struck his head, and soon afterwards died. Harrow does well to honour the forerunner of all modern explorers of the African Continent.

PARIS FASHIONS

NEATNESS IN WINTER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Popular fashions in Paris may be said to be tailormade. Neat little woollen crêpe or silk crêpe dresses are worn under long coats of cloth, tweed, or fur, which may be straight or flared, belted or not, but they always have high collars and deep fur cuffs. Small hats are worn far back from the brow, though that style suits only a few. A fashion dear to Paris at this time of the year are real violets with furs, but artificial flowers are also made to match some part of the dress.

The popularity of beads has broken the bounds of good taste. No well-dressed woman would wear turquoise beads on a black frock, but a dress, nevertheless, may want a flash of something decorative and bold, and beads meet the demand, though unless the stones are real they soon become too common. Decorative gloves also have grown too popular, and simply stitched pull-over gloves in a colour to match shoes, dress and coat, or hat and bag, are preferable. Silk scarves and squares are tucked into coats down the front and loosely folded about the neck. Evening handkerchiefs of chiffon to match a dress are elaborately incrusted with flowers and petals, or designs are hand-painted at the corners. Short fur ties may be worn with fur coats. With a high-collared black Persian lamb coat there may be a short white ermine tie.

A bright coloured dress under a long dark coat of cloth or fur is one of Molyneux's ideas for the Riviera. It observes the

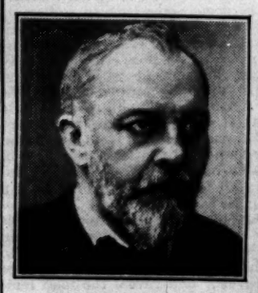
THE SPANISH DISTURBANCES: VALENCIA STRIKE INCIDENTS

WHERE THE REVOLT TOOK PLACE.—A general view of the garrison town of Jaca, in the province of Huesca, near the French frontier, the scene of the revolt by the garrison troops. Artillery was used by Government troops, who defeated the rebels outside the town.

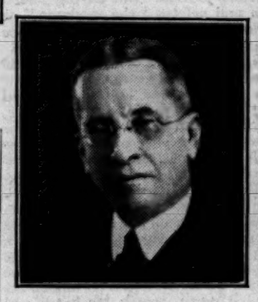
AN OVERTURNED TRAMCAR in a street at Valencia during the disturbances. On the left are mounted police, who constantly patrolled the streets. There were a number of encounters between the police and strikers.

THE VALENCIA STRIKE.—The general strike which was declared for 48 hours at Valencia has ended, and the situation there is now reported to be normal. Our picture shows police on guard with a machine-gun during the strike.

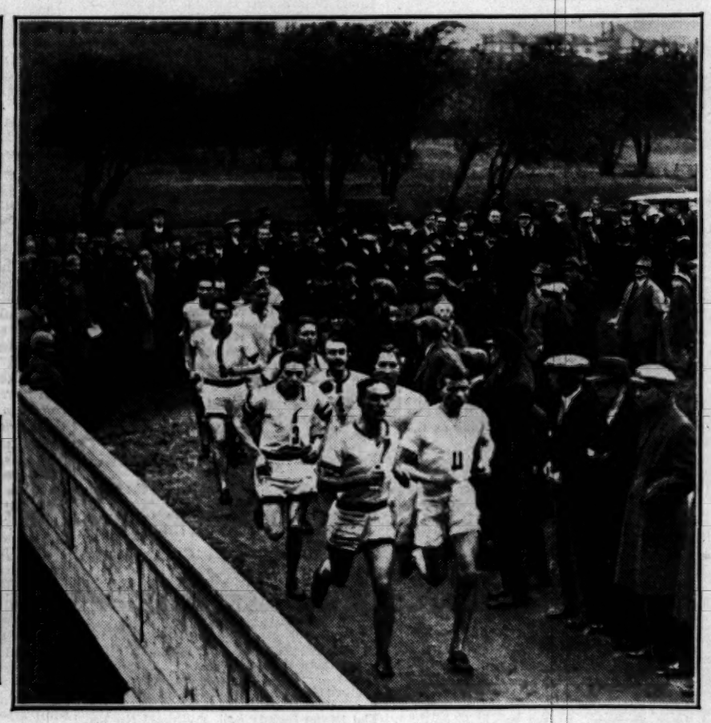
AN ARREST.—Police arresting one of the rioters at Valencia. A partial tramway service was carried on during the strike, and men of the Army Service Corps delivered bread and letters.



M. STEEG, who, after the failure of MM. Barthou and Laval, has formed a new French Cabinet.



SIR DONALD CAMERON
Governor of Tanganyika, who has been appointed Governor of Nigeria.



THE UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.—Competitors in the University cross-country race on Saturday crossing the bridge just after the start at Horton Kirby. Oxford won by 26 points to 29.

A MEET OF THE OAKLEY.—Hounds moving off at Thurleigh in Bedfordshire, where a meet of the Oakley Hunt took place on Saturday.

A special occasion requires special consideration

THEN IS THE TIME FOR

PLAYER'S No. 3 EXTRA QUALITY

Virginia Cigarettes

50 for 3/3
100 for 6/4

A gift which is a compliment to your friend's taste and your own.

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CATALOGUE of latest models and patterns of materials, post free, on mention of "The Times."

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The Times
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SUPPLEMENT

Every Thursday
Threepence

Christmas Charities

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
has said:—

"Great Britain is a country in which voluntary causes have always flourished, and it is very desirable to foster the spirit of public service on which they are based, because that spirit is one of our best assets as a nation."

Will you light a Candle?

The bitter winds of adversity have left many children in the darkness and the cold. During the year **725** such little ones have been received in the Children's Home, and there is still a

WAITING LIST

for whom we mean to find a home before Christmas.

YOUR GIFT OF FIVE GUINEAS

will light a candle in the immediate admission of one of these little ones.

'All ye who Christians be,
Oh, light my tiny candle here for me.
It has gone out: I am not very old,
And as I travelled in the cold
A bitter wind with all his might
Blew, and put out my little light.

'All ye who Christians be,
Will ye not list to me,
Who have so often prayed
I might not be afraid?
I am a little frightened—can't you see?
Oh, light my little candle here for me.'

EDNA NORMAN (*By permission*)

MY CHRISTMAS CANDLE

Please Light a Candle for me by taking a child from the Waiting List into the Children's Home. I enclose Five Guineas, and should be glad to have some particulars of the child received.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Principal: Rev. W. HODSON SMITH
General Treasurers: The Rt. Hon. Lord Wakefield of Hythe, G.B.E., LL.D. / Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (Founded by Dr. Stephenson)
30 Branches 4000 Children
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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

There are 8,291 children in the Barnardo Family.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

450 Fatherless Boys and Girls at the LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL

NEED YOUR HELP

They are taken from 7-11 years of age, housed, clothed, fed and educated, and at 15-16 are equipped with outfits and suitable positions found for them.

During the last 117 years 11,150 children from all parts of the British Empire have benefited and the sum of £30,000 per annum is required to carry on this national work.

Offertories, legacies, subscriptions and enquiries as to admission will be welcomed

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The Honorary Treasurer desires to thank those who have hitherto supported this Fund by their donations and subscriptions.

Our recent Researches have undoubtedly advanced our knowledge of Cancer, and it is not too much to hope that the further prosecution of the investigations will ultimately yield results of the greatest importance on the nature and treatment of the disease.

Donations and Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, or may be paid to the Westminster Bank, Limited, Marylebone Branch, 1, Stratford Place, London, W., A/c Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby bequeath the sum of £ to the Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1, for the purpose of Scientific Research and I direct that his receipt shall be a good discharge of such legacy.

All Thoughtful Minds

deplore the fact that a certain hidden plague is tainting our National life—a plague that claims its innocent victims in new-born children. The facts cannot be denied: must not be ignored.

Since 1746 this Hospital has used its utmost efforts to meet the clamant needs of the case. No fewer than 798 babies born in the Hospital have entered the world free of disease, through the special ante-natal treatment there provided.

It will be recognized that the work of the Hospital, from its very nature, is not only

DIFFICULT TO CONDUCT
but also
DIFFICULT TO WRITE ABOUT

That being so, please read between the lines and, realizing that which cannot be here expressed, send **a much needed Christmas Gift** to

The London Lock Hospital

HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.9.

Hon. Treasurers:
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., and The LORD KINNAIRD.

The Spirit of Giving is the Joy of Christmas

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND 'ARETHUSA' TRAINING SHIP

have acquired Esher Place, Esher, as a Home for 180 girls, and make an urgent appeal for £5,000 which is needed to complete the purchase and adapt the house for its new use. YOU MOTHERS AND FATHERS, with children of your own, if only you could see some of the homes in which children live you would be amazed that such things could exist to-day.

Please send a gift, and make your own Christmas-time happier in the knowledge of having helped others.

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THE TWO-FOLD WORK FOR CANCER

Calls for Further Extensions

A Corner of one of the Laboratories.

The Cancer Hospital (Free) is the first special hospital in London devoted to Cancer Treatment and Research. It is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases who may remain for life. Numbers of cases from all parts of the world attend the Radiological Department, where the latest approved methods of treatment are applied.

An Urgent Appeal is made for £150,000 for a new Radiological block and other extensions which will add eighty beds to the hospital; and also for radium.

Please send cheques, crossed Coutts & Co., to the Secretary,

The Cancer Hospital (FREE)

(Incorporated under Royal Charter.)

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PORTSMOUTH AND DEVONPORT

WILL you help the Trustees to carry on this fifty year old work for the benefit, physically, morally and spiritually, of the men of the Royal Navy?

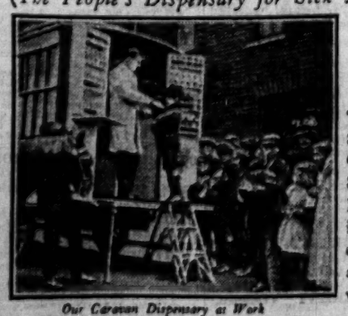
FUNDS are still needed to complete the Memorial Block at Portsmouth in memory of the late Dame Sophia G. Wintz, D.B.E.

Contributions should be sent to The Hon. Treasurer, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth.

LOVERS OF ANIMALS

PLEASE HELP THE P. D. S. A.

(The People's Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor.)



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FOUNDED 1917.
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Through its **62 DISPENSARIES** and **7 MOTOR CARAVAN DISPENSARIES**, the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals is relieving the silent agony of animals whose owners are unable to pay for veterinary service.

Nearly Three-Quarters of a Million Treated in One Year.

Being supported solely by voluntary contributions, may we look to you to help in our humane campaign?

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"GIVE GENEROUSLY THIS CHRISTMASTIDE AND HELP ST. MARY'S TO BE OF STILL GREATER SERVICE TO HUMANITY."

DONATIONS TO GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Chairman, Extension Appeal Fund, St. Mary's Hospital, W.2, WILL BE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

"He that does good to another man, does good also to himself."
—SENECA.

MAY we be the medium of helping YOU to do good this Christmas? Gifts towards the "Christmas Cheer" Fund will be gratefully acknowledged by GENERAL EDWARD J. HIGGINS, The Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The SALVATION ARMY

THE FRIEND OF NUMBERLESS—NEEDS NUMBERLESS FRIENDS
WILL YOU BE ONE?

Agriculture

SCRUB BULLS

"LOOK AT IRELAND"

(By the late C. J. B. MACDONALD)

The intelligent and helpful consideration of the scrub bull problem is a much more comprehensive and complicated question than is commonly supposed. "Look at Ireland" is an ordinary catch-phrase, but like most sayings of the type, it completely misrepresents or minimizes the intensity and difficulty of the situation. If the elimination of the badly bred, defectively developed bull is to be effected to useful purpose the work will have to be gone about in a manner appropriate to the momentous character of the task undertaken. It may be sound advice to look to Ireland, but if searching eyes are to be cast across the St. George's Channel, the range of vision and power of suitable penetration should not be restricted by preconceived or prejudiced ideas or wishes. There is in the Irish experiences and achievements abundant material for profitable inquiry and the extraction of fruitful deduction, but the investigation must be made upon independent grounds and with a correct perspective of relative issues and requirements.

Important improvement has been accomplished in the store cattle of Ireland in recent decades. To attribute the whole or the major share of the credit for this change to the licensing system is to forget the many years of very valuable and expensive work that preceded the adoption of compulsory licensing. The real spade work in Ireland was done in the 30 years precedent to the system now so widely acclaimed as the unfailing road to successful achievement. It is not sought, in raising this point, to minimize the influences of the method that has been in force in both sections of Ireland in the last seven or eight years; the object is to examine the position and records of attainment in a fair and instructive manner in order that whatever is attempted in this country should be devised with understanding and with reasonable prospects of effecting what is intended.

STATE SCHEME IN IRELAND

It was in 1887 that the improvement of cattle in Ireland was first taken in hand in a serious sense at Government instigation or with State help. The intervention of the Government may have been inspired by a few earlier projects on private initiative which yielded remarkable results. I believe the late Major H. L. Barton, of Straffan House, Co. Kildare, was one of the first to break into fresh ground for sires of the type that was to lead to the developments of which so much has recently been heard. In the early eighties Major Barton was induced to try sires of the Cruickshank strains in his very fine herd of Booth Shorthorns. The blending of old and new in Shorthorn form, rather than in blood, was so successful that the Straffan example was soon followed in private herds and later in national efforts to raise the general standard of commercial cattle in Ireland. The State scheme began on modest proportions, but it expanded steadily until about 1,000 premium bulls were in service in Ireland before licensing was begun.

The three decades of preparatory work should not be overlooked in computing the benefits of the licensing system. In that time, although only a thousand bulls or fewer had been distributed on the premium principle, it will not be contended, specially by any one who had been in the habit of attending the shows of the Royal Dublin and Belfast societies, that progress was slow or wanting in encouraging features. The classes of Shorthorns improved steadily, and equally remarkable changes were noticeable in Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, and other breeds when the premium system extended in corresponding proportions to them. As a result of this wise and generous procedure improved classes of cows and heifers of all breeds displaced the older grades, and thus a way was prepared for the introduction of the licensing method that has had no counterpart in Great Britain. There has been no preliminary work here, and, without recourse to something of the kind on a suitable scale and with suitable material, it would be over-sanguine to anticipate considerable success from procedure on what can be little better than haphazard lines.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE

It is advisable also to study the conditions in the two countries in order to avoid the imposition of regulations that may prove both unprofitable and harassing to stockowners. The production of store and beeving cattle is much more a speciality in Ireland than in England and Wales. The figures for the Irish Free State in comparison with those for England and Wales signify variations of fundamental difference. The records of production are £8,000,000 a year of dairy produce and £20,000,000 of stores and beef. The corresponding statistics for England and Wales are £57,600,000 and £34,660,000, making it clear that dairy cattle are of greater importance here than in Ireland. These facts complicate the position, since it will not be disputed that concentration upon milk is detrimental to the production of the best classes of grazing cattle. It may be regrettable, as many think, that deep milking should be cultivated to the injury of meat production, but things have to be accepted as they are, and to attempt to change them by legislation would be to create a dangerous precedent in interfering with the freedom of the individual, who, presumably, is most competent to manage his own affairs.

The British Ministry of Agriculture has done good work by means of its premium scheme. Would it not be wise to develop operations on this voluntary principle rather than to proceed on lines for which the country is not ready? The Irish Departments still continue to encourage the breeding of better-class cattle in other ways than by licensing bulls. They do not hesitate to buy selected bulls in Scotland at high prices, sometimes paying for one bull as much as the Ministry of Agriculture is willing to give for 10 bulls. It will be seen that the subject is both large and involved, and before setting out upon a system that may be more irritating than useful it would be prudent to examine and balance the governing factors involved.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

SUGAR BEET

It is interesting to learn that the sugar content of much of the beet grown this year in the Eastern Counties has increased rapidly in the past six weeks. Factory figures recently published suggest that this year at any rate the relatively mild autumn following upon a wet summer has acted upon the leaves as it ought to act, and has enabled them to go on with the business of carbon fixation, while the roots have continued the storage of sugar for some time after the real growing season has finished. In many seasons this tendency to gain richness of sugar content at the end of the season is masked by the growth of new leaves upon the crowns of the beets, and these tend to draw upon the sugar already stored in the root and so to neutralize any gains that may come from long ripening. The delay in settling the question of the subsidy, and, therefore, the price for next year's crop, is causing a great deal of inconvenience and anxiety in the Eastern Counties which carry the largest acreages of sugar beet. The good practice of deep winter cultivation, and, in some cases, sub-soiling, has gained many adherents among the best growers, and, as everybody knows, operations of this kind should be carried through as early as possible. It is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that the delay in the official councils is making it impossible for many well-intentioned farmers who grow large acreages of sugar beet to make a proper business plan for next season.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

The conspicuous indifference of the Government to the prosperity of the agricultural industry is naturally being reflected in various ways. One of the most notable and regrettable indications of growing distrust and apprehension is the diminishing number of students attending at least some of the agricultural colleges. Possibly classes relating to the smaller sections of the industry—not unimportant but still subordinate—are attracting normal numbers of students, but students aiming at an agricultural career, that is, a career in the management of the land, the growing of crops, and the production of live stock, are offered little inducement to devote themselves to development of their plans. At present they can be pardoned if they feel that it would be waste of time and money to proceed with studies that, while existing conditions continue, can lead nowhere. It is sad to reflect that impoverishment and neglect by the nation of a fundamental industry should have reached a point when it cuts right at the root of schemes designed to make for efficiency and success.

ESSEX IMMIGRANTS

Why is it that, since the bad days of the eighties, Essex has been more or less the Mecca of farmers in many parts of Great Britain seeking a change of county? The reasons for this migration, and other notable changes in domicile, are to be investigated by the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics. So far as Essex is concerned, with the assistance of the county secretary of the Farmers' Union, a scheme has been devised whereby local representatives of the union are to be asked to state how many immigrant farmers and their sons are farming in their respective parishes. If the information is considered adequate it will be tabulated and published. There are other migrations which are so striking that their causes might also be closely inquired into. Why have Cornish farmers migrated to Hertfordshire? Why have Welshmen gone to Warwickshire and Northants? Is it with the object of bettering themselves? Do they introduce fresh systems of farming in their new homes? These are questions the solving of which should prove valuable to the industry.

POULTRY-FARMS AND FARM-POULTRY

Visible signs of the recent substantial increase in our fowl population are to be seen in many districts. Improved marketing organization and cheap feeding-stuffs, combined with the favourable reports that have been issued lately as to the economic status of the poultry industry, have brought about a promising crop of poultry-farms wherever local conditions are at all suitable. At the same time, many general farmers who previously gave but few thoughts to their "barn-door" stock have taken steps to improve and expand their poultry department. Each side of the industry has its own advantages; the specialist farm usually enjoys better equipment, and has the undivided attention of the owner or manager; the general farm has the benefits of cheap grain and a liberal range for the flock. In comparing results under the two systems the probability is that the deciding factor would be the personal one, as so often happens in farming. Consequently, where neither the farmer himself nor a member of his family is able to give the flock close attention, the numbers kept should be such that the employment of a skilled person is warranted. Under ordinary conditions, something like 600 laying birds are needed to give remunerative full-time occupation to an able-bodied person, but the number may be less in cases in which the poultry-keeper can be otherwise employed during the middle of the day.

TRAINING COWMEN

To meet the wishes of a member of the Hampshire Agricultural Education Committee, Mr. J. M. Templeton, principal of the Sparsholt Farm Institute, Winchester, recently gave a three days' intensive course of training to cowmen. They had some eight hours of lectures and demonstrations in the feeding of cows and talks about feeding stuffs, four hours' explanation of clean milk production, eight hours' work sterilizing utensils, three hours on the milking machines, and two hours of veterinary advice. Mr. Templeton found that concerning the feeding of cows considerable ignorance of the ordinary foods was shown, together with very vague ideas about weights. Yet there was clear evidence that the cowmen were eager to learn so that they could work more efficiently. Even really good workmen found it very difficult to understand what a balanced ration was. The lectures, however, made the men keen to know all about bacteria and their effects upon milk.

MILK FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

As the result of the energy with which propaganda in favour of a clean milk supply has been conducted in recent years, liquid milk for human consumption has never been so pure as it is to-day. One could wish, however, that the graded brands were in greater demand, not only among general consumers, but with schools, hospitals, and local authorities. It seems particularly incumbent upon these bodies to take every possible step to ensure that the milk they provide shall be as clean and free from injurious contents as it can be supplied. Both producers and wholesalers are anxious to produce and market the very highest grade milk that modern knowledge demands, that scientific investigation has made possible, and that farm and trade conditions can undertake. The price of the higher grades of milk is, of course, governed by a more stringent set of conditions than that of the unspecified quality to which we have been accustomed—unspecified, that is, except that it must conform to the legal requirements governing composition and protection from disease. But though the price of the graded article is, therefore, above that of ordinary milk, the difference is sufficient to warrant the extra cost being incurred. The bodies mentioned are in a privileged position compared with the general consumer, because they can place big contracts for direct supply, and so secure a lower rate. The increased demand due to their orders would necessarily tend to help the farmer, and at the same time every incentive would be given to the householder to follow their example.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

The Oxford Down breed of sheep has well maintained its popularity during 1930. The results of the ram sales prove that farmers still look upon the breed as very helpful for crossing purposes in producing high-class commercial sheep maturing early, and yet producing good quality mutton. Bred since its foundation mainly by tenant farmers, who have always kept both mutton and wool in mind rather than fancy breed points, the Oxford Down is now standing in the front line of real dual purpose sheep entirely upon its own merits. Lambs suitable for the crossing trade have maintained a high level in 1930.

WORK IN THE ORCHARDS

While it is perfectly correct to say that the planting of young trees may be carried out at any time during the winter months, it will be found in practice that about February or March is the best time. It is essential to plant when soil conditions are favourable. At present holes dug to receive the young trees would simply fill with water. Moreover the soil, instead of being friable and easily worked around the tender roots, is just a mass of mud and clay. So postpone the actual planting for a dry spell, but prepare now. Decide as to sorts. If the trees are to replace windfalls or old, worn-out stock, improve the quality as well as the strength. If a new orchard is being planted, select the sorts carefully. As far as possible keep to a relatively few of the best-known sorts. It is easy to sell Bramley Seedlings or Blenheims or Worcester Pearmains, or anything of which the name is well known. If cider trees are being planted have in mind the fact that a well-balanced cider requires sharp, sweet, and bitter-sweet fruit. Some varieties—for example Tom Putt and Crimson King—are dual purpose apples. They are quite good eating and very attractive in appearance, while being true cider varieties. If possible personally visit the nursery to select the trees, getting them marked and reserved. Apart from general healthiness look for strong, short-jointed trees, not sappy or stunted, and with the union between stock and scion complete.

Mr. George Peel has been elected vice-president and Mr. J. T. Grein a member of the general council of the Institut Français.

EGG MARKETING

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MARK SCHEME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In view of the suggestion which has been fostered by critics of the Agricultural Marketing Bill, that its application to eggs is intended to cover up the failure of the National Mark scheme and to assure the financial stability of the packing stations, it is of more than passing interest to investigate the operations of those stations and to ascertain some idea of the influence which the National Mark scheme has exercised upon egg marketing during the present year, under conditions which, in view of the lukewarm interest—and in some cases open hostility—of those whom the scheme was intended to assist, cannot be considered altogether favourable.

There are now 143 packing stations operating under the National Mark scheme, and during the 10 months ended October 31, 1930, the total output was 194,000,000 eggs, of which 138,000,000, or 71 per cent., were packed under the National Mark, the remainder, which presumably failed to reach the desired grades, being sold under ordinary packing. Figures of output have only been collected since August, 1929, so that it is only possible to compare this year with last year during the months of August, September, and October. In 1929 the output during this period was 40,700,000 eggs, of which 26,300,000, or 65 per cent., were packed under the National Mark; whereas during the corresponding period of this year the output has been 48,400,000 eggs, of which 34,800,000, or 72 per cent., were packed under the National Mark. Thus, although there are fewer packing stations the total output for the three months (August to October) is approximately 20 per cent. heavier this year, the National Mark output being 30 per cent. heavier.

National Mark Egg Central, Limited, has only been operating since March of this year, yet in this period it has handled 14,000,000 eggs on behalf of the packing stations. Since the inception of the scheme in February, 1928, 1,840,000 National Mark box labels and 3,500,000 carton labels have been sold. Some of the larger packing stations, notably those of Norfolk Egg Producers, Limited, Wiltshire Egg Producers, Limited, the Gloucestershire Marketing Society, Limited (Cheltenham), and Melton Mowbray and District Farmers' Association, Limited, will be able to show very large figures of output by the end of the year, that will reveal steady progress.

With regard to prices realized for National Mark eggs, it has been noted during the last few months that a comparison of market quotations embracing National Mark, ordinary packing, and the best grade of imported new-laid eggs has revealed a substantial margin in favour of the National Mark. In the first week of October the central official agents' prices for National Mark eggs on the London Egg Exchange were 29s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per long hundred for specials and 21s. 6d. to 22s. for standards, while Smithfield quoted 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. for English Grade I., ordinary packing, and the highest quotation for imported eggs was 17s. 9d. to 18s. 3d. for Dutch 18lb., all brown. In the last week of October National Mark quotations on the London Egg Exchange were 30s. to 31s. for specials and 29s. to 29s. 6d. for standards, while Smithfield quoted 26s. to 28s. for English Grade I., ordinary packing, and 22s. 3d. to 22s. 9d. for Dutch, all brown.

The National Mark scheme has given a great impetus to grading technique, and at the present time mechanical weight-grading apparatus, in many cases power-driven, is installed in upwards of 100 packing stations, which puts England and Wales ahead of all Europe, if not of the whole world, in the efficiency of egg-grading operations. Before the inception of the National Mark scheme egg grading was done entirely by hand, and by its insistence on weight as the criterion of egg value—quality being equal—the scheme has given a fillip to the invention and perfection of weight-grading machines of considerable economic value. The scheme has also been responsible for the widespread adoption of 15-dozen non-returnable fiberite cases, and for considerable improvement in the design of cartons for a half-dozen or a dozen eggs.

DEVON COUNTY LAYING TRIALS

HIGHEST AVERAGE YIELD

The report of the fifth of the series of egg-laying trials promoted by the Devon County Agricultural Committee, and held at Abbotsham Cross, near Bideford, during the 48 weeks ended September 14, 1930, shows an average yield of 191.98 eggs a bird from an original flock of 200 pullets, which was reduced by deaths to 188. This is the highest average yield that has been attained in the Devon Trials, which began in 1925-26, when the average production was only 171.89. This year's record might even have been higher had the entry been confined to the more popular laying breeds, for White Wyandottes averaged 196.82 eggs a bird, White Leghorns 193.48, and Rhode Island Reds 190.88, whereas one pen of Barnevelders averaged only 160.60, and two pens of Anconas 166.90.

The report shows that the average production for each bird was valued at £1 4s. 5.37d., the average values of eggs being 1s. 6.33d. per dozen, based on Bideford Market wholesale prices. The cost of food for each bird was 2.47d. per week, or 10s. 8.72d. for the full period of the trial. The margin over cost of food, grit, and shell was 13s. 6¼d. a bird, which is the lowest figure since the inception of the trials, comparing with 15s. 7¾d. a bird last year. It is, however, remarkable that whereas other trials have shown considerable reduction of food costs during the present year, the average cost of feeding in the recent Devon trials was the same as in 1928-29.

The method of feeding was to give half an ounce of grain for each bird in the morning, with the balance of the grain ration (1¼oz.) in the evening. Dry mash was available for consumption at all times, but no wet mash was used, the intention being to demonstrate the possibilities of a simple ration of grain and dry mash alone. The condition of the birds at the close of the trials was excellent in every respect.

FAT STOCK SHOWS

BIG ENTRIES AT READING AND EXETER

There was a record entry for the annual show of the Reading Fat Stock Society on Saturday, when cattle numbered 96, sheep 38, pigs 64, and calves nine. The open best beast championship was won by E. Keith Brooks, of Thatcham, who also secured a special prize with his Aberdeen-Angus. C. E. Leversuch, of Eversley, won the local cattle championship, and other challenge cups were won as follows:—Pair butchers' beasts, W. Froom; Irish-bred beast, Colebrook and Co.; sheep (open), Colonel C. W. Sofer Whitburn; sheep (local), W. Froom. The cattle class winners were:—Colonel Raymond ffennell, E. Keith Brooks, Colebrook and Co., J. G. Yandle, C. E. Leversuch, and Dr. Alfred Palmer. Other winners were:—Sheep, Colonel Sofer Whitburn, J. Galloway, and C. H. Palmer; pigs, P. G. Butler, C. H. Palmer, S. Crocker, and W. Froom.

At Exeter Fat Stock Show on Friday, which had the largest entry since its revival five years ago, Devon cattle produced the champion beast in a steer exhibited by Mr. A. S. Newbery, of Axminster. It was a wonderful butcher's animal. Competition was very keen in the North Devon maiden heifer class, with 19 entries. Mr. J. D. Copp, of Barnstaple, was first, and Messrs. F. W. Small and Sons, of Bridgwater, second. Other principal cattle prizes were won by Messrs. C. May, of Sandford, J. D. Warren, of Buckfastleigh, W. W. Daw, of Tavistock, Small and Sons, of Bridgwater, Walters and Sons, of Newton St. Cyres, and E. Pyne, of Topsham. Mr. C. May was first in the butchers' class.

Sheep pens were well matched. Mr. F. Cole, of Talaton, won the championship with a pen of Hampshire Downs, and also the special challenge cup, Mr. W. N. Brock, of Crediton, who had twice before won this cup, being reserve. Other winners were Messrs. A. Darke, of Kingswear, and P. G. Discombe, of Exeter. There was a well filled poultry section and many exhibits of Devon dairy produce. Devon County Agricultural Committee had an attractive stand appealing to farmers and fruit growers, and demonstrating marketing methods for dairy produce, cider, and other commodities. The Mayor of Exeter opened the show.

A consignment of 16 cattle and eight pigs from the King's farm, Abergeldie Mains, Balmoral, Deeside, which was included in a Christmas sale at Aberdeen on Saturday, made high prices. The highest price was £30 for a bullock. As the animal weighed 11cwt. the price per cwt. was 145s. 6d.

At Peterborough and District Homing Federation's annual show of racing pigeons on Saturday the King was awarded first, second, and third prizes for birds from the Sandringham lofts.

CATCHING WINTER MOTHS

GREASE BANDS ON FRUIT TREES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The practice of "grease banding" fruit trees, as used largely at one time by commercial growers, has never been much done by private growers, which is surprising, for the process is both simple and effective. Primarily "grease banding" is done to catch the female winter moths and prevent them from laying their eggs in the trees with the consequent destruction of the apples by their little caterpillars. The female moth emerges from chrysalids in the soil during the period from October to February, and, possessing rudimentary wings only, is incapable of flight, and thus the tree branches can only be reached by crawling up the trunk. If a piece of greaseproof paper is tied round the trunk and a layer of sticky material smeared on the paper (it must not be put directly on the trunk or injury occurs) the moths are caught fast and die. This "grease band" must be on the tree by October 1 and remain in good order until the end of February. Of course, other insects get trapped as well.

Some experiments with this "grease banding" were carried out in Warwickshire by the horticultural instructor with most interesting results. The bands were placed on the trees on October 1. Bands of greaseproof paper were tied top and bottom with twine and lightly smeared with a bought compound round the centre of the paper. The sticky material was applied by the hand; a quick and most economical method. The first batch of winter moths were caught on the bands in early November and a large quantity during the first fortnight. Fifty trees were banded, and a count of the catch showed that an average catch per band was 350 female winter moths —which, it is said, would have produced eggs sufficient to rear about 80,000 to 90,000 caterpillars. There could be no doubt, therefore, of the value of these "grease bands." It was found that a man could put on about 20 bands in an hour, and the labour charges plus the material brought the expense to approximately 1½d. per tree—a small expenditure for so great a result.

As hinted at before, the bands catch also other insects—though not all are harmful to fruit trees. On the bands are often found apple sawfly, &c. (harmful), earwigs (neutral), and ladybird beetles (beneficial). These ladybird beetles emerge from their winter quarters during the sunny days of spring and search the trees for food, which normally consists of the eggs of winter moth, apple sucker, red spider, aphis, &c. The ladybird beetles, therefore, are working in the interest of the fruit-grower, and it is unfortunate that they should be caught, but by such artificial controls as "grease banding" no discrimination between friend and foe is possible.

Of course, the winter spraying of fruit trees with tar distillate washes, as is now done, is making it less necessary to "grease band"; but there can be no doubt as to the effective method of control of the winter moth by the "grease banding" system.

DOGS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

POINTS FOR BUYERS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Those who think of giving dogs as Christmas presents, as many do who know how acceptable they are, may welcome a word or two of advice. I always recommend people to get dogs that have some pretensions to blue blood, not because a mongrel may not be amusing and intelligent, but on account of the fact that he is rarely a source of satisfaction to his owners. The well-bred dog is not likely to suffer from neglect. Most reputable breeders usually have puppies for sale that, while being closely related to their best, do not give promise of growing into prize winners. They may be bought at reasonable prices, and there is always the possibility that they may improve as they develop. Many unexpected bargains have been picked up in this way. Before thinking of buying a young puppy for your friends, however, it would be as well to ascertain their views first, for all might not care to undertake the responsibility.

Those who are willing to do so will be amply repaid. Most, perhaps, would prefer one between the ages of five and 10 months, when he would be ready to begin his schooling, and would not need so many meals a day. If he has had distemper so much the better, for the fatalities in this disease are high, and many that survive are left with a legacy of chorea. You will be dependent upon the word of the seller, for there are few sure indications that a dog has passed through the ordeal. Twitchings of muscles or limbs may be taken as conclusive, and discoloration of the teeth is evidence that the condition should not be confused with the yellowness or deposits of tartar that come with the advent of middle life. The teeth of a dog, unlike those of the horse, are no sure guide to age. After the second dentition, between the fourth and fifth month, we can only guess approximately.

Another little matter that should receive consideration is the kind of dog you propose giving. Terriers, Alsatians, and others with high spirits and a craving for exercise are obviously unsuited for elderly women who cannot do a lot of walking. Nor should we recommend one of the terriers where there are young children. One of the more robust toys, Shetland sheepdogs, schnauzers, keeshonds, French bulldogs, and others of the kind are not so likely to show resentment if romping becomes boisterous. I have been told that boxers are dependable with children, though they do not care for the attentions of strangers, but I have had no actual experience of them. Spaniels, too, as a rule have kindly natures, and a bulldog never minds being pulled about by those he loves.

Terriers seem to be inevitable in ordinary households, being hardy, vivacious, and excellent guards. The worst that can be said of them is that they are noisy unless controlled when young. They are also cheap, the cost of a well-bred specimen being small. Of the dogs of medium size Airedales, Alsatians, and Irish setters are in great demand. But why particularize? The choice is almost unlimited, and nearly every breed can be made decent members of the family under the influence of proper training.

Unless your experience is wide you will not be able to judge much about the quality of the dog you are buying. Hence the need of going to a trustworthy person, who will point out the faults as well as the virtues. If you are observant, however, you should be able to see if the dog is in good health. Avoid any that have tight skins. When a dog is in decent condition the loose skin on the back may be taken up in the hand. The coat should not be thin and staring, but velvety to the touch, except in the wire-haired breeds. Part the hair all over for any evidences of skin irritation or insects. Puppies may be infested with lice, which can be got rid of, but they multiply quickly if unnoticed, and, being blood suckers, may do serious harm.

Examine the mouth to satisfy yourself that the teeth are sound and the gums not diseased. What is called a level mouth is preferable—that is, one in which the upper teeth just fit over the crowns of the lower. Slight irregularities do not matter much in a companion dog, though a disability in the show ring, but a badly overshot mouth is a serious disadvantage. The eyes should be bright and expressive, and as a rule those light in colour are disliked, but they go naturally with some coats. As nervous complaints are prevalent, avoid a dog that is timid and shrinking. He may overcome the infirmity under judicious management, but it is scarcely worth while buying trouble.

In most breeds the front legs should be straight, and in any a cow-hocked formation behind is most objectionable. The necessary room for the working of the vital organs is afforded either by barrel-shaped ribs or great depth, as in the running dogs. Deficiency in girth behind the shoulders will probably mean a weak constitution.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

A conference of English agricultural cooperative societies, convened by the Horace Plunkett Foundation and supported by 113 societies—membership, 41,181; share capital, £878,240; turnover, £6,330,350)—was held in London on Thursday. A committee was appointed "to survey the various avenues for centralizing the agricultural cooperative movement in the country in regard to organization and policy, with a view to forming an independent central body, or to linking up more closely with any existing body; such committee to interview the National Farmers' Union and the Cooperative Union, and to report to the societies with a view to taking a decision on its recommendations at a conference to be called by the committee." The committee will meet in London on Thursday. With a view to safeguarding the interests of existing cooperative societies, the committee was instructed to consider the amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Bill and to act in conjunction with the cooperative committee of the National Farmers' Union.

WOMEN ON THE LAND

SUGGESTIONS FROM SCOTTISH EXPERIENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who is deeply interested in land settlement may I submit some suggestions on the Agricultural Bill in connexion with facilities which might be provided for the employment of women in the production of our national food supplies?

The suggestions I offer are based on a systematic inquiry, which I made throughout Scotland and England, into outlets for women on the land; also on my direct experience in connexion with a long-established scheme for small-holdings, in fruit growing, carried on to some extent on a cooperative basis, on a small estate in Scotland of about 400 acres. Hitherto, this has proved a prosperous undertaking for permanent settlers of both sexes. It has also given healthy and remunerative employment to thousands of women from our overcrowded cities during harvest and other operations.

Given certain conditions, women can successfully engage in the growing of fruit and the raising of poultry, pigs, bees, and similar small stock. These are lines of work which can be carried on profitably on the limited acreage of a small-holding, and can suitably be combined. Further, they are concerned with commodities for daily use, for which there is a large and steady demand. This demand is at present being met to an amazing extent by imports from other countries possessing no greater advantages in soil and climate than our own.

While in sympathy with a well-considered scheme of small-holdings, I feel that the success of such a scheme would depend mainly on certain conditions being observed:—

(1) Adequate training and testing of prospective settlers by practical work on the land as a preliminary to future settlement.

(2) Settlement, wherever possible, on the group or small colony system, so as to admit of the work being carried on on a cooperative basis.

(3) An assured market for the sale of the settlers' produce at a remunerative price.

To deal with these points further:—

(1) A policy of mass production and the launching of spectacular schemes in connexion with land settlement is to be strongly deprecated. Not only should the greatest care be exercised in the selection of prospective settlers, but this should be followed by direct practical training on the land, so that both their physical and temperamental suitability may be thoroughly tested before they are settled on their holdings. In order to be adequate this should extend over a complete year, so as to cover the various stages of crops and the care of stock at different seasons.

While this period of training would probably limit considerably the scope of the scheme, this would be more than balanced by the sifting out of the unfit resulting from it, and by the consequent prevention of the deplorable waste of public and private money, as well as of the profound discouragement which, as is shown by previous experiments, inevitably ensues when inadequately trained persons are placed in agricultural work, whether at home or overseas.

In any case, no land settlement scheme is likely to make any immediate numerical impression, other than a negligible one, on the present huge volume of unemployment. In my opinion, what in the first place should be aimed at is by successful demonstration to call attention to the possibilities of land work and so to encourage further effort in this direction.

(2) Settlement on a cooperative basis has many advantages in the economy it admits of by collective purchasing and marketing. Also it promotes the development of social life and a community of interest for the settlers.

(3) The safety and success of schemes for land settlement must unquestionably depend on security of market for the settlers' produce. Without this all such experiments are likely to prove illusory and futile, and to involve cruel injustice on the unfortunate man or woman who has served as a *corpus vile* for the experiment.

Land settlement need not be left exclusively to Government action. It offers big opportunities for instructed and sympathetic private enterprise. Generous help has come from the other side of the Atlantic. Surely it is not too much to hope that there are those on this side, too, either with suitable land, or the means for acquiring it, who might come forward and help in providing facilities for training and for settlement on practical lines. There is a rapidly growing sense of the need for national, as apart from party or official, action. When the ship of State is making such heavy weather the time has come to pipe "All hands on deck." Meantime, we would seem to be recklessly steering for Scylla with a fair prospect of falling into Charybdis.

Yours, &c.,

MARGARET H. IRWIN.

61, Kersland-street, Hillhead, Glasgow, W.2

SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time when thousands of farmers and small-holders are waiting to know the fate of their only paying crop, it is curious to find how completely the sugar beet industry has been misrepresented to the rest of the nation. Four fallacies are almost universal:—

(1) That, owing to incapacity, the Englishman can grow only nine tons an acre against the foreigner's 14 tons.

(2) That the subsidy has cost the nation £18,000,000 in the last six years.

(3) That the labour employed is largely Irish.

(4) That the subsidy at present in operation is unduly generous.

All the inhabitants of the arable districts will be grateful for your assistance in fighting these fallacies. The facts are:—

(1) We can, and do, grow 14 tons an acre on our good land, but, owing to the subsidy, it has been possible to risk growing this expensive crop on very poor soils. This brings down the national average, but the benefit to the nation is greater when eight tons is grown on land previously derelict, than when 14 tons are grown on good potato land.

(2) By our home production of sugar we have helped to reduce the price, so that the nation is saving £17,000,000 *per annum* on its sugar bill as compared with three years ago. If the country understood this, it would not grudge the necessary two-and-a-half millions to keep the small-holders of England solvent. It will be understood that the soil suitable for small-holdings is also most suitable for sugar beet.

(3) In this district, where beet is the main crop, with three big factories within 15 miles, there have been no Irish gangs for the last three years.

(4) There are many farmers in this neighbourhood who, notwithstanding the subsidy, have lost very heavily this year, owing to the small percentage of sugar in their beet, due to the abnormally wet summer.

The slump in sugar prices, coupled with the drop in the subsidy, seems likely to kill the last hope of the arable farmer, faced as he is with dumped fruit and cereals and with potato gluts like that of last year; but at least his case deserves fair consideration before the slight additional help necessary is refused.

Yours faithfully,

E. R. PRATT.

Estate Office, Ryston Hall, Downham, Norfolk.

IRELAND UNDER FREE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will some educated free-trader tell me what good Ireland has got out of her 80 years of "free trade," as it seems to me it has only halved her population, impoverished and divided her? In 1831 her population was 7,767,401; in 1841 it had increased to 8,175,124. In 1846-47 came the famine and free trade, and in 1851 the population had dropped to 6,552,385. Countries recover from famines, but Ireland, almost exclusively agricultural, has never got over the loss of the English preference she used to have under the Corn Laws, and her population has continuously dropped ever since, as may be seen in *Whitaker*: 1861, 5,798,967; 1871, 5,412,377; 1881, 5,174,836; 1891, 4,704,750; 1901, 4,458,775; 1911, 4,390,219; then 1926, Northern Ireland, 1,250,561, and Free State, 2,971,992, together 4,222,553.

I was born in Dublin long ago, and deeply regret the formation of the Free State, but I do live rather in hope that the new economic principle they are working on there may bring prosperity to the South, enabling it to feed more people off its soil, and I hope the results there may bring England back to the true faith, that we must foster the production of all our citizens, buying by preference from those who live and pay taxes with us, and who, if war unluckily comes, will stand with us at a pinch. The free-trade gospel does seem to be the most perfectly short-sighted selfishness, and look how 80 years of it have halved the population of Ireland, which could feed twice as many people in the old days when England gave her, for her agricultural produce, an equal preference with herself in the English markets.

Yours truly,

W. E. HOME, Fleet Surgeon.

94, Piccadilly, Dec. 8.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

The variety entertainment in the National programme to-night will be contributed to by Dorothy Summers, James G. Taylor, Arthur Klein, Nancy Lovat, and Norman Long.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 15, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10 a.m.:—Commemoration Service: Sermon by The Bishop of Willesden, from King's College, London. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather. **10.45-11**:—Keeping Fit in Everyday Life, 7:—Hygiene and Common-sense, by Dr. Letitia Fairfield. **12**:—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral: Sylvia York Bowen, (soprano): (Time Signal from Greenwich at 1). **1.15**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—British String Quartet: Jessie Snow (violin) Alan Bartlett (violin), Ernest Tomlinson (viola) and Edward Robinson ('cello); Fay Ferguson (pianoforte); (Time Signal from Greenwich at **4.45**).

5.15:—Children: Pianoforte Solos by V. Hely-Hutchinson. Silver's Embassy, being the eleventh episode from Treasure Island (Robert Louis Stevenson). When the Sergeant-Major's on Parade (Longstaffe), and other Songs sung by Arthur Wynn. The Story of Pezulu the Rooster, from Jock of the Bushveld (Sir Percy FitzPatrick). **6**:—Poetry of To-day, 16—read by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **6.15**:—Weather: News; London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. (Time Signal from Greenwich at **6.30**). **6.40**:—Modern English Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Sybil Eaton and Michael Mullinar. **7-7.20**:—New Books, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **7.25**:—World Order or Downfall? 6—The Great Society, by Professor Arnold Toynbee.

7.45:—1, Dorothy Summers (entertainer); 2, James G. Taylor, comedian; 3, Arthur Klein and Nancy Lovat (songs and duets); 4, Norman Long, in a Song, a Joke, and a Piano, supported by The Foursome in Songs specially composed by George Posford; Walford Hyden and his Orchestra. **8.50**:—Weekly Theatrical Cartoon: An Impression of Athene Seyler by Elizabeth Pollock; material by Herbert Farjeon. **9**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—Christmas Games, by Mr. Douglas Woodruff. **9.35**:—Recital of Icelandic Folk Songs by Engel Lund (soprano); Ferdinand Rauter (pianoforte). **10**:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Megan Foster (soprano). **11-12**:—Band from Grosvenor House. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 11.30).

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.30**:—National programme. **5.15-11**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television by the Baird Process Vision). **12**:—Marion Smith (contralto); Wilfrid Gartrell (tenor); Judith De Leeuw (pianoforte). **1**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—St. Hilda's Band, conducted by James Oliver: A. E. Rogers (baritone): Elijah Boam (trombone solo), from Newcastle. **8**:—French Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—B.B.C. String Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult; Harold Williams (baritone). **9.45**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children: Sunshine 'midst the Snow, a story by Cicely Fleming; Songs by Marjorie Hoverd (soprano); Stanley Hill and Leonard Green in Banjo Duets; the Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; James Donovan (saxophone); Charles Hill (tenor). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-11**:—London Regional program

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS AND WAGES

ARGENTINE TREASURY BILLS

The views of the railwaymen's leaders on the companies' application for a reduction in wages would make more impression upon railway stockholders and the general public, if their statements were more consistent with certain well-known and readily ascertainable facts. When the claims of the rival parties come before the National Wages Board the unions will contest the principle that wages should fall in order that interest on capital may be paid, and will urge that the claims of the workers shall not be secondary to the claims of the stockholders. Mr. Cramp has crystallized the latter part of the argument in the following question: "Can the nation afford" (he asks) "to see a large section of its workers forced into poverty, and consequently seething with discontent, because the times make it difficult to yield a handsome return upon inflated capital?"

The Facts of the Case

The fact is that wages are a first and not a secondary charge upon the revenues of the railways and rank before interest on capital. That has always been the case, and presumably will remain so. In the subjoined table are shown the dividends of the four big railway groups for the past seven years:—

Year	G.W.R. Ordy.	L.M.S. Ordy.	L.N.E.R. Pfd.	L.N.E.R. Dfd.	Southern Dfd.
	%	%	%	%	%
1923 ..	8	7	5	2½	3½
1924 ..	7½	7	5	2½	3¼
1925 ..	7	6	5	1	3½
1926 ..	3	3	½	nil	1¼
1927 ..	7	4¾	½	nil	2
1928 ..	5	3½	¼	nil	2
1929 ..	7½	4½	3	nil	2½

With the possible exception of the Great Western, the dividends, having regard to the risks inherent in the investment, far from being handsome, can only be described as meagre. It will be seen that the "wages" of the stockholders have been falling over a period of years. They will fall still lower for the current year. As regards "inflated capital," large amounts were written off when the groups were formed. Railway securities have been steadily decreasing in favour with investors. In consequence of this and diminishing dividends there has been a heavy depreciation in market values, which means that new capital is more expensive to raise than it would otherwise be. Some Railway stocks have lately shown an instability more characteristic of mining shares than of solid investments. It is impossible to raise capital any longer for railways in the form of Ordinary stock. The London and North Eastern recently issued a Debenture stock, but special inducements had to be offered to investors in order to obtain capital even in that form. It is important to realize that wage reductions are necessary not only in order to ensure a fair return to the proprietors, the majority of whom are small investors, but also to enable the railways to reduce freight charges. For years the railways have been steadily losing traffic to the roads, chiefly because railway rates compare very unfavourably with road transport charges. Some large firms have abandoned the railways as a means of transport because of the very large saving that can be effected by so doing. The heavy railway charges are a serious burden to the export industries of the country, and a reduction of railway wages which would permit of an appreciable lowering of freight rates would result in increased employment not only for workers in other industries, but for railwaymen too. It is as important to railway workers as to the proprietors that the industry from which they derive their livelihood should not fall into decay.

Argentine Short Term Borrowing

On December 31 Argentine Government yearling bills for £5,000,000 will mature. These bills are to be repaid by the Argentine Government out of its own funds. At the same time, and in order to prevent its London balances falling to an undesirably low level, the Government has made arrangements for the sale of further bills for £5,000,000. These consist of £2,500,000 of yearling bills maturing on December 31, 1931, and £2,500,000 of six months bills maturing on June 30 next. Both series are to be taken up on January 2, and they have been placed at a discount rate of 5½ per cent. As was the case with the maturing issue, the Argentine Government has given an undertaking to repay the new bills at maturity by a shipment of gold if such is required of them by the issuing house, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. Since the political changes in Argentina a drastic programme of economy has been adopted. At the same time the exchange position has been adversely affected by he fall in the prices of Argentina's primary exports. The moment is not propitious for the placing of a large line of bills, and, in the circumstances, the rate obtained seems a satisfactory one for the borrower.

The Last Stock Exchange Account

The last account of the year on the Stock Exchange has proved similar to many of its predecessors during 1930 in that it has provided a long list of declines in prices. Political fears and commercial depression have alike contributed to the further shrinkage in security values. The following table gives the most prominent movements on the account:—

Stock or Share	Latest Price	Rise or Fall on Account	Stock or Share	Latest Price	Rise or Fall on Account
Cons., 2½%	57⅞	− 1	Cables & W., Pref.	71	−2
Conv., 3½%	81¼	− ⅛	Courtaulds	37/6	−2/6
India, 3½%	65¼	− 1¼	Coats, J. & P.	56/3	−3/-
Aust., 5%			Col. Graph.	13⅞	−1/32
45-75 ..	78½	− 5	D.A.T.	49/32	−7/32
N. S. W., 5½% '47- 57 ..	75½	− 4	Gramophone	11⅝	−1/16
			Int. Nickel	17⅜	−1/8
Q'land, 5% '58-60	75½	− 2	Hudson Bay	17⅜	−3/32
			Tate & L..	35/10½	+2/3
Brazil, 4% '89	40	− 4½	Turner & N.	42/-	−9/-
Do., 5%			Un. Molasses	15/-	−3/-
Bacon	50	− 3	Unilever ..	11⅝	−⅛
Sao Paulo Coff., 7½%	72	− 4½	Sudan Plts.	11⅜	−⅞
Antofagasta	43	+ 1	Ford Mtr.	60/-	−5/-
B.A. & Pac.	49½	− 10½	Leyland ..	50/-	−3/6
C. Argentine	54	− 6	An. Dutch	25/6	+1/-
Cent. Uru'y	50	− 13	Baker Kid.	20/-	+1/10½
Cord. Cent.	16½	−3	U. Sua Big.	42/6	+1/3
Interoceanic	22	−3	Lands ..	14⅛	−3⅛
Sao Paulo	142½	−15	R. Dutch	25⅜	+⅛
Can. Pac.	41⅝	−2¼	Shell ..	36⅜	+⅛
Com. Cable Int.	23¼	−1⅝	Ashanti ..	37/-	+4/3
Braz. Tex.	27⅞	−2½	Crown M. ..	9¾	+⅛
Gen. Elec.	49/9	−2/3	Cent. Mining	13	+⅛
Met. Log.	42½	−1½	Rwana M. 'Kb.	6.71⅜	−1/10½
Af. & E. Trad.	15-	−1/9	N' Changa Rh. Congo	1⅜	−⅛
			Border ..	6⅛	−2⅛

* Ex dividend.

Australian Government loans have again fallen heavily, and weakness has been conspicuous in the Brazilian section of the Foreign Government market. South American Railways suffered heavily, the speech of Lord St. Davids and the absence of any recovery in exchange having depressed the stocks of Argentine railways. Further unfavourable dividend announcements have caused continued weakness among British industrial securities. One of the worst features of the account has been the heavy fall in Hudson's Bay shares on the passing of the Preference dividend. The report, which is expected shortly, of the Committee of Inquiry is expected to make important recommendations of reform in the company's administration. The banking troubles in the United States have helped to depress international securities. Exceptions to the rule of falling prices are the rubber and South African mining share markets. The latter has been cheered by the prospect of favourable Christmas dividends in view of a succession of good monthly returns. But the proposals for amalgamation of several of the new copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia have been followed by a sharp fall in the shares of the enterprises concerned.

Sterling and Dollar Bond Prices

Comment is made by a New York correspondent upon the wide variations shown in prices on the London and New York markets between sterling and dollar bonds of the same loans. Such variations, he remarks, "have been utilized in the past by English investment trusts, whose management is certainly an example to be envied by the unfortunate investor in the so-called investment trusts which sprang up overnight [in New York] during the orgy of 1929's wild gambling market." It is, of course, not unusual where a loan is taken up in different countries, and the portion allotted to each is expressed in the currency of the lending country, for minor variations to occur in prices, for, as such bonds are not interchangeable, the effect of differing local market conditions comes into play. But lately, owing to the demoralized state of the New York bond market, the differences between the New York and London quotations have been much more than of a minor character. Appended are a few examples:—

Bond	Prices New York	Prices London
Esthonia Seven per Cent. ..	64	77
Tokio Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	90	95½
Italian Consortium Seven per Cent.	92½	99½
Danzig Six-and-a-Half per Cent. ..	69	86½
Chili Six per Cent.	75¼	82

The most striking variation among the examples given is shown by the Danzig Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan. The New York quotation is, of course, that for the Port and Waterway Loan and the London quotation is for the Tobacco Monopoly Six-and-a-Half per Cent., 1927, Loan.

Sulphide Corporation Setback

The fall in prices of base metals has adversely affected the operations of the Sulphide Corporation. For the year to June 30 its net profits declined from £213,228 to £72,593. The board have followed a conservative policy in dealing with the profit available, a dividend of 5 per cent., absorbing £30,000, being distributed for the year on the Preference shares, in place of the previous year's dividends of 15 per cent. on both Ordinary and Preference capital. This policy is being followed owing to the monetary stringency prevailing in Australia, the uncertain position regarding taxation, and the further decline in metal prices since the close of the company's financial year. Output was well maintained, but the average price obtained for the lead production was £19 13s. 9d. per ton, a decline of £3 8s. 8d. per ton, while the average price that ruled for zinc showed a reduction of about £5 per ton. The joint arrangement announced a year ago with the Broken Hill Proprietary and Block 14 Company for treating their ores in the mill of the Sulphide Corporation's Central Mine is stated to have benefited all concerned, but in consequence of the fall in the prices of the metals the arrangement was suspended at the close of the year. Conferences are now proceeding between the Broken Hill Mining Companies and the labour unions, with the object of reaching a basis for a new agreement, the mining companies having notified the men of their intention to terminate the existing arrangement. The company is well supplied with liquid funds, its assets including £90,069 of cash, £197,577 of British Government securities, £151,677 of stores, £111,109 of products in hand, and £387,542 due by debtors and payments in suspense; while, including the Preference dividend, the current liabilities (exclusive of provision for taxation) amount to £104,000.

Argentine Grain Freights

The important Argentine grain freight market has improved to some extent for shipowners during the last three or four weeks, although the recovery only represents reaction from previous prolonged inactivity and from rates which, it is confidently asserted, must have involved owners in big losses on the voyages. Further, the whole of it has not been maintained. There was little in the situation which could encourage owners to send their vessels to the River Plate, and a few charterers in other markets, and notably nitrate exporters in Chile, were able to secure cheap tonnage which, in the absence of homeward employment from the Plate, managers were glad to divert to any quarter which offered the promise of a reduction of loss. Then, owing to one of those sudden changes for good or bad which are characteristic of the Plate market, the demand for shipping to load maize in the early future developed, and owners who happened to have ships available were able to secure rates that represented a big advance on the deplorably low rates long ruling, but were still regarded generally as unremunerative. For ships to load at the end of this year or in the early weeks of next year more than 20s. a ton has been paid from the up-river ports to Europe, whereas in midsummer as low a rate as 12s. a ton was accepted and, after a recovery in August, rates fell back again to 13s. and 14s. a ton. Fortunately for owners, the demand has gradually extended into the latter part of January and into February, and rates for loading then, although not quite equal to those for earlier vessels, still represent an improvement.

Coal Cargoes or Ballast Voyages

These homeward rates are governed largely by the cost of dispatching in ballast ships which have been laid up in this country, and the acceptance of some of the offers suggests that owners have been willing to get vessels back into service if they saw a chance of covering expenses and so of avoiding the cost involved in keeping them laid up. Outward rates for coal from this country have remained on low levels in view of a quiet demand, and such terms as from 10s. to 10s. 6d. a ton have been quoted for the voyage from this country to the Plate. Some owners contend that after the payment of port dues and loading and discharging expenses, and allowing for the time expended, these would mean greater losses than those involved in dispatching the ships to South America in ballast. Recently there have been some slight signs of improvement in the demand for coal tonnage, and the present and prospective movement of the Argentine crops should itself encourage the import of coal. It is the normal export of grain and the import of coal which enable Argentina always to secure shipping on very favourable terms. Rates, as a rule, in one part of the trade, only advance to comparatively high levels when there is no counterpart on the other voyage. The present year has proved one of the worst, if not quite the worst, for cargo shipping within living memory, and at best the present improvement in the South American route can only slightly relieve the depression at the end of the year and help to give owners some hope of a better experience in 1931.

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

RALLY IN SILVER

Although at the opening of business on Saturday in Lombard-street the abundance of money in the short loan market tended to weaken discount rates, the tendency of the discount market became firmer towards the close owing to a decline in the New York and German exchanges. The New York rate closed at 84.85⅛ and the German at 20.36¼m., the level of the Berlin rate foreshadowing a resumption of gold exports from this country. A further heavy fall occurred in the peseta owing to the disturbances in Spain. The day's export of bar gold from the Bank of England was £261,000. As a rule, borrowers were able to obtain all the fresh accommodation they needed for the week-end at 1 per cent., old loans from non-clearing houses going on at 1½ per cent. The rate for three months fine bank bills was finally 2⅞ per cent. Business in bills was exceedingly small, but some demand was reported from Continental banks at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	1⅛—2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2½

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2⅛	2 11/32—2⅜	3—3½	3¼—3½	3½—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day ..	Cent. Argentine Rly., 5% Deb. stk.	50%	£1,500,000
Tuesday ..	Cent. Electricity Board, 4½% stk.	101½%	£630,000
Wednesday	Assam Rlys. and Trading 5½% Deb. stk.	40%	£400,000
Thursday..	Covent Garden Props., 5% Deb. stk.	40%	£181,168
..	Kenya Govt., 4½% stk.	40%	£1,360,000
Friday ..	Cent. London Rly., 5% Deb. stk.	44½%	£378,250
..	India Govt., 6% Bds.	45%	£5,400,000
..	Lon. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb. stk.	44½%	£1,535,250

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

	Dec. 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve and net foreign exchange ..	411,602,010	− 2,325,384
Other banking assets :—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve ..	489,853,201	− 792,887
Subsidiary coin ..	2,045,609	− 531,239
Bills discounted	120,980,391	− 8,983,493
Advances against securities ..	641,700	− 22,100
Government debt ..	101,210,799	− 45,260
Securities ..	6,830,522	—
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	—
Other assets ..	373,772,097	− 12,256,315
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	10,372,074	—
Notes in circulation	997,160,617	− 45,337,500
Deposits and other sight liabilities ..	129,203,185	+ 32,407,153
Other liabilities ..	334,049,545	− 12,256,315

BANK OF PORTUGAL

	Oct. 29	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion ..	8,577,180	—
Balances abroad ..	107,654,172	+ 2,888,929
Discounts	402,136,675	+ 5,523,750
Government loans ..	1,540,660,068	—
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	1,944,060,011	+ 15,489,309
Deposits	117,882,881	+ 15,191,465

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There was a further decline in the New York rate, which went below $4.85 for the first time in the present downward movement. The rate closed at $4.85, or 5-64c. lower than on Friday. Forward dollars were quoted at par for one month and $^{1}/_{32}$ premium for three months. The French and Belgian rates were steady, both closing with slight rises, but Italian lira were again in demand, the rate falling to 92.71. Dutch florins were also dearer at 12.05. Spanish pesetas depreciated further; after touching 48.00p., the quotation closed at 47.00p., as against 46.55p. on Friday. Scandinavian currencies showed a firm tendency, the rate on Stockholm being finally 18.09kr. and that on Oslo 18.15kr. At 20.36m., the Berlin exchange showed a slight decline, while the Vienna rate was also lower at 34.49sch. The silver exchanges were a little firmer, the Hong-kong rate being quoted at 1s. 1d., and Shanghai at 1s. 5d. Weakness developed in the Argentine exchange, the peso being $^{3}/_{16}$d. cheaper on the day at 37d., but the Brazilian exchange was again firmer at $^{413}/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 11/32—23/32	4.85 5/8—25/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.84 1/8—85/8	4.86 1/4—86 1/2
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.62	123.58-123.63
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76 1/2-77 1/4	34.76-34.77
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.75	92.70-92.77
Switzer'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02 1/2-08 1/2	25.02 1/4-04 1/2
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374 1/4-375 1/4	374 1/4-375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 7/8-193 1/8	192 7/8-193 1/8
Madrid ..	Pta. to £	25.2215	47.30-48.00	45.30-46.90
Lisbon ..	Escu. to£		108 1/2-108 3/4	108 1/2-108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05 1/2-08	12.05 1/2-12.06
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36-36 1/2	20.35 1/4-36 1/4
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.48-34.52	34.49-34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.80	27.76-27.80
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 5/8-163 3/4	163 11/16-163 3/4
Warsaw ..	Zlotyto £	43.38	43 5/8-43 7/8	43 7/16-43 5/8
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	119	1,025†	1,025†
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274 1/2	274 1/4-274 1/4
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.65	48 1/2-48 3/4	48 1/2-48 3/4
Sofia ..	Lev.to £	675.50	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	K.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/2-16 1/4	18.15 1/4-16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09 3/4-10 1/2	18.10-18.10 1/2
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 1/2-18.16	18.15 1/2-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 7/16-97 9/16	97 7/16-97 9/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/16-1 5/32	1 5/16-1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1 1/2-1/2	1/1 9-1/1 15/16
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/32-1/2	2/0 7/16-1/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5 1/2-1/6	1/5 1/2-7/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/16-4	2/3 15/16-4 1/16
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05 1/2-05/8	12.05 1/2-05/8
Manila ..	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0 1/8	2/0 1/8
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 1/4-4 5/32	4 1/16-4 3/16
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.619d.	37 13/16-15/16	37 1/2-38
Valparaiso*	$ to £	40	39.50	39.50
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	36 3/4-37 1/4	36 3/4-37 1/2
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.166	16.25	16.25
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.85-11.15

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

BAR GOLD amounting to £260,509 was sold by the Bank of England on Saturday and 7,000 SOVEREIGNS were withdrawn for export. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,088,398 as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold ..	961,511
Dec. 12—		Dec. 12—	
Sovs. ..	6,378	Bar gold ..	258,756
		Sovs. ..	7,000
Dec. 13 ..	Nil	Dec. 13—	
		Bar gold ..	260,509
		Sovs. ..	7,000
Net efflux ..	1,088,398		
Total ..	£1,494,776	Total ..	£1,494,776

Net influx for 1930 to date, £2,600,787; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of GOLD remained nominally at 85s. 11d. per ounce.

SILVER recovered a little, China supporting the market and offerings being small. The price was fixed ¼d. higher at $15^{5}/_{16}$d. per ounce for both spot and forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	1-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	Nom.
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4¼	4¼-6¼
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1½	1½
Brussels	3½	2½	1¼

AMERICAN BANKING SITUATION

STEPS TO ALLAY ANXIETY

POOR TRADE REPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 14

Although every precaution that wise provision could suggest was taken by the banks of New York before the Bank of United States was allowed to fail last week, it was not possible to neutralize altogether the foreseen influences of that failure. While there has not been the same excitement as there was in 1907, there have been runs on some other banks not only in the metropolitan area but also in other parts of the country near by. In a great many cases, however, withdrawals of deposits in New York have not reflected distrust of the banking system as a whole, but only of particular banks; this has been shown by an unusual increase of the deposits of other banks. The latter have done what they could to check the movement, and among other steps some of them have opened deposit accounts in their own name in the banks from which balances had been transferred to them. As a further step to allay anxiety the Mayor of New York and other prominent persons have issued statements of a reassuring nature. Experience has shown that runs on banks not directly involved in the difficulties of an institution that has failed seldom last for more than 48 hours, and it is hoped therefore that by to-morrow, when the public has had time to realize the real strength of the banking situation here, what excitement there is will have died out.

THE FALL IN COTTON

Meanwhile, there are other elements of the general situation which are far from encouraging hopes of an early revival of general business. Foremost of these is the fresh unsettlement of commodity prices, and in particular the fall of silver to the lowest price ever recorded. Like the further sharp fall of prices of many foreign bonds, this emphasizes anew the difficulties that stand in the way of restoring America's foreign trade to anything like the level of recent years. The fall of cotton to the lowest price it has reached since the War-distressed markets of 1914-15 is another peculiarly discouraging development, for it was not only weakness in foreign markets that contributed to its decline, but also decreased takings in this country, accompanied by a report that sales of cotton goods in November fell below production—the first time that has happened in any month since June. The price of copper, which it was hoped might be stabilized at 12 cents a pound, was lowered by producers last week to 11 cents, and by Customs smelters to 10½. Stocks of refined copper increased by 4,902 tons in November, but stocks of blister copper, including copper in process, decreased by 15,614 tons—a hopeful suggestion of a much greater reduction this month, when curtailment of output will have become fully effective. The steel output remains low at 38 per cent. of capacity, but there has been a fairly encouraging booking of orders at the higher level of prices, effective as from January 1. Railway freight loadings for the week ended November 29, which included the Thanksgiving Day holiday, amounted to 702,085 cars, a decrease of 77,762 from the figure of the preceding week. The daily average of building contracts awarded in the first five days of December was $11,669,300, or well over the daily average at the end of November, but still far below the average of December, 1929, when the industry was already much depressed.

STOCKS AND BONDS WEAK

The Stock Market, after moving irresolutely over most of the week, sold off sharply on Saturday, high-priced issues showing special weakness. In a turnover of nearly 2,000,000 shares a large number of new low record prices were established. Sales of bonds on the Stock Exchange at $7,581,900 were larger than for any other Saturday since May 3, and the index numbers of both domestic and foreign bond prices reached a new low level. Sales reflected partly anxiety, and partly the heavy liquidation of bank investments which has been going on for a week or more because of the desire of the banks to increase their liquid resources to take care of the local situation arising out of the failure of the Bank of United States. The weakness of foreign bonds, particularly marked on Friday in Italian and Bolivian issues, continued yesterday. However, Italian Government "Sevens" recovered fractionally. Bolivian issues finished at the lowest prices of the year.

Subscriptions to the United States Treasury Certificates Indebtedness six months' issue, carrying interest at 1½ per cent., and 12 months' issue, carrying 1½ per cent., were more than three times the allotments, which amounted to $428,322,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The epidemic of local bank suspensions continued to-day. A bank in Indiana (the Union City Trust Company) closed its doors, with deposits amounting to nearly $500,000, while a bank in Michigan, with similar liabilities, also closed down. Dec. 14.—Three more small banks in the Middle West have closed down. In one of these, the State Bank of Elroy (Wisconsin), the deposits are stated to amount to $460,000. —*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 13	Dec. 12		Dec. 13	Dec. 12
Abitibi ..	9¼	9¼	Dom. Glass ..	101*	No bid
Asbestos ..	¼	¼	Dom. Textile	77*	79*
Do., Pref. ..	1¼	1¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	3	3½	Fraser Cos. ..	3	3½
Braz. Tract.	20⅞	21¼	Hollinger ..	6	6¼
B.C. Pwr., A	35½	36	Int. Nickel ..	15	16⅜
Do., B ..	13½	13	Massey, H. ..	No bid	11
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	No bid	No bid	Montreal Lt.	53	56
Do., 1st Pf.	18	18	Natl. Brew ..	25½*	28¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	3	Nat. Steel Car	34	34¾
Calgary ..	150*	150	Ogilvie Flour	264	264
Can. Car ..	16½	17	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	22¾	22¾	Power Corp.	54	54½
C. Cement ..	13¼	14	Price Bros. ..	42*	42½
Do., Pref. ..	91	91	Quebec Pwr.	No bid	45
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid	S. Lawr'ce C.	21½	21½
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	3½	3	Shawinigan ..	50	52
Do., B ..	2	2	S. Canada Power ..	28¼	28
C. Power ..	4⅞	4⅞	Steel Co. of Canada ..	41	41⅞
C. Steamship	6	6	W'peg Elec.	15½	19
Do., Pref'd.	18	18½	Bk. Montreal	281	282
Cockshutt ..	10¾	11	Can. Bk. Com.	230	230
Cons. Mining	140	148	Royal Bank	280	280
Dom. Bridge	52	54½			

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13.—WHEAT closed steady unchanged to 3c. lower. MAIZE barely steady 2c. to 6c. down. OATS steady and unchanged. LINSEED irregular, 30c. up to 12c. down.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery ..	5.87	5.87
.. February delivery ..	6.24	6.27
.. March delivery ..	6.34	6.37
Maize, December delivery ..	4.08	4.10
.. January delivery ..	4.11	4.15
.. February delivery ..	4.30	4.35
Oats, February delivery ..	3.90	3.90
Linseed, December delivery ..	12.35	12.05
.. February delivery ..	11.35	11.47
.. March delivery ..	11.35	11.47
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.05	6.10
Maize, December delivery ..	3.95	3.95
Linseed, February delivery ..	11.20	11.35

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 4½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY SELLING

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The downward trend of the market throughout the past week was accentuated in the short session to-day, when a large volume of selling orders caused general, and, in some cases, severe breaks.

The opening was easy on a heavy volume of distress selling. The lack of support following successive registrations of new low price levels, coupled with the weekly trade reviews' reports that the outlook was obscured by the unsettlement of commodities restraining a trade recovery, stimulated fresh aggressiveness on the part of professional shorts, who succeeded in forcing out further liquidation and stop-loss selling.

A few standard issues showed a slight rallying tendency later in the session, but this was of short duration owing to the persistent weakness in the general market. Prospects of a general decrease in company earnings for the current quarter, in conjunction with the weakness of silver, copper, cotton, and bond markets, aggravated the "bearishness," and in the last half-hour the whole list weakened under a volume of indiscriminate liquidation, large blocks of pivotal stocks being sold on a sharply declining scale. The close was weak.

Sales were returned at 1,957,000 shares, making 14,089,000 shares for the week, against 7,777,000 shares last week and 22,070,000 shares last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks has fallen 7.89 on the week to 95.42, the average of 30 leading industrials dropped 15.03 to 163.34, and the average of 20 public utilities is 5.01 lower than last Saturday at 56.93. The railroad and industrial averages a year ago were 151.68 and 253.02.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85 1/2	4.85 1/2
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32	4.85 15/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85 7/16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.84 7/16	4.84⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.93
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.26	40.26½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85½	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84⅝	23.85¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.97
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.40	19.40½
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.50	10.17	10.40
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77¼
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.84	33.60	33.63
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	9.75

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Closing Prices	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
Atchison ..	173	176	Int. Amer. ..	10½	10½
Atl. Coast ..	105	108*	Kansas City	37	36
B. & O. ..	59½	63	Louisville ..	92½	92½
Do., Pref. ..	73¼	75⅞	Min. St. P. ..	5	5
Brooklyn M. Trait	58	59¾	Miss. Pac. ..	25	26⅛
Can. P. (New)	39¼	40	Do., Pref. ..	91¼	95¼
Cent. N.J. ..	185	185	N. Mex. 1

COMPANY MEETINGS

CAMP BIRD, LIMITED

REVIEW OF COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

LAKE GEORGE MINE DEVELOPMENTS

EFFECT ON EARNINGS OF THE DECLINE IN METALS

MR. F. W. BAKER'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Camp Bird, Limited, was held on Friday last at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London.

Mr. F. W. BAKER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Leaman) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in dealing with the accounts, said:—The company's income has increased during the past year from £113,411 to £146,790, representing an increase approximately of £33,380. The net profit for the year consequently shows a total of £134,719, as against £99,571 for the year ended June 30, 1929. The charges against net profits were, however, greater during the past year than they were in the previous year. The charges relate almost exclusively to the reorganization of the company's capital which occurred in 1926. After making the appropriations from the current year's profits there remains a balance of £23,293 carried to the balance-sheet, as against £27,111, which was the corresponding figure last year.

METAL PRICES AND EARNINGS

I regret again that we cannot indicate a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year under review. This position would have been entirely possible had not the fall in metal prices affected our earnings. As I explained to the shareholders of the Mexican Corporation this morning, had silver prices remained at the level as at June, 1929, with zinc, lead, and copper at the same rates, the company would have been in the position to maintain steady and increasing dividends. Santa Gertrudis would also have been in a position to distribute more, and this would have reflected additional earnings to our company of something like £65,000, arising from an increased dividend in Santa Gertrudis and an additional dividend on our Mexican Corporation holding. These additional earnings would have increased the net amount of the year's profit from £23,000 up to £88,000, out of which a satisfactory dividend payment could have been made.

The result of the decrease in earnings from Fresnillo and Teziutlan, affecting earnings of the Mexican Corporation, which holds a .50 per cent. interest in both of those mines, compelled that company to suspend dividend payments.

An entire world change for the better is the only thing that can adjust things again to the normal, and the monetary outlook in both gold and silver is one that must be giving those in high places a good deal of uneasiness. The position of silver is so desperate that I cannot but believe that some international movement will be brought about so as to prevent world trade with the great East being more seriously curtailed.

SANTA GERTRUDIS POSITION

The salient features with regard to Santa Gertrudis are, notwithstanding the heavy fall in the price of silver, that the gross profit for the period under review is £328,000 odd, or £18,000 in excess of the previous year. The reserve account has been increased from £200,000 to £250,000, after providing for the company's liability for income-tax. After the payment of dividends, amounting to £233,000, the profit and loss account of the Santa Gertrudis Company shows a balance of £39,000 carried forward. The reserve position is quite satisfactory. After treating 584,000 tons the reserves of the mine are only depleted by some 70,000 tons odd.

Turning to the Mexican Corporation, this company retains a substantial interest in Mexican Corporation. I have pointed out to you how the earnings of this company have been affected by the fall in the price of silver, lead, zinc, and copper. Had this fall in metals not taken place the Fresnillo Company could have paid from 30 to 40 cents per quarter, and the Mexican Corporation, through its holding, instead of paying only a dividend of 1s., could have paid about 3s. or more. The Teziutlan Mine could also have contributed quite substantially to the earnings of the Mexican Corporation.

I now come to one of the most important interests which we hold—namely, the Lake George Mine; and Mr. Agnew, who is known to you as a man of the highest standing in the mining world, has kindly consented to give you his views on this interesting and important property, and in asking him to second the resolution for the adoption of the directors' report I will ask him also to deal with the Lake George position.

DURANGO TIMBER COMPANY

The Durango Timber Company, Limited, is another of our most important assets, and in this case I am glad to be able to tell you that the result of the last year's operations have been very satisfactory and show a substantial improvement in production, sales, and profit. Costs have been reduced and markets extended. The total of timber cut during 12 months to June 30 last is 56½ million board feet, and the sales for the same period amounted to nearly 66 million board feet, existing stocks having been drawn on to complete deliveries. The gross operating profit of the local companies controlled by Durango Timber Company amounted to $659,900, as against $372,000 for the previous year. The reserves of timber still uncut on the basis of a 50 million board feet annual cut should give this company a life of over 30 years.

CREOLE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

The Creole Petroleum Corporation, in which we have quite a substantial holding, is a subsidiary of, and is controlled and managed by, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It has an enormous holding of oil lands in Venezuela and is developing in Eastern Venezuela a new oilfield of considerable potential value, which has now reached not only the production stage but the marketing stage through its own pipelines and loading facilities.

The average production of the Creole Company in Western Venezuela during the first nine months of this year has been 15,500 barrels daily, and during the same period additional wells have been completed in Eastern Venezuela, where the present daily production is approximately 8,000 barrels. We are advised that the production for 1931 should show a considerable increase over that for the year ended December 31 last, when this corporation made a net profit of $2,434,000, as against $611,000 for 1928.

It has been necessary for the Creole Company to finance its subsidiaries during last year to the extent approximately of $3,600,000 for the purposes of carrying on operations of an exploratory nature, and further to determine the value of their properties. For this purpose the Creole Company is about to make a new issue of 1,000,000 shares of no par value at the price of $4.25 per share. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has agreed to take such number of shares of the proposed new stock as it as a stockholder may be entitled to receive, and further has agreed to purchase at the subscription price the new shares which may not be subscribed for by the stockholders entitled to them.

As an indication of the desire in large operating oil companies to adjust world prices, I noticed the other day that outside of the efforts being made in America to curtail production the Shell Group have decided to reduce their export of oil from Venezuela at the rate of 36,000 barrels daily; in fact, I think one may say generally that such conditions as are now prevailing do of themselves stimulate efforts for adjustment.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS

Our holding in the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields has been exchanged into shares of the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields. This company is a subsidiary of the Trinidad Leasehold Company, is amply provided with working capital and is being operated under that management, and has important oil interests in the Island of Trinidad. I look for quite a successful outcome of its operations.

I wish I could feel optimistic as to the current year's operations. Under normal conditions we should have been doing very well, but do not be disappointed if this year's results fall short of the earnings disclosed by the accounts under review.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

MR. J. A. AGNEW'S SPEECH

Mr. J. A. AGNEW seconded the motion, and, in dealing with the Lake George Metal Corporation, Limited, said that the Lake George Mine was discovered in 1860 and was closed down in 1899 with large sulphide ore bodies left virtually intact. It was not reopened until the present operations commenced in March, 1925. The mine was situated at Captains Flat, New South Wales, 22 miles from Canberra and 183 miles from Sydney. The railway between Sydney and Canberra passed within 21 miles of the mine.

The main lode channel was 5,000ft. long, and in this there were three main ore shoots. In the Elliots section, the most northern, the shoot had been proved for a length of about 1,000ft., the width ranging from 10ft. to 30ft., and the tonnage developed to date approximated 1,000,000. In the central section the ore shoot had been proved for a length of about 650ft., the width varying from 5ft. to 15ft., and the ore so far exposed amounted to about 200,000 tons. In Keatings section the ore shoot had been proved over a length of 900ft., the width of the lode varying from 5ft. to 30ft., and so far there had been proved to exist in this section 800,000 tons.

There were thus shown as developed about 2,000,000 tons, the average value of which was:—Lead, 7.5 per cent.; zinc, 12.9 per cent.: copper, 0.75 per cent.; silver, 2.2oz.; gold, 1.28dwt. A further 880,000 tons of probable ore was indicated by diamond drilling.

It was estimated that with a plant operating on the scale of 500 tons of ore treated daily the working costs, including development, could be taken at 23s. per ton, while on a basis of treating 1,000 tons daily these costs could safely be taken at 21s. per ton.

RECOVERY OF THE METAL

In order to indicate exactly the lines on which a metallurgical plant should be built and to determine whatever problem there might exist in recovering the metal from the ore, a pilot plant having a capacity of 30 tons daily was erected and had been in operation for the last 12 months. The work in this plant had determined definitely that a highly satisfactory recovery of both lead and zinc can be made from Lake George ore.

It was felt by the board of the Lake George Company that, viewed entirely from the outlook for metal prices, the present was the proper time to be pushing on with the construction of treatment works. The company would thus be in a position to take the fullest advantage of a rise in prices, which it was felt must occur.

To sum up, the Lake George property had every appearance of turning out to be a most valuable asset to the Camp Bird Company.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to questions, the report and accounts were adopted.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

U.S. NOVEMBER FIGURES

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The monthly report of the Census Bureau shows that domestic mills consumed 415,000 bales of lint cotton in November, against 444,000 in October and 544,000 in November last year, bringing the total so far this season to 1,605,000 bales, against 2,280,000 a year ago. Exports, exclusive of linters, for the month are returned at 908,000 bales, against 1,004,000 in the preceding month and 1, 49,000 in the corresponding month last year, making 3,181,000 for the season to date, against 3,252,000 last year. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers amount to 1,567,000 bales, against 1,353,000 a month ago and 1,672,000 a year ago, and in outside warehouses 8,398,000 bales, against 7,543,000 and 5,842,000. Spindles active during the month totalled 25,951,000, against 26,154,000 last month and 29,649,000 last year.

Consumption of linters in November was 55,000 bales, against 63,000 last year; stocks at mills amounted to 222,000 bales, against 163,000 bales, and in outside warehouses 79,000 bales, against 69,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton-growing States:—Practically all marketable cotton is now gathered. The week's plantation receipts amount to 241,000 bales, against 283,000 last week and 292,000 last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 162,000 bales, against 213,000 last year. Of the current week's total, 32,000 bales are for Great Britain, 24,000 for Germany, 10,000 for France, 89,000 for the rest of the Continent, and 7,000 coastwise.

The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since Aug. 1 as follows:—

	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts ..	6,314,000	6,668,000
Net overland	276,000	328,000
Southern consumption ..	1,541,000	2,225,000
Excess interior stocks ..	1,254,000	1,252,000
Total in sight to date ..	*9,990,000	10,212,000
Brought into sight during the week	339,000	454,000
Northern spinners' takings since Aug. 1 ..	444,000	571,000

* Includes 605,000 bales excess Southern mill takings over consumption, against 356,000 bales last year.

WOOL SALES

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The sixth and final series of Colonial wool auctions for the current year concluded to-day with a liberal assortment covering 10,000 bales, which was readily distributed between the home and foreign sections on the basis of late values. The best of the greasy merino was shown in 255 bales of the "Goonoo Goonoo" clip from Sydney, which realised 16d., the finest of the scoured merino, which was included in the N.Z. and A. Land Company's clip from Victoria, selling at 23d. New Zealand greasy and slipe crossbreds met another brisk clearance to Yorkshire and Continental buyers, the best greasy halfbred marked "N S/Dunedin" at 10½d., and super halfbred slipe lambs of the "C M C/Eclipse/diamond" brand at 11½d. The greasy crossbred received from Punta Arenas were also readily disposed of, the major portion being secured for the Continent; the chief clip, "Menendez in diamond," comprising 430 bales, realised 9½d., similar descriptions contained in a smaller selection marked "Monte Bello" also made 9¼d. for the best lots.

During the series of 13 selling days it is estimated that 110,500 bales were sold, of which Continental buyers are credited with having purchased 59,000 bales, and the home trade, principally Yorkshire, 51,500 bales. The quantity carried forward to next series, amounting to 66,000 bales, includes 57,000 bales which were not offered. At the opening sale on November 25 buyers from all the chief home and Continental centres were in large attendance; good general buying was in evidence, and the values obtained coincided approximately with general expectations. The finer grades of merino showed very little change from values ruling at the preceding auctions; other merino descriptions were 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper, while greasy and slipe grades were marked down 10 to 15 per cent., the latter decline being most pronounced among greasy qualities.

At subsequent sales competition showed increasing animation both on the part of home and foreign buyers, which was particularly noticeable among crossbreds, both greasy and slipe grades by the end of the second week showing a recovery of 5 per cent. The large and excellent offerings of Australian merino wool were largely secured for the Continent, a good percentage of greasy and scoured grades at the same time being booked for Yorkshire and other home districts; values on balance show the finest merino qualities fully on a par with last sales, other merinos ruling generally 10 per cent. below that level.

The intermediate recovery in greasy and slipe crossbred was firmly maintained to the close, the former now showing not more than 10 per cent. and the latter 5 per cent. decline compared with October rates. The greasy crossbred from Punta Arenas sold readily on a basis of 10 per cent. decline throughout, and a similar reduction is quoted for Cape wool. The top price of 22d. was obtained for scoured merino clothing from the N.Z. and A. Land Company's "Eddington" clip from Queensland, the finest of the greasy merino "Oakvale/Barraba" from New South Wales selling at 17½d. Among New Zealand crossbreds, scoured quarterbred combing marked "Te Aka" realized 16½d.; "N S/Dunedin" greasy halfbred 10½d.; and both "T B & S/Canterbury" and "N C F/Kaiapoi" sold at 11½d.

The catalogues to-day were made up of 2,012 bales from New South Wales; 771, Queensland; 1,121, Victorian; 797, West Australian; 3,013, New Zealand; and 2,166 bales from Punta Arenas. The six series of auctions for the ensuing year have been fixed to commence on the following dates:—January 20, March 10, April 28, July 7, September 15, and November 24.

MINING NEWS

MISENO TRUST.—Weekly Progress Report.—Mount Isa.—Diamond Drilling:—Hole C.4 from 1,251ft. to 1,280ft., vertical depth 1,100 ft., ore assayed lead 9.7 per cent., zinc 4.4 per cent., silver 8.1oz. Confirmation of the results obtained from the copper ore in the hanging wall of the main ore body indicates 124ft. assaying 4.25 per cent. copper. New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 3.—Drift W. advanced 35ft., total 787ft., assaying 194s. 6d., width 59in., full width not exposed. Location No. 5.—Drift S.E. advanced 31ft., total 947ft., assaying 135s. 6d., width 46in.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to November 5. IVANHOE GROUP, 845ft. Level.—The Intermediate South Drive on the No. 2 Lode was advanced 12ft., to a total distance of 142ft. in ore averaging 70s. per ton over a width of 57in. The Intermediate North Drive on No. 2 Lode was advanced 11ft. to a total distance of 110ft. in ore averaging 30s. per ton over a width of 60in., with ore still in both walls. 1,510ft. Level.—The South Drive on No. 3 Lode was advanced 5ft. to a total distance of 847ft. in ore averaging 50s. per ton over a width of 60in. The last 78ft. of this drive was in ore averaging 43s. per ton over a width of 60in. CHAFFEYS GROUP.—1,988ft. Level.—A West Crosscut was started on the East Branch of No. 2 Lode 49ft. north of the main crosscut and advanced 9ft. in ore averaging 33s. per ton. The rest of the development work carried out during the period consisted chiefly of crosscuts and preparatory work.

JANTAR NIGERIA.—November output, 20 tons.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES.—Report for the quarter ended September 30.—The remaining three holes of the drilling programme were completed during the quarter. The holes drilled in the Roan extension area show that the ore beds here plunge to much greater depths than was anticipated. Such substantial reserves are now developed that drilling has been suspended. The ore reserves now stand at 108,000,000 short tons of ore carrying a little over 3.4 per cent. copper, 95 per cent. of which is in the form of sulphides. This figure includes 37,000,000 tons carrying 3.6 per cent. copper in the Roan extension area. The Shatty shaft has been sunk to 865ft. and equipment of the shaft is now under way. Underground work is in a healthy condition, present progress being at the rate of 6,200ft. per month. The total underground footage amounts to 47,122ft., out of the 72,579ft. estimated as required before production. The crushing plants, concentrator, power plant, townsite, compounds and so forth are all in advanced stages of construction.

A branch of Barclays Bank has been opened at 62, Wolverhampton-street, Willenhall, Staffs.

As from to-day, the address of the London Border and General Trust is 8, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

MEXICAN CORPORATION

POSITION OF FRESNILLO AND TEZIUTLAN MINES

RESULTS SEVERELY AFFECTED BY LOW METAL PRICES

The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mexican Corporation, Limited, was held on Friday last at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. F. W. BAKER (chairman of the corporation) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Leaman, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It will be seen from the liabilities side of the balance-sheet that the authorized and issued capital remain at the same figures as last year, namely, £1,400,000 authorized and £500,000 issued.

REDEMPTION OF THE CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The company's Seven per Cent. Five Year Convertible Notes have been reduced during the year from £40,000 to £15,000, as at June 30 last. Since that date a further £5,000 of the Notes has been bought and cancelled, and notice of redemption of the balance of £10,000 has been given to note-holders. This outstanding balance will be paid off on the 31st of this month, thus freeing the company from an annual liability of £40,000, plus interest at the rate of 7 per cent. This income-tax reserve of £13,448 compares with the figure of £1,437 in last year's accounts, the increased reserve being made in accordance with the company's larger revenue during the year. The item, "loan (partly secured by deposit of investments)," £70,012, shows a reduction of £53,643 from the corresponding figure in last year's accounts. This loan was made in connexion with the acquisition by this company of Fresnillo shares in accordance with the terms of the merger of the interests of the old Fresnillo stockholders and of the Mexican Corporation, S.A. Since June 30 this loan account has been further reduced by the repayment of £20,000, so that the amount outstanding at the present date is £50,000.

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, it will be observed there is no change in the figure, £6,218 15s.—being the cost of the shares in our subsidiary company, the Mexican Corporation, S.A. The advances to the Mexican Corporation, S.A., which appeared in last year's balance-sheet at £479,789, have been reduced in the current accounts to £469,088, by reason of dividends having been declared for the year under review amounting to £65,000 and remittances received from that company during the same period totalling £75,701.

INVESTMENT VALUES AND DIVIDEND POSITION

"Investments at cost, less amount written off," appear in this year's balance-sheet at £91,471, which compares with £141,961 in the previous year's accounts. This reduction is accounted for wholly by the sale of Fresnillo shares during the period under review. In connexion with this item of investments, I would call attention to the remark in the auditors' certificate to the balance-sheet—namely, that "the value at which the investments stand is greatly above their market value." The investments referred to consist mainly of shares in the Fresnillo Company. These Fresnillo shares are carried in our books at cost, but unfortunately show a large depreciation at present market prices in common with the shares of all base metal mines. Your directors, however, are confident that the Fresnillo Company shares will again appreciate in value as soon as metal markets recover from the present severe depression.

When I met you last December we had quite recently declared a dividend of 1s. per share. That was actually an interim dividend on account of the year under review, and at the time of payment your board confidently expected that the time had arrived when we could count upon a steady policy of regular and increasing dividends, and your directors were determined not to commence the payment of dividends until there was a reasonable chance of maintaining such payments. This seemed assured when the merger was consummated in May, 1929, because the Fresnillo and Teziutlan Mines had then been brought to an earning position unrivalled in their history.

With the then earning power of the company and the prospects of profits being stabilized somewhere about that level, your directors were amply justified in commencing dividend payments in October, 1929, and no board of directors or any metal market experts foresaw at that time such disastrous falls as have occurred in the prices of silver and base metals.

THE PERCENTAGE DECREASE IN METAL PRICES

I would here like to give you the percentage decrease in prices of the metals in which we are interested. Between June 30, 1929, and December 1, 1930, the approximate depreciation in the prices of these metals have been:—lead 30 per cent., zinc 44 per cent., silver 32 per cent., and copper 35 per cent. Considerable reductions in all costs have been made by the local management, but these could not possibly be commensurate with the fall in prices, and practically the whole burden arising from lower metal prices has been reflected on our earnings, so that from being 18 months ago in the position of having a 50 per cent. interest in an earning capacity approaching £360,000 per annum we find ourselves little better than "breaking even" at the present time.

The reports of Fresnillo earnings for the period ended June 30, 1930, show that, in spite of very heavy earnings being recorded in the early months of that financial year, the subsequent rapid decline in all prices resulted in the profit being reduced by a half million dollars during the period. The profits of the Fresnillo Company made during the first four months of the present year amount to only $65,579. The point I would stress is this, that the unprecedented fall in the prices of lead, zinc, silver, and, to a smaller extent, copper has precipitated a crisis in our business which necessitates the suspension of dividends.

I am not as a rule pessimistic, but realizing how deep-seated and world-wide are the causes that have brought about this shrinkage in all commodities, and with the monetary position both in silver and gold that must be causing a good deal of uneasiness to those in high places, I see very little prospect of any amelioration of our position during the current financial year, and I can hold out no hope of dividend payments for at least another 12 months, particularly when it is my duty to tell you that, influenced by the decline in metal prices, the Fresnillo Company have decided out of current earnings to create a cash reserve to meet any contingencies that may arise should metals reach a level below present prices.

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE MINES

As regards the position of the Fresnillo Mine, I shall not burden you with any lengthy statement on developments, because they are fully dealt with in the managing director's report, which accompanies the accounts. I will deal, however, with one or two salient points. The development footage accomplished during the year, principally in the sulphide section, reached the high figure of 46,550ft., and 6,556ft. of diamond drill holes were completed in connexion therewith. The results of this work, as set out in Mr. Rose's report, are eminently satisfactory, and an extensive programme of development now being carried out is yielding even better results than those obtained during the past year.

Before completing my remarks on the Fresnillo Mine I would like to refer to a new business that was taken up during the year under review. A 60 per cent. interest was acquired by the Fresnillo Company at small cost in the Compania Minera de San Jose, S.A., owning and treating a patio tailing deposit about six miles east of Fresnillo. This deposit is estimated to contain at least 330,000 dry tons, average 0.4dwt. gold, 4.4oz. silver, and 1.37lb. mercury per ton. The capacity of the lixiviation plant is about 5,000 tons per month. Working costs are low, and at present prices of silver and mercury a profit is indicated of about $1.50 per ton. This plant was started in December of last year, and the treatment of tailings is showing quite a reasonable return.

Turning now to the Teziutlan Mine, a total of over 7,000ft. of development was accomplished during the past year, and in addition 1,900ft. of diamond drilling was carried out. The development work was mainly in the new ore body to which reference was made in last year's report, and which is expected to commence production during the spring of next year. This new ore body is known as the "Minerva" ore body.

The ore reserves at June 30, 1930, are estimated at 128,000 tons, giving 0.5dwt. gold, 2.3oz. silver, 3.3 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. lead. If you will refer to page 4 of the directors' report you will see that, whereas in 1929 the total profit of the Teziutlan Mine was $177,509, this total profit for the year ended June 30, 1930, is reduced to $24,717, the Teziutlan Mine itself operating at a loss of $9,478, entirely due to a fall in metal prices, particularly copper in this case.

Mr. J. A. AGNEW seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously; and the retiring directors (Mr. F. W. Baker and Lord Brabourne) were re-elected.

SANTA GERTRUDIS COMPANY

INCREASED GROSS PROFITS

THE FALL IN SILVER PRICES

MR. F. W. BAKER ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Santa Gertrudis Company, Limited, was held on Friday last at River Plate House, London, E.C.

Mr. F. W. BAKER (the chairman) said, in the course of his speech:—The assets side of the balance-sheet shows under the heading of "Investments at cost," "Loan partly secured," "War Loan" and Conversion Loan at cost," and "Cash at bankers," a total of £636,000. In addition, our associated companies in Mexico have a cash balance of over £150,000, making a total of more than £780,000. After making due allowance for depreciation in investments and other items there remains a very substantial sum at our disposal.

POLICY OF THE BOARD

These large reserves had been created over past years to meet a position which your directors have realized would have to be faced—namely, the possible exhaustion of our existing mines; and your directors, after consultation with some of the larger shareholders, have before them a policy of meeting any diminution in the Santa Gertrudis earnings by the investment of such an amount as may be necessary of these reserves in the acquisition of some other mining property that will enable us to continue and live as a dividend-earning organization. It is for this purpose that we acquired an interest in the Lake George Mine, and instructions have been given to Mr. Rose to endeavour to secure for us, through his large mining connexions, an opportunity of carrying out the policy which I have just referred to, and, having regard to our very fine technical organization in Mexico, I have little fear that if any recommendations are made to us on the lines indicated we shall be running no risk by acting upon them.

RESULT OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The gross profits of the company amounted during the year under review to £328,783, which was, approximately, £18,230 in excess of the previous year's profit. This was mainly accounted for by an increased income having been received from miscellaneous investments.

The dividends declared by the Cia. Beneficiadora de Pachuca, S.A., amounted to £300,000, which is exactly the same figure as the dividends declared by that company in the previous year.

Owing to the depreciation in the price of silver and other metals it is unlikely that the profits for the present year will equal those in the accounts before you. You will see by the appropriation from the net profits that £50,000 has been transferred to reserve, a sum of £20,000 has been reserved for income-tax, two dividends of 1s. 6d. per share each have been declared, absorbing a further £233,010, and after adding the balance brought forward from the previous year there remains a credit balance to profit and loss of £39,063 to be carried forward.

SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF REVENUE

In spite of the unprecedentedly low price of silver during the period under review, the company's revenue remains at a satisfactory level. The average price quoted for silver on the New York market during the past year was 46c. U.S. currency per fine ounce, as against 56c. for the previous year. Since the end of the company's financial year silver has dropped to lower levels, but earnings have been, and it is estimated will continue to be, maintained at a substantial rate.

I may here add a word of comfort in these depressed times—that in consequence of the higher values now being secured as a result of the development work recently carried out and still continuing at the newly discovered Mariposa vein, as well as the developments in the western end of the Dos Carlos vein, which show so substantial an increase in values, the decrease in silver prices can be offset to some extent by the treatment of the higher grade ore which the mine is now disclosing. I do not mean in making these remarks to suggest that we are, for the purpose of maintaining a substantial earning, intending to pick the eyes of the mine. The general effect of the development of these higher values is to increase considerably the general average grade of the ore available for milling, and, as I have just stated, there is some crumb of comfort in this reflection.

DEVELOPMENT AND ORE RESERVES

Continuing the intensive exploratory programme inaugurated in 1928, a total of 43,354ft. of development was accomplished during the year, of which 36,315ft. were driven in the Dos Carlos territory. As a guide to this work, 9,770ft. of diamond drilling was done. The total cost of this very large exploratory programme has been charged up as a part of our working costs before arriving at the sum shown as realized profits.

The ore reserves are only 78,000 tons less than the previous year's estimates, notwithstanding the fact that we have extracted and milled during the year 506,000 tons of ore. The new development during the past years and the possibilities of the properties point to the fact that we should have every reasonable expectation of continuing to operate for a much longer period than indicated by the amount of the ore reserves as at June 30 last, and I certainly feel that we may look for very satisfactory results being secured by development which will be approximately as good from the point of view of tonnage as the results secured in the past year.

The disastrous fall in the price of silver has constituted the outstanding adverse factor of the company's business during the past year. The market price of this metal at June 30, 1930, showed a depreciation of 37 per cent., as compared with the price at the same date a year previous. However, owing to the higher assay value of the present reserves, a valuation as at the two dates mentioned shows a depreciation of only 18 per cent. in the gross value of the ore reserves as at June 30 last. Furthermore, the fall in gross value is, to a considerable extent, being offset by a substantial reduction in working costs effected by the local management.

A POSSIBLY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

Advices from Mexico recently received point to the possibility of a development which may have an important bearing on the future of the mine. One of our close neighbours is an American company known as Real Del Monte. They have been working a vein of good widths and values up to within 300ft. of the Western Dos Carlos borderline. There probably may be some connexion between our No. 2 vein in the Dos Carlos and the vein now being operated by the Real Del Monte Company. If this should prove to be the case, and development work indicates commercial values, we should have available for development in this portion of the property over a kilometre of unexplored territory.

I have not made a reference to this matter to raise any buoyant hopes, but our past history in the development of the Dos Carlos has been so full of agreeable surprises that it is within the range of possibility that the opening up of this ground may be fruitful of further pleasant surprises.

The Mexican Corporation's interests, while being in first-class condition as regards developments, organization, and costs, have fallen on evil times purely on account of the very low prices of silver and base metals, so much so that it appears unlikely that the Mexican Corporation will be in a position to make any distribution to its shareholders during the next 12 months.

THE LAKE GEORGE MINE

I will now refer to the Lake George Mine. Work for the period under review was largely confined to preparing the property for production. A limited amount of underground development and diamond drilling was done with satisfactory results.

While everything is in readiness for the equipment of the property, the board has decided, in view of the very low price of base metals, not to proceed with it for the present, and to shut down the mine with the exception of a small amount of development still to be done in the central section. Prior to the shut-down the estimate of ore reserves was:—2,000,000 tons, averaging 1.28dwt. gold, 2.2oz. silver, 7.5 per cent. lead, 12.9 per cent. zinc, and 0.75 per cent. copper.

The consulting engineer reports that on the evidence obtained from diamond drilling, coupled with the persistence of the ore bodies and the geological evidence, it is justifiable to add a further 880,000 tons to the above figure. He further states that the tonnage possibilities are exceptionally good.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL AND IRON REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 13.—WHEAT.—The cargo position had a dull tone, and with easier overnight cables from North America sellers reduced their limits by an occasional 2d. per qr. Pacific whites, Jan., offered at 27s. 6d.; Australians, on passage, shipping-shipped and Nov., to Dec., at 27s. 5d.; New South Wales, Dec., at 27s. Rosafe, 64lb., Jan.-Feb., was obtainable at 24s.; Barusso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., at 23s. 9d. Parcels were inactive. Moderate total clearances and reports of rains in Argentina had very little effect, and with free offers of Manitoba quotations were 2d. per qr. easier. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Dec., offered at 25s. 6d., and Rosafe, 63lb., Jan.-Feb., at 22s. 6d. For Australian, on passage, and Dec.-Jan. 27s. was asked.

Wheat futures closed 3d. under yesterday. There was business in Manitoba grade at 23s. for Jan. and 23s. 5d. for March.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon value	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	23 1	23 3½	23 3	23 3
March	23 6	23 5½	23 5	23 8
May	23 8	23 7½	23 7	23 10
	LONDON GRADE			
Dec.	21 11	21 10½	21 10	22 1
Feb.	22 2	22 1½	22 1	22 4

MAIZE cargoes were quiet at late rates. La Plata, on the way and for shipment up to Jan., offered at 17s. 6d.; Feb. at 17s. 9d. Parcels attracted no attention, and prices marked scarcely any change. La Plata, afloat, 17s.; Jan.-Feb., 17s. 1½d.; March, 17s. 4½d.

BARLEY was quietly steady. Danubian, Dec., 14s. 9d.; Jan., 15s.; Feb., 15s. 3d. For Russian afloat, 14s. 6d. was asked, and 14s. 9d. for Dec.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata (new), Jan., 10s. 3d.; Feb., 10s. 6d.

FARMERS' deliveries of wheat, barley and oats are to-day and for the season to date (17 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	105,929	258,394	43,522
Average price	6s. 2d.	8s. 3d.	5s. 8d.
Same week last year	273,751	370,417	54,148
Average price	9s. 6d.	8s. 11d.	7s. 3d.
This season ..	2,228,298	5,250,461	744,604
Average price	7s. 0½d.	8s. 10¼d.	5s. 11¾d.
Last season ..	4,354,670	6,871,255	1,000,538
Average price	9s. 8¾d.	9s. 11d.	7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—WHEAT.—Cif. parcels were unchanged to 4d. cheaper. Rosafe, 62¾lb., sold at 22s. and some No. 3 Northern Manitoba, afloat, but the price not divulged. Quotations:—No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec., 25s. 9d.; No. 2 Northern, 24s. 10½d.; No. 3, 24s. 1½d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 7½d.; 64lb., 23s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., 25s.; Australian, about shipped, 27s.; soft white Pacific, Jan., 27s.

Graded wheat futures opened ¼d. to ⅜d. per cental lower, the easiness at Winnipeg being counteracted by reports of heavy rains in Northern Argentina and bullish Australian advices. The market then declined owing to selling pressure of Russian and Canadian wheat, but covering over the week-end made the final tone steady, with values ½d. to 7⅞d. lower. Sales, 150 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open's values	Business done: Highest	Business done: Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
December ..	Nom.	4 8	4 7¾	4 7¾	4 8⅝
March	4 9⅞	4 10⅛	4 9¾	4 9¾	4 10¼
May	4 11¾	4 11⅞	4 11½	4 11½	5 0
July	5 1⅛	5 1⅜	5 1	5 1	5 1½

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels quiet and about unchanged. La Plata, afloat, 17s. 4d. to 17s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., 17s. 3d.; Feb.-March, 17s. 6d.—all sellers. Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Dec., 19s.; March, 19s. 6d.—both nominal. Spot parcels quiet. La Plata, 4s. 1d.

OATS quiet and lower. La Plata, Jan., 10s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR unchanged. Fair consumptive trade.

CABBIDGE, Dec. 13.—Wheat in small supply at 28s. to 29s. Malting barley made up to 26s.; medium and grinding sorts had very short supplies offering at 24s. to 40s. Oats, 16s. 6d. to 19s.

COLCHESTER, Dec. 13.—Wheat up to 28s., delivered at mills. Very small supply of barley; prices unchanged. Oats, 16s. to 18s.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—Very little offering. Wheat unchanged at 27s. to 28s. Barley from 20s. to 35s. Oats, 16s. to 18s.

NORWICH, Dec. 13.—English barley in very small supply owing to the wet week; prices unchanged. English wheat had nothing offering. In English oats there were a few offering at 17s. to 18s.

READING, Dec. 13.—Wheat, 27s. to 28s. Barley in good inquiry with price well maintained. Oats had little offering; values unchanged.

PETERBOROUGH, Dec. 13.—Wheat, 25s. to 27s. Barley unchanged. Oats, 16s. to 18s. Beans, 27s. to 28s.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 5,400 tons, and imported 11,490 bags. The market was dull throughout. Quotations:—Best sample King Edward, £6 to £7; second grade, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Eclipse and darkskin King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton. German samples on offer at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bag (50 kilos), ex market.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (Covent Garden).—There was a fairly brisk demand for good supplies of fruit and vegetables, including apples, 5s. to 12s. per bushel; dessert apples, 4s. to 10s. per half-sieve; Nova Scotian apples, 18s. to 28s.; American apples, 20s. to 30s. per barrel; British Columbian apples, 9s. to 11s. 6d. per box; English Conférence pears, 6s. to 7s. per tray; British Columbian and Californian pears, 14s. to 17s. per case; English cobnuts, 16s. to 18s. per 12lb.; French walnuts, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per pocket; Naples chestnuts, 17s. to 21s.; French chestnuts, 10s. 6d. to 14s. per bag; Tunis dates, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per dozen cartons; Hallowee dates, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; St. Michael's pineapples, 1s. 9d. to 4s. each; Canary bananas, 16s. to 26s. per crate; American cranberries, 15s. to 16s. per case; Jamaican grape fruit, 15s. to 22s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 18s. to

COMPANY RESULTS

SULPHIDE CORPORATION SET-BACK

CONSETT IRON

Telephone Rentals.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on January 14, being the same as a year ago.

Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping.—The board propose to maintain the interim dividend at 4 per cent., less tax.

Scottish Consolidated Trust.—Final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 3 per cent., less tax, making 6 per cent. for the year (unchanged).

Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate.—Dividend of 3½ per cent. (9d. per share) in respect of the half-year ending December 31. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Thornton-Smith.—Interim dividend on Preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable December 23.

Consett Iron.—The directors state that, after providing for Debenture interest, but not for depreciation, there is a profit for the half-year ended September 30, 1930, but having regard to the uncertain trade conditions they do not feel justified in the payment of any interim dividend on the Ordinary and Preference shares.

REDPATH, BROWN, AND CO.

The report of Redpath, Brown, and Co. states that after deducting all trade charges, depreciation, and allowance for income-tax, the profit for the year ended October 31, 1930, is £71,730, and £45,883 was brought in. A final dividend of 4 per cent. on the Ordinary shares is proposed, making 16⅔ per cent., tax free, for the year. After appropriation to staff fund, £47,343 remains to carry forward.

ARNISTON COAL

The Arniston Coal Company reports a net profit of £13,160 for the year ended September 30 (against £7,984 for 1928-29). This figure, however, is arrived at after providing £10,000 for depreciation (against nil) and adding a similar sum to reserve (against nil). A dividend of 2½ per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares (against 5 per cent.), while the carry-forward is increased from £8,981 to £11,525. The company's 4 per cent. is waived in the present stoppage in Scotland. Meeting, December 18.

SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL TRUST

The Scottish International Trust reports a net revenue for the year to October 31, 1930, of £23,280, making, with the amount brought in, a balance of £25,574. After transferring £4,000 to investment reserve and paying Preference dividend, the directors propose a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 2½ per cent., less tax, making 5 per cent. for the year, and leaving £2,190 to carry forward. The valuation of the investments as at October 31 showed a depreciation of 14.85 per cent. on the book figure of £747,782.

YAGHAMON (TRAVANCORE) TEA

The gross proceeds of 48,596lb. of tea sold by the Yaghamon (Travancore) Tea Company during the year ended September 30 last realised £1,562. The crop included 7,035lb. manufactured from leaf purchased from a neighbouring estate. The accounts show a loss for the year of £4,439, which has been debited to profit and loss account. A sum of £16,067, being the cost of makeup of immature tea, &c., has been charged to development. In November last an issue of £20,000 Six per Cent. Debentures was made to provide for the needs of the company. Meeting, December 22.

FORD PAPER MILLS

The report of Ford Paper Mills, Limited, for the year ended September 30 states that owing to the general trade depression, the competition in the export trade and to the consequent reaction on prices and values, there has been a substantial contraction in the amount of profit earned, which, after writing down stocks on hand to market value, amounted to £2,150 (against £21,581 in the previous year). The balance brought forward was £3,301. From the amount available, £5,451—an appropriation of £3,407 has been made to provide for the difference between contract prices and market values of current contracts for raw materials, leaving a balance of £2,044 to be carried forward. In the previous year a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid and £7,500 was placed to reserve. Meeting, December 22.

UNITED TEMIANG RUBBER

The output of rubber by the United Temiang (F.M.S.) Rubber Company for the year ended July 31 last amounted to 1,114,290lb. (11 months tapping) compared with 1,087,792lb. in the previous year. After charging to revenue £2,714 (against £2,723) for depreciation, &c., the profit amounted to £1,073 (against £16,709), to which is added £11,429 brought forward, making together £12,502. This amount is proposed should be carried forward. (In the previous year £4,000 was placed to general reserve and a dividend of 6 per cent. was paid.) Since the close of the year the company has acquired from Ledang Rubber Plantations, Limited, 656 acres of land, of which 300 acres are planted and mature. The purchase consideration was the allotment to the Ledang Company of 150,000 fully-paid shares of 2s. each. It has been decided to cease tapping over an area of approximately 1,600 acres during the current year. This will reduce annual output by about 400,000lb. Meeting, December 22.

GOLDEN HORSE SHOE (NEW)

The report of Golden Horse Shoe (New) for the period September 9, 1929, the date of the inception of the company, to September 30 last, states that the results of the period under review, which covered only eight months' actual working of the new pulverised plant completed in March last, were as follows:—Tonnage reinvested, 255,770 short tons; yield, 2s. 8d. per ton; reinvestment costs, 2s. 1d. per ton; working surplus, 1s. 7d. per ton. In view of the results so far obtained the directors have made allowance in the accounts for the entire writing off of the plant over a period of five years and the quantity of tailings reinvested. On the basis of the profit at that basis per ton shows a debit balance for the period of £2,620. The balance-sheet shows tailings stock at cost standing at £104,102; loan against securities, £45,000; cash at banks and in hand, £49,867; against sundry creditors and credit balance of £6,080. Meeting, December 22.

HENRY BRUCE AND SONS

The profit of Henry Bruce and Sons, paper manufacturers, for the year ended October 31, before providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £4,059 (against £24,517 in the preceding year) and £14,162 was brought forward. The sum of £10,000 is transferred from reserve account, making a total available of £28,221. Depreciation absorbs £7,880, and income-tax for the period April 6, 1929, to October 31, 1930, requires £6,110. The final dividends on the First and Second Preference shares together absorb £10,088, leaving a balance of £4,123 to be carried forward. The report states that the stocks have been written down to market price or cost price, whichever is the lower, the amount so written off being sufficient to cover £7,920. The directors in their report state that they are unable to express an opinion as to the value of the investment in an associated company, which is entered in the balance-sheet at cost—namely, £11,250. Meeting, December 22.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL TRUST

A net revenue of £38 is shown in the accounts of the Finance and Industrial Trust for the year ended June 30 last, which compares with a net revenue of £9,160 for 1928-29. A credit balance of £2,322 was brought forward. After allowing for the accrued dividend for the year on the Seven per Cent. Preference shares, £2,234 (of which £1,117 has been paid), there is shown a credit balance of £1,050. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at £168,164, of which sum £114,592 is represented by quoted securities, the Stock Exchange quotation of which on June 30 last was £85,756. A large portion of these investments is in shares of rubber companies, the market quotations of which were purely nominal based on the present depressed conditions of the rubber industry, and, therefore, in the opinion of the directors, the Stock Exchange quotations do not reflect the real values. The remainder of the investments—namely, £53,571—is in unquoted securities. Meeting, December 22.

EASTWOODS LEWES CEMENT

The first report of Eastwoods Lewes Cement, Limited, states that the accounts are made up for the period from January 1, 1929, to June 30 last. Under the terms of the purchase agreement the company acquired the works and properties of the Lewes Portland Cement and Lime Company on June 27, 1929, with the benefit of profits accrued since January 1, 1929. Profits prior to completion have been credited to a capital reserve account, and the balance of share premiums available after writing off the whole of preliminary expenses has been placed to general reserve. No underwriting or brokerage expenses were incurred. Subsequent to June 30 last the freehold of the claylands at Piddinghoe previously held on lease has been acquired. The accounts for the period show a net profit of £17,801, from which is deducted profits prior to completion of purchase £5,132, leaving £12,687. A final dividend of 5 per cent. for the period under review is proposed on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent., and a dividend on the founders' shares requires £625, leaving to be carried forward £2,049, subject to balance of directors' remuneration.

BOWATER'S MERSEY PAPER MILLS

The first report of Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills covering the period from date of incorporation, July 19, 1929, to October 31 last, states that the interest earned and profits realised on moneys temporarily invested during the period amounted to £30,859; this sum has been applied in reduction of the Debenture interest and expenses during construction, and the balance thereof, amounting to £23,676, has been carried to the balance-sheet as expenses during construction. At the date of the accounts 6s. per £1 shares amounting to £120,000 had been paid up on the issued Ordinary share capital; further calls amounting to £100,000 have since been paid, and the balance will be called up as and when required. The construction and equipment of the mills is now practically completed. It is stated that the time occupied in erection constitutes a record for paper mill construction in this country. Since the date of the accounts the plant has come into production, and the selling agents report that the whole of the newsprint estimated to be produced during the year has been disposed of. It has been arranged for the annual audit to be extended to cover the share and Debenture stock registers.

NEW TAMARUGAL NITRATE

The accounts of the New Tamarugal Nitrate Company cover a period of 11 months to June 30 last. The change in the financial year has been made so as to coincide with the nitrate year of the association, which runs from July 1 to June 30. The presentation of the accounts has been altered to bring them into conformity with the new regulations of the Chilean Government. Gross profits for the period amounted to £75,858 (against £142,415 for the year ended July 31, 1929). Net profits, after allowing for depreciation, general expenses, and taxes, were £9,004 (against £123,640), to which is added £116,702 brought forward. Interest and amortisation of income bonds required £6,961, leaving a balance of £120,746, which it is proposed to carry forward. Owing to reduced sales and large stocks of nitrate it has been necessary to suspend manufacture in the oficinas on the Salitrone estate:—La Patria, March 18; Santa Laura, March 19; and La Palma, March 31. Payment will be made of the full interest (4 per cent.) for the year on the income bonds. Coupon No. 28 should be presented to the London office of the Anglo-South American Bank on and after January 1 next. In the share capital account a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the shares issued and £75,000 was placed to extension and development fund. Meeting, December 30.

SULPHIDE CORPORATION

A decline in net profits from £212,228 in 1928-29 to £72,566 for the year ended June 30 last is reported by the Sulphide Corporation, the Australian mining company. The decline is due to the fall that has taken place in the prices of metals and to the enforced restriction in output from the industrial undertakings. In view of the monetary disturbance prevailing in Australia, coupled with the uncertain position regarding taxation there and to the further decline in metal prices in the current year, the directors consider that a distribution of profit to the full extent of that earned would be unwise. They therefore recommend that after placing £7,200 (against £21,000) to reserve for contingencies and £25,000 (the same) to taxation reserve, a dividend of 5 per cent., absorbing £30,000, be paid on the Preference shares, and that the balance of £10,393 be carried to accumulated profits account. Dividend warrants will be posted on January 16. For 1928-29 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on both the Preference and Ordinary shares. At the Central Mine operations were continuous throughout the year and 155,797 tons of crude ore were extracted, of which 2,469 tons were raised by arrangement from Block 10 Mine, which compares with 134,086 tons in the preceding year. The milling plants worked uninterruptedly and treated 135,825 tons of crude ore for a production of 24,907 tons of lead concentrates and 22,502 tons of zinc concentrates. In addition, the mill also treated 121,019 tons under the joint arrangement with the Broken Hill Proprietary and Block 14 Companies. In consequence of the fall in the prices of the metals produced the joint arrangement was suspended at the close of the year. Costs per ton of concentrates shows a reduction of 8s. 9d. per ton for lead and 8s. 6d. per ton for zinc, due mainly to the increased tonnage dealt with under the joint treatment. Since June 30 the Broken Hill mining companies have notified the labour unions of their intention to terminate the existing arrangement, and with a view to arriving at a mutually satisfactory basis for a new agreement conferences are now proceeding. At Cockle Creek the acid and superphosphates plants, in consequence of the effect on Newcastle industries of the coal strike in New South Wales, were worked on a reduced basis, with the result that production shows a considerable restriction. Cement production has been suspended temporarily owing to the accumulation of unsold stocks. The zinc smelting and acid plants operated uninterruptedly and the production of smelter declined by only 128 tons and the acid output by 742 tons, in spite of the restriction placed on production under the Zinc Convention. Meeting, December 23.

WOOLWICH EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

The report of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society for the year ended September 30 states that the total assets have increased during the year by £5,564,104 and now amount to £16,967,205. The share capital (excluding accrued interest) has increased from £9,242,069 to £14,156,262. New advances for the year amounted to £5,591,774. Of the 10,334 advances made, 10,009 were for amounts not exceeding £1,000. Out of the profits of the year £100,842 has been appropriated to reserve funds, bringing the total of these funds up to £675,000. There remains a balance of £78,422, of which £20,610 is required as provision for interest and bonus on "A" shares maturing prior to December 31, 1931, and the usual bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum on the "C" shares ranking therefor under the rules. The balance to be carried forward is more than sufficient to provide a proportionate reserve for other "A" shares which do not mature during the coming year. The issue of "B" shares having ceased in December, 1925, the last of the shares matured on December 1, 1930, and provision for the profit on these shares was made in last year's accounts. Investments at the close of the year had a book value of £1,142,637. The market value was substantially in excess of this figure.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
3% Perpetual Rentes	87.20	87.40
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.05	101.05
4% Rentes, 1917	102.50	102.50
4% Rentes, 1918	102.00	101.90
5% Rentes, 1920	132.50	135.00
5% Rentes, 1920	101.35	101.50
5% Rentes, 1927	104.95	104.80
5% Credit National, 1919	620	625
6% Credit National, 1920	565	568
6% Credit National, 1921	545	545.50
6% Credit National, 1922 (1st)	529	528.50
6% Credit National, 1923 (1st)	555	555
6% Credit National, 1924	556	558
4% Egyptian Unified	353	350
3½% Italian Rentes	91.90	—
5% Brazilian, 1914	—	325
4½% Russian, 1906	4.00	4.00
5% Russian, 1909	2.60	2.50
4% Turkish Unified	37.00	37.20
Banque de France	20.590	20.690
Banque de Paris	2.350	2.355
Banque Parisienne	1.400	1.385
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1.695	1.691
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	3.445	3.440
Crédit Lyonnais	2.700	2.700
Banque d'Athènes	—	182
Banque d'Orient	—	272
Banque Ottomane	715	715
Suez Canal Shares	17.100	17.095
Chargeurs Reunis	500	501
Messageries Maritimes	197	197
Transatlantique	562	566
Raffinerie Say	1.796	1.805
Sucreries d'Egypte	695	675
Wagons Lits	352	353
Thomson Houston	625	626
Lautaro Nitrate	269	278
Ford of France	212	215
Rio Tinto	3.750	3.765
Tharsis	408	413
De Beers, Deferred	620	621
De Beers, Preferred	1.192	1.190
Jagersfontein Estate	130	130
Central Mining	1.455	1.460
Chartered	171	171
Brakpan	349	349
Crown Mines	465	467
East Rand	50	49
Geduld	446	444
General Mining	70	74
Consolidated Goldfields	136	137
Johannesburg Consolidated	195	193
Randfontein Estate	76	77
Rand Mines	388	389
Tanganyika	194	196
Transvaal Consolidated	111	111
Union Corporation	275	277
Minen Basse	35	35
West Rand Mines Consolidated	43	42
Caoutchoucs	82	83
Eastern International	60	60
Gula Kalumpong	93	94
Kuala Lumpur	124	126
Malacca	134	132
Mexican Eagle	42	42
Royal Dutch	50.750	51.000
Shell Transport	465	465
Oceana Consolidated	5.25	5.50
Exchange on New York	25.45½	25.45
On London, official average	123.60½	123.61
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.60½
Call Money	2%	2%
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
60 days Commercial Bills	2½%	2½%

—*Reuter*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1932, 103¹⁵/₁₆ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1031⅛/₁₆ (102⅞); 2½% Dutch, —(67⅞); 3% Dutch, 85⅛/₁₆ (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 58 (57⅞); Peruvian, 4½ (4½); New York Ontario, 61₄ (—); United States Steel, 141 (141⅝); Southern Pacific, 99 (—); Union Pacific, 178½ (180½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 300½ (302½); Anaconda, 65¾ (66¾); Dell Batavia Rubber, 154½ (157); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 253 (254½); Dell Mij. 246 (250); Senembah Mij. 285 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 106½ (109); Margarine Unie, 174 (174); Philips Lamps, 203½ (206); Exchange on Berlin, 59.22 (59.22); London, 12.08⅛ (12.08⅛/₁₆); New York, 2.48¼ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.75½ (9.76).

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 59.75 (previous, 60.25); Dynamit Nobel, —(60.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 118.50 (119.75); Scheidemuehl, 214.50 (215.75); Rheinbraunkohlen, 147.50 (147.75); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 130 (132). Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.60 (5.62); Mexican Consols, — (15.50); Reichsbank, 225 (223); Berliner Handels Ges., 120.60 (122); Commerz and Privat Bank, 110.25 (110.50); Darmstaedter and National Bank, 145.50 (146.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 108.25 (108.50); Dresdner Bank, 106.50 (109); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 84.50 (84); Harpener, 76 (77); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 98.25 (100); Farbenindustrie, 127.60 (129.60); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 86.25 (86); Hamburg Amerika, 65 (65.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 66.10 (66.50); A.K.U., 55.25 (56); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 61 (61); Svenska Tandsticks, 272 (274.50); Polyphon, 144.50 (146.50); Siemens and Halske, 149.50 (152.25); Schuckert, 112.50 (115.50); Ford Motors, 169.50 (169.50). Exchange on London, 20.56 (20.56); Paris, 16.47½ (16.47¼); Amsterdam, 168.89 (168.87); New York, 4.19¾ (4.19¾). Short term (30-55 days), 4¼% (4¼%); long term (55-90 days), 4¼% (4¼%); Call money, 4¼%-6¼% (4%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 108¼ (previous, 108½); Darmstädter Bank, 147 (147¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 148 (147); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 81¼ (81½); Farbenindustrie, 128 (130); Harpener Bergbau, 76 (76); Mannesmann, 65 (65); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 69 (—); Phönix Bergbau, 58½ (58); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 84¼ (84); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 99¼ (100½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 116 (119); Siemens and Halske, 151 (—); Schuckert, 113½ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 128½ (129); Philipp Holzmann, 68¾ (69½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 92½ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 66¼ (67¼); Hamburg Amerika, 65 (65½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 133¼ (—); German Liquidation Loan, 5.13⅛ (52); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 86 (86½); German Protectorate Loan, 1.14 (1.15½); Austrian Railway Loan, 11¼ (11¹¹/₁₆); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 7⅛ (7⅞).

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian issue), 107 (previous, 106.75); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 15.39 (13.25); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 86.25 (86.25); Oest. National Bank, — (314); Wiener Bank-verein, 16.80 (16.80); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 46.90 (46.90); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 157.90 (157.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 20.75 (20.25); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 20.45 (20.15); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 140 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 161.40 (162.10); Oest. Salgo Tarjaser Steinkohlen, 40.45 (40.55); Oest. Alpine Montan, 18.60 (18.62); Berg und Huettenwerke, 558.25 (561); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.25 (185.40). New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.10 (95.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 286.02 (286.11); London, 34.48¼ (34.49¼); New York, 701 (703); Paris, 27.89½ (27.90½).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 218.80 (previous, —); British Hungarian Bank, 72.10 (72.10); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.60 (64.80); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.20 (86.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 104 (101); City Savings, 52.90 (62.90); Hungarian General Savings, 75 (75); National Central Savings, 77 (77); 1st National Savings, 170 (170); Totis Coal, 445 (446); United Industry of Nagytotony-Ujlak, 31 (31); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 32.65 (52.80); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 78 (78.25); Arms and Machine Works, 178 (179); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 60 (60); Rima Iron, 51.10 (51.40); Ofa Timber, 55 (57); Union des Usines de Nuile, 98 (99.50); Sugar Works Veliki Becskerek, 90.25 (90.50); Hungarian Sugar, 85.25 (85.50); United Glowlamps, 112.25 (112.70); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser Works, 18.50 (19); Electric Power Traction, 104 (104.50); Calinlose Works of Brassó, — (17.70). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 13.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.74 (previous, 92.74); Consolidato 5%, 82.75 (82.45); Banca d'Italia, 1,605 (1,575); Banca Commerciale, 1,403 (1,402); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Credito Italiano, 740 (740); Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 800 (788); Navigazione Generale, 492½ (490½); Cantoni Coats, 618 (618); Soie Chatillon, 249 (248); Snia Viscosa, 54½ (54½); Ilva, 206 (206); Monte Amiata, 1275 (1264); Montecatini, 188½ (187); Elet. 215 (209½); Adriatica, 186 (183); Edison, 627 (622); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 9½ (68¼); Ieral, 376 (374); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 729 (729); Adanello, 245 (244).

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Guiana (British and French), Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)†, Canary Islands (Teneriffe), China (Shanghai and N. China), Colombia (Buenaventura), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Japan, United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

7.30 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

9 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Guiana (British and French), Straits Settlements*, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails†	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Houlder (Upwey Grange)	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails†	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails†	Dec. 20	11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Cedric)	Dec. 19	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Teneriffe): E. & F. (Argus)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 17	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 20	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Naldera & Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Automedan)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Cedric and Oronsay)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Dec. 24	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura): Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Patria)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
Gulf (Cedar Branch)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 17	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Dec. 18	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	Dec. 20	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via Panama (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br. and Fr.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br. and Du.): Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Dec. 17	7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.): Booker (Amakura)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Aboo, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. and O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails†	Dec. 20	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. and O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Melita and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Asia)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30a.m
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Av. E. Garros)	Dec. 24	4 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Capetown (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19	8 p.m.
Via Canada† (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Nova Scotia)	Dec. 19	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Cedric and Aorangi)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails†	Dec. 18	8 p.m.
PITCAIRN IS.: Via Panama (Ruahine)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Dec. 19	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails†	Dec. 19	Noon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Automedan)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. and O. (Naldera and Kashgar)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star† (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Dec. 16	9 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Dec. 17	2 a.m.
W. Star (Cedric)	Dec. 20	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Ruria)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Dec. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Florida)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland: Fr. pkt. (Hogzar)	Dec. 20	6 p.m.
Gambia: E.D. (Abinsi)	Dec. 24	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea: Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 16	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons: E.D. (Aba)	Dec. 17	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 15	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Dec. 16	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Ruria)	Dec. 17	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be written on thin paper.

† Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Argentina, &c.	4s. 2d. per half oz.
„ Australia and New Zealand	9d. „
„ Brazil	3s. 9d. „
„ Egypt and Palestine	2d. „
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. „
„ India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d. „
„ South Africa, &c.	4d. per oz.

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Empire to Canada

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanict, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

IN AN EXCEEDINGLY QUIET POSITION ALMOST ADJOINING A

SURREY COMMON.

ABOUT ONE MILE FROM JUNCTION STATION.
ABOUT 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE,
a well-built RESIDENCE in delightful old grounds of about 2¼ ACRES.
Lounge hall. 3 reception. 8 bed rooms. Bath room.
Electric light. Company's water. Main drainage.

GARAGE.

Excellent lawn, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden, orchard, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000.

Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (S.20107.)

EAST SUSSEX.

In a CHARMING VILLAGE, *a few miles from the sea.*

FOR SALE,
a fine old GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine principal bed rooms, bath room.
Central heating. Cottage. Garage.
LOVELY OLD GROUNDS of a varied nature, and in keeping, NINE ACRES of woodland, pasture, in all about

45 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £6,000.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.5216.)

HANTS, NEAR PETERSFIELD.

A mid-pine and heather, 500ft. above sea, with pretty views.

For SALE FREEHOLD, a very pleasing MODERN HOUSE in a really beautiful position, with carriage drive approach. It contains lounge hall, two reception rooms, sun room, BILLIARDS ROOM 24ft. by 18ft.
Seven bed rooms, bath room and usual offices.
Electric light. Company's water. Sandy soil.
EXCELLENT COTTAGE. Large GARAGE.
PICTURESQUE GROUNDS of about 7 ACRES, hard tennis court, water and other flower gardens, pinewood, kitchen garden, &c.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.42617.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Excellently placed for Badminton meets. *Near Village and within easy reach of Station.*
STONE-BUILT HOUSE of CHARACTER with up-to-date farm buildings and

ABOUT 70 ACRES

of nicely wooded pasture with stream,
SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE HERD.
The most substantial old House contains: Lounge hall with Jacobean staircase and Adam fireplaces, dining and drawing rooms (all three panelled), 10 bed rooms in all, bath room, and excellent offices.
Main water and drainage. Electric light available.
Fine stabling. Coachhouse and Garage.
Walled garden, kitchen garden, and orchard.
Full details from the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (W.43365.)

By order of the Executors.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Gravel soil. Perfect aspect.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD,
a beautifully positioned RESIDENCE just off the Common on high ground; three reception, three baths, 12 beds, spacious offices.
Parquetry | Lacatora-basins | Constant | Two floors | (in 7 bed rooms.) | hot water. | staircases.
Perfect grounds (TWO ACRES), hard court, large garage; two cottages; swimming pool. EXCELLENT DECORATIVE REPAIR, READY FOR OCCUPATION.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3845.)

DRAWING OF BONDS

(Continued from Page 21)

JUTLAND LAND CREDIT ASSOCIATION FOUR per CENT. and FOUR-AND-A-HALF per CENT. BONDS (continued).

103651, 103724, (103813 1/31), 104044, (104217 1/31), 104526, 104534, (104916 1/31), (105176 1/31), (105334 1/31), 105517 (1/31), 105850, 105954, 106392, 106513, (106541 1/31), 106637, (107028 1/31), (107303 1/31), (107748 1/31), (107987 1/31), (108114 1/31), (108166 1/31), 108230, 109571, 109672, 109955, 110146, 110183, 110438, 110444, 110843, 111060, 111124, 112403, 112528, 113197, 113930, 113950, 114033, 114441, 115900, 116079, 116092, 116758.

Letter BB at 1,000 Kr.—Nos. 259, (399 7/30), 536, (763 1/31), (845 1/31), (1093 1/31), (1139 1/31), (1638 1/31), (2186 1/31), 2203, 2524, (2610 1/31), 2831, (3061 1/31), 3257, 3523, 3776, 3843, (3979 1/31), (4362 1/31), (5009 1/31), 5853, (5981 7/30), 6121, 6875, 6967, (7096 1/31), 7155, (7284 1/31), 7332, (7542 1/31), 8235, 8387, (8622 1/31), 9299, 9761, (9951 1/31), 10041, (10163 1/31), (10458 1/31), 10520 1/31), 10732 1/31), 11153 1/31), 11447, (11715 7/30), (11898 1/31), 12263, (12778 1/31), 13112, (13195 1/31), 13300, (13464 1/31), (13747 1/31), 13852, (13911 1/31), 14066, 14109, 14539, 14626, 14842.

Letter B at 500 Kr.—Nos. 249, (433 1/31), (439 1/31), (577 1/31), (707 7/30), 851, 1150, (1367 1/31), (1377 7/30), 1705, (2026 7/30), (2405 1/31), (2572 1/31), 3375, 3891, 4590, (5502 1/31), (5528 7/29), (5817 1/31), (5903 1/31), (5950 1/31), (6487 1/31), (7476 1/31), 7625, 7870, 7957, 8179, 8456, (8537 7/30), 8760, (8943 1/31), (8953 1/31), 9273, 9372, 9564.

Letter C at 500 Kr.—Nos. 1320, (1877 1/31), 2186, (2234 1/31), (2845 1/31), (2897 1/31), (3500 1/31), (4123 1/31), (4157 1/31), (4327 1/31), 4637, (4966 1/31), 5059, 5137, 5155, 5231, (5560 1/31), 5941, (6432 1/31), (6526 1/31), 6530, 7266, 7332, 7454, 8072.

Letter D at 200 Kr.—Nos. (485 1/31), 1352, (1424 1/31), 1778, (1905 1/30), (2892 1/31), (2928 1/31), (2938 7/30), 2968, 3430, 4476, 4852, (4990 1/31), 5091, 5156.

Letter E at 50 Kr.—Nos. 128, 302, (595 1/31), (705 1/31), (1066 1/31), (1145 1/31), 1223, 1834.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15th December, 1930.

THE BRITISH and ARGENTINE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
FOUR-and-THREE-QUARTER per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.
The holders of the undermentioned DEBENTURES are hereby notified that same have been DRAWN for redemption and are requested to lodge the said Debentures, with Coupons attached, at the Company's office forthwith.

For redemption on 31st December, 1930.

A.	18	A.	22	A.	42	A.	43	A. 53
A.	112	A.	120	A.	153	A.	166	A. 167
A.	219	A.	252	A.	259	A.	341	A. 342
A.	345	A.	346	A.	383	A.	411	A. 429
A.	488	A.	510	A.	539	A.	557	A. 582
A.	592	A.	610	A.	630	A.	652	A. 659
A.	675	A.	676	A.	789	A.	860	A. 862
A.	937	A.	1010	A.	1031	A.	1044	A. 1055
A.	1105	A.	1122	A.	1158	A.	1160	A. 1213
A.	1247	A.	1255	A.	1371	A.	1376	A. 1446
A.	1448	A.	1500	A.	1501	A.	1570	A. 1573
A.	1574	A.	1576	A.	1633	A.	1643	A. 1644
A.	1647	A.	1699	A.	1702	A.	1735	A. 1861
A.	1970	A.	1981	A.	1983	A.	2013	A. 2018
A.	2041	A.	2092	A.	2106	A.	2149	A. 2155
A.	2245	A.	2246	A.	2280	A.	2304	A. 2343
A.	2355	A.	2404	A.	2408	A.	2413	A. 2415
A.	2419	A.	2483	A.	2602	A.	2603	A. 2606
A.	2613	A.	2672	A.	2721	A.	2725	A. 2887
A.	2923	A.	2928	A.	2935	A.	2940	A. 2949
A.	2961	A.	3054	A.	3096	A.	3097	A. 3100
A.	3111	A.	3128	A.	3145	A.	3157	A. 3159
A.	3186	A.	3287	A.	3327	A.	3386	A. 3424
A.	3467	A.	3470	A.	3475	A.	3506	A. 3542
A.	3735	A.	3770	A.	3779	A.	3857	A. 3887
A.	3935	A.	3937	A.	3939	A.	3940	A. 4125
A.	4128	A.	4134	A.	4165	A.	4323	A. 4331
A.	4338	A.	4402	A.	4403			
B.	7	B.	91	B.	93	B.	94	B. 107
B.	116	B.	128	B.	146	B.	157	B. 206
B.	212	B.	250	B.	277	B.	284	B. 287
B.	297	B.	308	B.	342	B.	381	B. 400
B.	461	B.	476	B.	486	B.	565	B. 641
B.	697	B.	698	B.	701	B.	715	B. 767
B.	779	B.	790	B.	829			
C.	6	C.	7	C.	8	C.	30	C. 117
C.	130	C.	145	C.	149	C.	157	C. 250
C.	253	C.	256	C.	265	C.	288	C. 291
C.	301	C.	354	C.	362	C.	367	C. 404
C.	475	C.	478	C.	479	C.	481	

The following Bonds previously drawn for redemption and have not yet been lodged at the Company's Office:—

A.3284 C.111

J. P. STEWART, Secretary.

53, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
15th December, 1930.

NOTICE

CITY of ALEXANDRIA FOUR per CENT. LOAN, 1902.
REDEMPTION.
Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Special Conditions regulating drawings, that the TWENTY-FOURTH DRAWING, in connection with the Redemption of 47 BONDS of the Municipal Loan of the 1st January, 1902, took place at a public Meeting, held on the 2nd December, 1930, at 11 a.m., at the Offices of the Municipality at Alexandria.
The following numbers were drawn:—

I.—BONDS of £500.

10	43	145	155					

II.—BONDS of £100.

355	361	367	389	502	571	766	780	
896	971	977	1053	1110	1333	1398	1529	
1602	1619	1628	1705	1899	1922	2053	2081	
2174	2482	2655	2843	2907	2911	2927	2961	
3002	3028	3052	3089	3139	3422	3469	3489	
3812	3711	3734						

These Bonds are redeemable at par on the 1st January, 1931, at the offices of the National Bank of Egypt, in Alexandria, Cairo and London (6 and 7, King William-street, E.C.4).

A. SEDDIK, Le Directeur Général.

Alexandria, 2nd December, 1930.

THE GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL DRAW in connexion with the redemption of 20 DEBENTURES of the above Company will be held at 42nd House, 4-5, Greville-street, E.C.1, on Wednesday, December 24th, 1930, at 12 noon.

A. E. BATH, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

AGAR, CROSS and Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 5½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock, 7 per Cent. Preferred Shares, and 8 per Cent. Second Preferred Shares will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of interest and dividend warrants.
By Order of the Board,
FRANK H. GIBSON, Secretary.

ALLIED IRONFOUNDERS, Limited.
6 per CENT. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per Cent. Convertible Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for payment of the six months' interest due on the 1st January next.
By Order of the Board,
GEORGE MURRIE, Secretary.
Registered Office, Mortimer House, 37/41, Mortimer-street, London, W.1.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

ARGYLL TRUST, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per Cent. Secured Notes of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
A. E. HATHERLY, Secretary.
24, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.

BRITISH FEEDING MEALS and MILK PRODUCTS Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. KINGSTON, Secretary.
Adelaide House, King William-street, E.C.4.
15th December, 1930.

BANKSIDE INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited.
5 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of HOLDERS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order,
A. F. HARRISON, Secretary.
Falcon House, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.
25th November, 1930.

BARCLAYS BANK Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st January to the 20th January next, both days inclusive.
Shareholders will be entitled to the Dividend in respect of the Shares registered in their names in the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st instant.
W. N. SEELEY, Secretary.
54, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 15th December, 1930.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL and OVERSEAS).
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st January to the 20th January next both days inclusive.
Shareholders will be entitled to the Dividend in respect of the Shares registered in their names in the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st instant.
J. D. RACE, Secretary.
54, Lombard-street, E.C.3. 15th December, 1930.

CHAPPELL and Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of MEMBERS and TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants, payable on the 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
M. HANDON, Director and Secretary.
50, New Bond-street, London, W.1.

DERENHAMS SECURITIES, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Cum. Pref. Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive, for preparation of Dividend Warrants due 1st January, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
91, Wimpole-street, London, W.1.

By order of the Executors.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Gravel soil. Perfect aspect.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD,
a beautifully positioned RESIDENCE just off the Common on high ground; three reception, three baths, 12 beds, spacious offices.
Parquetry | Lacatora-basins | Constant | Two floors | (in 7 bed rooms.) | hot water. | staircases.
Perfect grounds (TWO ACRES), hard court, large garage; two cottages; swimming pool. EXCELLENT DECORATIVE REPAIR, READY FOR OCCUPATION.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.3845.)

FAIRBAIRN LAWSON COMBE BARBOUR, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock and the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Fifteen-Year Notes of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st December, 1930, both dates inclusive.
H. ADAMS, Secretary.
Registered Office, Hope Foundry, Leeds.

JENSON and NICHOLSON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven and a Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend due 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
S. J. POWELL, Secretary.
Goswell Works, Stratford, E.15.

JAMAICA GOVT. 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

NIGERIA GOVT. 5% INSCRIBED STOCK 1950/60.

BRITISH GUIANA GOVT. 5% INSCRIBED STOCK.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK.

MAURITIUS GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

BRITISH GUIANA GOVT. 3% INSCRIBED STOCK.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the Jamaica 3½% STOCK will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 24th December, and those of the Nigeria 5% Bonds and Nigeria, Ceylon 5%, Mauritius 4%, and British Guiana 3% on the night of the 1st January, after which dates the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.
Crown Agents' Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, 15 Dec. 1930.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st December, 1930.
J. W. HEYWOOD, Secretary.
Union House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.

THOS. FIRTH and SONS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per Cent. and 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants payable on the 31st December, 1930.
By Order,
H. GREEN, Secretary.
Norfolk Works, Sheffield.

TOWLES (1928), Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company's 8 per Cent. Preference Shares will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of the half-yearly Dividend on 1st January, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
A. BAILEY, Secretary.

TWYFORDS, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares and of the 6 per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants, payable on the 31st December, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
M. HANDON, Director and Secretary.
50, New Bond-street, London, W.1.

DERENHAMS SECURITIES, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7½% Cum. Pref. Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive, for preparation of Dividend Warrants due 1st January, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
91, Wimpole-street, London, W.1.

The Times

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

TO INVESTORS.

SALE OF CHOICE SHOP PROPERTY SECURITIES IN THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN ARE INSTRUCTED TO OFFER BY AUCTION ON JANUARY 22nd NEXT TWO GROUPS OF GOOD-CLASS SHOPS, WITH TWO-FLOOR UPPER PARTS ARRANGED AS FLATS.

Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 22, and 24 to 28, THE PROMENADE,

BALLARDS LANE, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N.

And Nos. 53 to 65,

GREEN LANES, PALMERS GREEN, N.

THESE INVESTMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED IN TWO BLOCKS, OR IN 17 SEPARATE LOTS. THE PRESENT TOTAL INCOMES ARE RESPECTIVELY £2,305 AND £1,620 P.A., AND INDIVIDUAL SHOPS (LET ON LONG FULL REPAIRING LEASES) PRODUCE FROM £185 TO £280 PER ANNUM. ALSO INCLUDED, A SITE OF 266FT. FRONTAGE, NEXT TO THE FINCHLEY BLOCK, AND RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SHOP PROPERTY.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. SYRETT & SONS, 2, JOHN ST., BEDFORD ROW, W.C.1.

FOR PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE AND OTHER SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES IN LONDON AND PROVINCES APPLY TO MESSRS.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN

27, MADDOX ST., W. MAYFAIR 6710 (12 lines). LONDON AND MANCHESTER 44, BRAZENNOSE ST. CENTRAL 0794.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 *lines* 20*s.* (*minimum*)

BUENOS AIRES CENTRAL RAILWAY.
(Ferro-Carril Central de Buenos Aires. Limitada.)
4½ per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES for £1,060,000.
The River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Company, Limited, notify that they are prepared to receive the HALF-YEARLY COUPON of the above Bonds, due 1st January, 1931.
The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
For THE RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.
A. E. KEAY, Secretary.
52, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. 13th December, 1930.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1885.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPON due 1st January, 1931, on the Bonds of the above Loan, and also the Bonds amounting to £15,800 drawn in London on the 4th inst., will be PAID on and after the 1st proximo at the Offices of the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 15th December, 1930.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPON due 1st January, 1931, on the Bonds of the above Loan will be PAID on and after the 1st proximo at the Offices of the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
The operation for the Sinking Fund has been on this occasion by purchase of Bonds in the open Market to the extent of £21,700, the contract for the Loan providing for the purchase instead of a drawing when the price is below par.
London, 15th December, 1930.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES CHEMINS DE FER DE LA PROVINCE DE SANTA FE.
(French Railways Company of the Province of Santa Fé.)
3 per CENT. MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS for £250,000.
The River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Company, Limited, notify that they are prepared to receive the HALF-YEARLY COUPON of the above Bonds, due 1st January, 1931.
The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
For THE RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN and AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.
A. E. KEAY, Secretary.
52, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. 13th December, 1930.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 5½ per CENT. CONVERSION LOAN of 1930.
Westminster Bank Limited hereby gives notice that the SCRIP COUPON due 1st January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), and should be presented either personally or through a banker or agent in London and not through the post. Coupons must be lodged three clear days for examination.
Westminster Bank, Limited, 41, Lothbury, London.

REPUBLIC of NICARAGUA SIX Per CENT. (now Five per Cent.) STERLING LOAN of 1909.
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 45, due 1st January, 1931, of the above Loan will be PAID, less Assessed Income Tax, on and after that date at the following places:—
In LONDON: The Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2; and Messrs. Seligman Brothers, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
In PARIS: At the Office of the Westminster Foreign Bank, Limited, 23, Place Vendôme. And in Amsterdam: At the Office of Messrs. Alsberg, Goldberg and Co.
Coupon must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 15th December, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).
Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 37, for the half-year's Interest due on the 1st January, 1931, will be PAID, less Income Tax, on and after that date at the following places:—
In LONDON: The Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.
In BRUSSELS: La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, rue de Namur, Brussels.
In SHANGHAI: The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; and others.
The Coupons must be left four clear days for examination.
By Order of the Board,
ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.
3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2. 12th December, 1930.

3 Per CENT. CONSOLIDATED EXTERNAL DEBT of COLOMBIA, 1896.
The Council of Foreign Bondholders give notice that the COUPON due 1st January, 1931, will be PAID on and after that date by Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, where listing forms may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
COUNCIL of FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.
17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. 13th December, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

A DWARF HOUSE WITH SPACIOUS ROOMS.
CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT: NO HALF-LANDING ROOMS; OAK FLOORS TO ALL RECEPTION ROOMS. SELF-CONTAINED KITCHEN OFFICES.
Six bed rooms, two handsome bath rooms, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, and garage.
LOW PRICE FOR LONG LEASE.

WAY & WALLER
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 14).

RENT ONLY 8 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
FURNISHED HOUSE in EVELYN-GARDENS to be LET for three or six months at this bargain rental; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.; independent hot water, telephone, and every convenience.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to PURCHASE a Genuine ADAM HOUSE in the West End of London; suitable for a family or for entertaining; inquiries invited; the property is open for inspection by (principals only).—Write Box C.488, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY TYPE OF HOUSE IN TOWN.
In a retired situation.
A Detached low-storeyed RESIDENCE on the slope of Campden Hill, with large old-world garden, almost surrounded by park grounds, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Rent £350 per annum. Lease about 20 years. Premium, £500.—Recommended by the Sole Agents,
CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

HOLLAND PARK.
A BARGAIN.—ONE of these fine detached FREEHOLD MANSIONS, suitable for conversion, club or guest house; 14 bed and dressing rooms, three fine reception rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices. For an immediate SALE £5,000.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill Gate, W.11.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Charming HOUSE with pretty garden; seven bed, three baths, three reception. Moderate premium.
£260 P.A. Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6206/8.

A HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER.
SOUTH ASPECT.
BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—An exceptionally attractive Modernized and Redecorated FREEHOLD PROPERTY, on which a large sum has recently been expended and having every modern labour-saving convenience; five bed rooms, three bath rooms, charming double drawing room, very tastefully designed lounge, dining hall, &c.; central heating throughout; pretty ornamental garden; quiet situation. Lease 19 years; ground-rent £47. Price £6,300.
Very strongly recommended by
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1. Sloane 2277.

CAMPDEN HILL, close to Kensington Gardens.—Desirable DETACHED RESIDENCE, five bed, three reception rooms, &c. No premium. 18 years' lease. Would be LET for £1,050.
£180 P.A. MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE.—To be SOLD or LET on LEASE, an exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE, having central heating, parquet floors, passenger lift, and all the latest conveniences; charming suite of ground-floor reception rooms, admirably suitable for a medical man; beautiful drawing-room floor and some 12 bed-dressing rooms, three bath rooms, &c. A rental of about £350 a year might be entertained.—Terms as the sale of the long lease from the Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD WITH LARGE GARDEN AND GARAGE.
THE BOLTONS, S.W.
MARKET.—ONE of these attractive FREEHOLD HOUSES, facing West; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. In excellent order, and many improvements. Price £6,500, for immediate SALE.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

DUCAL RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED; fine open position; about 15 bed and six reception rooms, very spacious hall, bath rooms, and usual domestic offices; garage and chauffeur's quarters; careful tenant only. Rent £5 to £6 10s. gns. a week.—Apply GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 13, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station.—To be LET, a detached two-floored COTTAGE; four bed, bath, large reception (25 by 19); all labour-saving devices; garage. Reasonable premium for good lease.—STURT and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
£180 P.A.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—The LEASE of a delightful HOUSE for SALE. Just off the main road but within a minute of the Park. Balcony and S.W. aspect. Six bed rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floors; service lift; very good order throughout and all rooms very light.—C. M. MALTBY, the Estate Offices, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

TO SEEKERS OF A RESIDENCE IN AN ABSOLUTELY QUIET POSITION.
MONTAGU-SQUARE, in the best position in the Square.—To be SOLD, the DIRECT PORTMAN LEASE of ONE of the charming RESIDENCES in the Square; newly modernised throughout by a very skilful architect at a cost of about £2,000; marble-paved hall, lounge dining room, morning room, double drawing rooms, 4 bed rooms, two bed rooms, central heating, parquet floors and every convenience; now ready for immediate occupation. For a quick sale about £6,750 will be accepted for the 32 years' lease; ground-rent £120 p.a.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE (off).—Exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE, compact and easily run; every convenience; perfect order throughout; five to six bed, two bath, two to three reception rooms, semi-basement; available up to 12 months. Rent nine guineas per week or offer.—Recommended by Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.
QUIET KENSINGTON SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL; four bed, &c.; modernized. £275 or offer secures 21 years' Lease held at £200.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (near Station).—A charming LITTLE RESIDENCE to be LET, tastefully decorated; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; nice garden. Only £120 p.a., £200 or offer for fixtures, &c.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE.
THE BOLTONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (adjoining).—Charming detached six-bulk HOUSE, with seven bed rooms and bath room on the two upper floors, three beautiful reception rooms on the entrance floor, and usual domestic offices; nice private garden; now being redecorated throughout; all modern conveniences and improvements; very moderate price for good lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

CHELSEA HOUSE.
CADOGAN-PLACE.
To be LET on LEASE WITHOUT PREMIUM.
With early possession.
The principal attractions of this very fine RESIDENTIAL MANSION are the magnificent reception rooms on ground and first floors, and the palatial galleried hall and staircase in marble to the first floor; splendid suite of best bed rooms with bath rooms on second floor, well-appointed offices, ample domestic quarters; bed rooms on upper floor; extensive accommodation in basement for all domestic requirements; passenger lift and central heating throughout; garage; seven rooms over each with bath.—For full detailed particulars and appointment to view apply to the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2201.

RENT £125 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.
VICTORIA STATION (close to).—SMALL HOUSE, with four bed, bath, two reception rooms and kitchen. Available early in New Year.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

COOKING GARDENS.
£1,750 SECURES the LEASE of an attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE at a low ground-rent; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and offices; modern conveniences. Close to Sloane-square.—Sole Agents, ORRIDGE, BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER. NO PREMIUM.
£275 P.A. including rates and taxes.—BIJOU HOUSE. Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

AFTER CHRISTMAS.
10 GUINEAS a WEEK will be accepted for a well FURNISHED RESIDENCE close to Cadogan-square; fitted with all modern conveniences; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Selected lists of Furnished Houses and Flats on receipt of requirements.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
A LA CARTE CATERING.
The furnishings are quite of modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, and light, single £8 8s., double from £10 10s., by the week.
Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

WAY & WALLER,
For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

Enjoying the most perfect views in Town.
MODERN FLAT.
FACING SOUTH, OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.—Two bed rooms, oak-panelled drawing room, dining room, kitchen and bath room; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift. Rental £324 per annum. Nominal sum for fittings, &c. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1.)
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLAT in modern Building on corner of Portland-place. Central heating, constant hot water, and restaurant. Accommodation comprises one double bed room, reception room, and tiled bath room; beautifully furnished and tastefully decorated. Mayfair 8022.
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK,
HIGH-CL